

French-street, was built at the beginning of the present century; and, compared with the extent of the town at the date of its erection, is large and elegantly fitted up. The public baths were erected at a cost of upwards of £7,000; they include hot, cold, medicated, and vapour baths; and attached to them is a spacious and handsome promenade room, which commands a full view of the bay. Cavalry barracks, built about the beginning of the century by government, situated in the N environs of the town, occupying an area of about two acres, and possessing both neatness and commodiousness, were used, from the conclusion of the late war till a recent period, as a school-branch of the military asylum of Chelsea.

Railways and canals. The London and Southampton, or London and South-western railway, commences at Nine Elms, on the south side of Vauxhall-bridge, in the Lambeth suburb of London, and terminates at the beach of the Southampton water. Its direction, from London to Basingstoke, is WSW; and over the rest of the distance, SSW. Its entire length is 76½ m. The gradients nowhere exceed 1 in 250, or rather more than 21 ft. per m. A branch to Gosport was opened in 1842. The Southampton canal—long ago cut but never made of service for navigation—opens from Southampton-water at the platform; passes under a large arch cut for it through the bottom of the gaol-tower; traverses the bed of the ancient fosse of the eastern wall of the town; is joined at Houndwell-meadow by a branch from the Itchen at Northam; plunges there into a tunnel beneath a suburb of the town; and after emerging to the day, wends toward the shore of the Test, and runs up the margin of the river to a junction with the Andover canal at Redbridge: see HAMPSHIRE. A large floating-bridge, moved by steam and running upon chains, maintains the communication across the Itchen with the road to Fareham, Gosport, and Portsmouth. About 5 minutes are occupied in crossing by this bridge, and it generally makes on an average four trips from either side in the course of an hour.

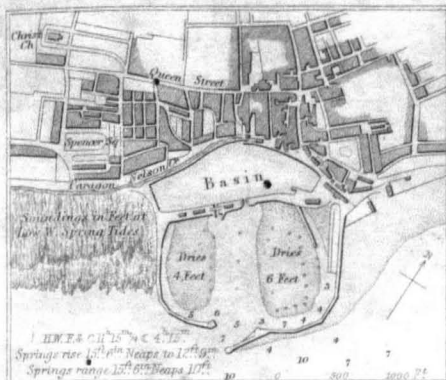
Docks and harbour. New docks, upon a very large scale, are partially in progress and partially completed on the SE margin of the peninsula, or tongue of land between the Itchen and Southampton-water; and immediately adjacent to the terminus of the railway. The quay-line, founded in October 1838, extends 4,200 ft.; and is built, from the foundation to average low water-mark, with brick-work and concrete, and thence to the top-level, with a facing of swanage or granite ashler, backed with Isle of Wight rubble. The total area originally allotted to the docks and their circumjacent accommodations is 208 acres; and of this 200 acres have been wrested from the dominion of the waters, or disposed within the natural line of high water-mark. The chief dock, or rather basin, is exterior and tidal. It has 3,500 lineal ft. of solid masonry quay-wall, and encloses a space of 16 acres. It has a depth of 18 ft. at the lowest ebb spring-tide; and of 30 ft. high water at springs, and 27 ft. at neaps; the gates of entrance are 150 ft. wide. It is on all sides so landlocked as to enjoy complete shelter; and, in regard to both its proper character and its encincturing scenery, is unsurpassed for attraction by any dock in the kingdom. This dock had the tide first admitted into it on the 18th of June, 1842. The docks are situated 7 m. from the Solent sea or channel between the Isle of Wight and the mainland. Among the peculiar advantages of the tidal dock, for first-class steamers, may be enumerated the facility of steam-ships getting out of the general traffic, and entering the basin in quiet water,—the current of the ebb tide down the Itchen being such as to have a tendency to keep the deep water channel clear of mud and silt deposits,—the unexampled circumstance of high water at each tide continuing almost stationary here for about two hours,—freedom from ice in the Itchen,—facility of approach and departure in all times of the tide, and in every season of the year,—and the proximity to London created by the railway, which runs to within 20 ft. of the quay-wall.

Traffic. S. appears to have attained some commercial importance so early as the time of Henry I. The trade hence to France was considerable in the reign of Edward I.; and had become very flourishing at the accession of Edward II., and continued so till the rupture with France in 1338. A plan, proposed by a rich Genoese merchant, in the reign of Richard II., for rendering S. one of the principal ports in Europe, is said to have been defeated by the jealousy of some London merchants. The merchants of Genoa and some other foreign ports, were obliged, in the reign of Henry IV., and for some time previous, to land at S. whatever goods they brought to the English market. The commerce of the port, from this period till the time of Henry VIII., was in a somewhat respectable condition, and included a large trade in the sale of wool and tin to the merchants of Venice. Now, however, it was forsaken by ships from the Levant; and, during upwards of a century, it so grievously declined as to lose not only its trade but most of its inhabitants. It slowly revived during the latter half of last cent.; and rose, in the first quarter of the present, to comparative importance. And, since undoubted prospects of permanent success opened on the elaborate undertaking of its railway, trade, in several departments, and very markedly in the passenger traffic, has increased with a suddenness and brilliancy which are nearly if not quite unexampled. The location of the royal mail steam-packets, which was made the subject of protracted discussion, was finally decided in favour of S. The Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation company, and the South of England Navigation company, as well as other parties, already moor all their fine vessels within its noble harbour. Steamers sail fortnightly hence in communication with India; weekly to Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar; twice a-week to Jersey, Guernsey, and Havre de Grace; and daily to the Isle of Wight, and to Weymouth, Torquay, Dartmouth, and other parts in the south of England. Upwards of 70,000 passengers are said annually to embark in or land from the steam vessels.—The import trade of the port consists chiefly of wine and brandy from France and the peninsula, timber from America and the Baltic, stone from the western counties, and coals from the north of England. The customs amounted, in 1840, to £78,000; but, in consequence of much goods being consigned to London, to be carried thither by railway, and there imported, this sum is not an index of the state of trade.—The port, as to its custom-house range, extends to Christ-church on the west, and nearly to Portsmouth on the east.—Ship-building was formerly extensive, and included the building of frigates and war-sloops; and, though still considerable, has, for a long time, been confined to the construction of small vessels. The chief manufactures are those of silk and carpets. Weekly markets, abundantly supplied with all sorts of provision, are held.

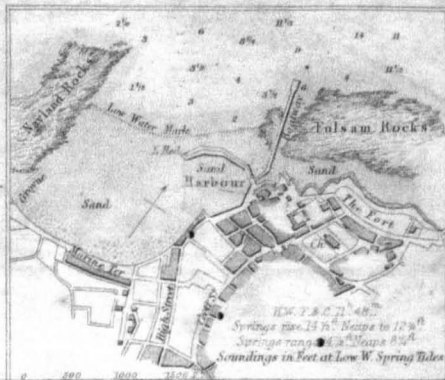
Institutions, schools, &c. A mechanics' institution has a library, reading-room, and museum, provides regular courses of lectures during winter, and numbers about 100 members. A literary and scientific institution has a building, disposed in museum, lecture-room, and apartment for the exhibition of paintings. The school of the Military asylum, which formerly existed in S., and is now in Chelsea, has been succeeded, since the recent fire in the tower of London, by the surveying and mapping department of the Ordnance office. An Harmonic society is strong in the number of amateurs, and has some local fame. Botanic gardens, situated in the environs, afford a rich display of rare plants, both British and exotic, and form a highly agreeable

PORTS AND HARBOURS ON THE SOUTH EAST COAST OF ENGLAND

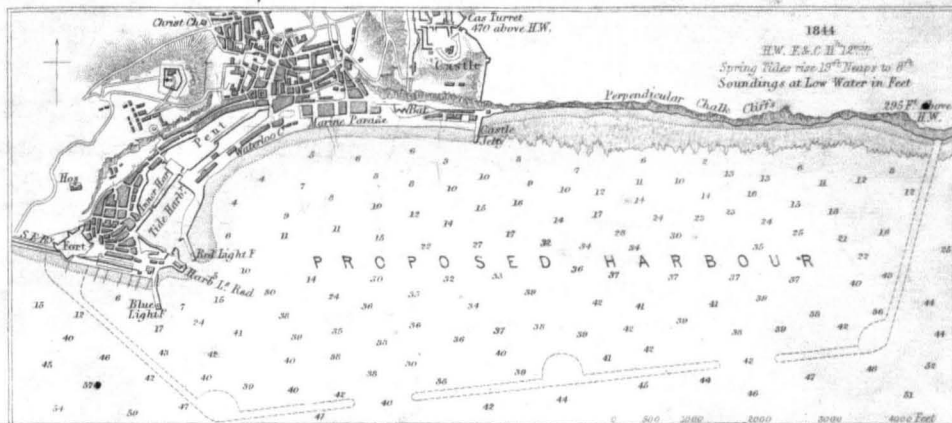
RAMSGATE



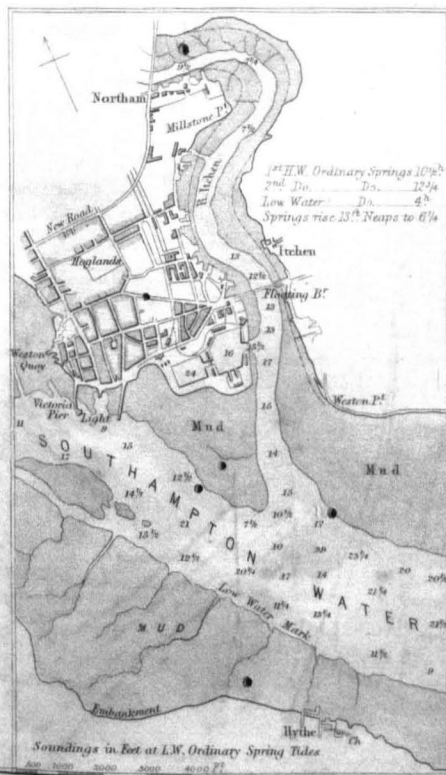
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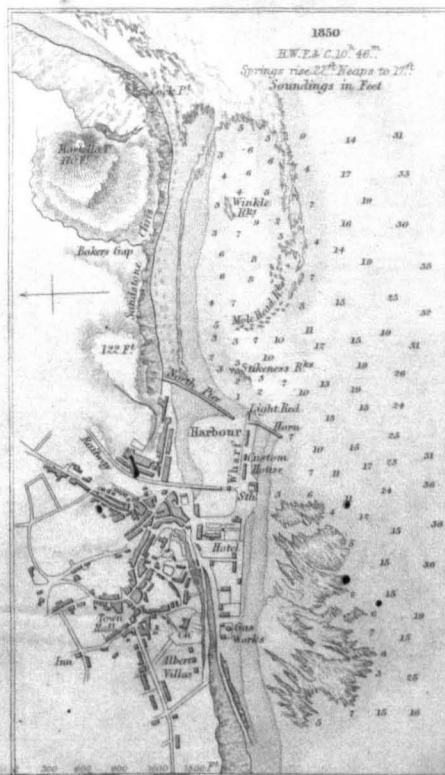
DOVER



SOUTHAMPTON



FOLKESTONE



Constructed & Eng'd from the Admiralty Charts by G.L. Swanston, Edinburgh

promenade. An annual regatta, or sailing match as it was called, was instituted nearly half-a-century ago by one of the members for the borough. Annual races are held on Stoneham common, about 2 m. from the town. In 1833, 82 daily schools, exclusive of 8 other public schools, were attended by 1,740 scholars; 20 day and boarding schools, exclusive of a ladies' boarding school, were attended by 351; 3 infant schools, by 285; and 14 Sunday schools, by 1,534.—The county of the town comprehends the five parishes of All Saints, Holyrood, St. John, St. Lawrence, and St. Michael, and most of the parish of St. Mary.

Municipal affairs.] The borough is co-extensive in limits, and identical in administration, with the county of the town; and comprehends, in addition to the parishes named in the preceding section, the tything of Portswood, in the p. of South Stoneham, and Southampton common, which is extra-parochial. The revenue of the corporation for the three years 1830-31-32, was respectively £1,641, £2,202, and £1,547. The income of the borough in 1840 was £4,858; in 1849-50, £7,391.—Pop. in 1801, 7,629; in 1831, 19,324; in 1841, 27,804; in 1851, 35,305. The borough returns two members to parliament; and has done so since the reign of Edward I. Constituency in 1841, 1,570; in 1852, 2,419. The town is a polling-station, and the seat of the court of election, for the southern division of Southamptonshire.

History.] The Roman station of *Claesentum* was situated at Bittern, on a low small headland of the Itchen, about 1 m. NE of the present old town of S. S., though of unascertained date, most probably arose out of the decay of the Roman station. Its ancient name, as it occurs in Domesday-book and other early documents, was Hantun, or Hantune; this seems to have been derived from the river Ant or Anton, now often called the Test, and was easily transmutable into Hampton; and it appears to have received the prefix of South from the relative situation of the place to Northam. Canute occasionally resided at S.; and is said to have here rebuked the impious adulation of his courtiers by exposing himself to the resistless flow of the tide. In 1338, an allied force of French, Spanish, and Genoese, descended on the town from 50 galleys, sacked it, and destroyed most of it by fire. In 1415, Henry V.'s army rendezvoused at S. for embarkation to France, immediately previous to their exploits at Agincourt. In 1512, the Marquis of Dorset embarked at S. with 10,000 men, in aid of Ferdinand the Catholic against France; in 1522, the Earl of Surrey sailed hence with a large fleet to escort the emperor Charles V., and attack the coast of France; and in 1554, Philip II. of Spain disembarked here on his way to lead Mary to the nuptial altar.

SOUTHAMPTON, a county in the SE part of the state of Virginia, U. S., comprising an area of 614 sq. m., drained by Nottaway river and its branches. The surface is level, and the soil generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 14,525; in 1850, 13,251. Its cap. is Jerusalem.—Also a township of Hampshire co., in the state of Massachusetts, 9 m. SW of Northampton, intersected by the Manhan river, and by the Newhaven and Northampton railway. Pop. in 1840, 1,157; in 1850, 1,060.—Also a township of Suffolk co., in the state of New York, on the S side of the E extremity of Long Island, between Great and Little Peconic bays and the Atlantic, and 142 m. SSE of Albany. The surface is level, and the soil chiefly sandy loam. Pop. in 1840, 6,205; in 1850, 6,501.—Also a township of Rockingham co., in the state of New Hampshire, 39 m. S of Concord. It has a level surface, and is drained by Powow river. Pop. 462.—Also a township of Somerset co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 105 m. WSW of Harrisburg, drained by Will's creek and its tributaries. It is generally mountainous. Pop. in 1840, 755.—Also a township of Bucks co., in the same state, 12 m. SE of Doyleston. The surface is undulating, and the soil chiefly sandy loam. It is watered by Poquessing and Pennypach creeks. Pop. 1,256.—Also a township of Cumberland co., in the same

state, 18 m. SW of Carlisle. It is to a great extent covered with South mountain. The soil is calcareous, and is well-cultivated. Pop. 1,484.—Also a township of Franklin co., in the same state, 13 m. NE of Chambersburg. It has a level surface, and is watered on the NW by Conedogwinit creek, and on the SE by Mean's run. Pop. 1,703.—Also a township of Bedford co., in the same state. Pop. 1,513.—Also a township of Trumbull co., in the state of Ohio. Pop. 289.

SOUTHAMPTONSHIRE. See HAMPSHIRE.

SOUTH-BEND, a village of St. Joseph co., in the state of Indiana, U. S., pleasantly situated on a high bluff, on the S bend of St. Joseph's river, from which it derives its name, and 129 m. N of Indianapolis; and connected with Chicago, from which it is distant E by S 58 m., by the Michigan, Southern, and Northern Indiana railway. Pop. in 1850, 1,600.

SOUTH-BERWICK, a township of York co., in the state of Maine, U. S., on the SE side of Salmon Falls, and 95 m. SW of Augusta. It is bounded on the W by Piscataqua river, watered by one of its affluents, and intersected by the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth, and the Boston and Maine railroads. Pop. in 1840, 2,314; in 1850, 2,592.

SOUTHBOROUGH, a township of Worcester co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 27 m. W by S of Boston, drained by a branch of Sudbury river, and intersected by the Boston and Worcester railroad. Pop. in 1840, 1,145; in 1850, 1,347.

SOUTHBOROUGH, a chapelry in the p. of Tunbridge, Kent, 2½ m. SSW of Tunbridge.

SOUTHBRIDGE, a township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, U. S., 56 m. SW of Boston, on the r. bank of the Quinnebaug. Pop. 2,824. Cotton, woollen goods, and sheetings are manufactured here.

SOUTH BRUNSWICK, a township of Middlesex co., in New Jersey, U. S., 15 m. NE of Trenton. Pop. 8,368.

SOUTHBURY, a township and village of New Haven co., in Connecticut, U. S., 37 m. SW of Hartford. Pop. 1,484.

SOUTH-CHURCH, a parish in Essex, 6½ m. ESE of Rayleigh, on the river Thames. Area 4,465 acres. Pop. in 1831, 401; in 1851, 455.

SOUTHCOATES, a township in the p. of Drypool, Yorkshire, 1½ m. ENE of Kingston-upon-Hull. Area 1,050 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,114; in 1851, 1,673.

SOUTHDEAN, or **CHESTERS**, a parish in the extreme S of Teviotdale, Roxburghshire. Its superficial extent is about 44 sq. m. The S district, boldly hilly, runs up to the summit-range of the Cheviots, and has the whole or part of several bulky and lofty heights, particularly Peel-fell, Carlintooh, Needs-law, and Carter-fell. Pop. in 1801, 697; in 1851, 845.

SOUTHEASE, a parish in Sussex, 3½ m. S by E of Lewes, on the W bank of the Ouse. Area 900 acres. Pop. in 1831, 142; in 1851, 102.

SOUTH-EAST ISLAND, an island in the Lousiade archipelago, having its SE point in S lat. 11° 38', E long. 153° 45'. It is 41 m. in length, and 10½ m. broad. It attains, in Mount Rattlesnake, an alt. of 2,689 ft. above sea-level.

SOUTHEND, a parish at the S extremity of the peninsula of Kintyre, Argyleshire. Pop. 1,406.

SOUTHEND, a hamlet in the p. of Pritlewell, Essex, 3½ m. S by E of Rochford. It is pleasantly situated on the declivity of a hill at the mouth of the Thames; and within the last 50 years has become celebrated as a bathing-station: the air being dry and salubrious, and the water, though mixed with that of the Thames, clear and sufficiently salt.

SOUTHERNDOWN, a hamlet in the p. of St. Bride, co. of Glamorgan, situated on the Bristol channel, about 4 m. S by W of Bridgend. It is

remarkable for an extensive and firm strand at the foot of a mural cliff of stratified limestone 300 ft. in height. Pop. in 1831, 340; in 1851, 271.

SOUTHERNESS, a village and a headland in the p. of Kirkcubrightshire. The v. stands close upon the shore, near the cognominal headland, 16 m. S. of Dumfries, and 11 m. SE of Dalbeattie.—Southernness-point forms the W side of the entrance of the estuary of the Nith, and is situated in N lat. 54° 53', W long. 3° 37'.

SOUTHERY, a parish in Norfolk, 5½ m. S of Downham Market. Area 3,695 acres. Pop. in 1831, 737; in 1851, 1,155.

SOUTHFLEET, a parish in Kent, 3 m. SW of Gravesend. Area 2,340 acres. Pop. in 1851, 657.

SOUTHGATE, a chapelry in the p. of Edmonston, Middlesex, 8 m. N by W of London. The village, which contains several handsome houses, is pleasantly situated on the New river, at the S extremity of Enfield chase.

SOUTH-HAMLET, a hamlet in the p. of Hampstead, Gloucestershire. A mineral spring in this hamlet attracts visitors. Pop. in 1851, 1,739.

SOUTH-HANOVER, a township of Jefferson co., in Indiana, U. S., on the W side of the Ohio, 80 m. SSE of Indianapolis. There is a college here with 6 professors.

SOUTH-HERO, a township in the S part of Grand Isle, in Lake Champlain, 43 m. NW of Montpelier. Pop. 666.

SOUTH-HILL, a parish in Bedfordshire, 3½ m. SW of Biggleswade, comprising the hamlets of Broom and Stanford, and the township of S. with Rowney. Area 6,180 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,400.

SOUTHILL, a parish in Cornwall, 3 m. NW of Callington. Area 3,459 acres. Pop. in 1851, 730.

SOUTHMINSTER. See MINSTER-SOUTH.

SOUTHMOLTON. See MOLTON-SOUTH.

SOUTHOE, a parish in Huntingdonshire, 2½ m. N by W of St. Neot's. Area 1,860 acres. Pop. in 1831, 283; in 1851, 307.

SOUTHOLD, a village and township of Suffolk co., in the state of New York, U. S., on the E side of Long Island, 91 m. from New York. Pop. in 1840, 3,007; in 1850, 4,722.

SOUTHOLT, a parish in Suffolk, 4½ m. SE by S of Eye. Area 798 acres. Pop. in 1851, 204.

SOUTHOVER. See LEWES.

SOUTHPORT, a village and township in Cheung co., in the state of New York, U. S., 168 m. SSW of Albany. Pop. in 1840, 2,100; in 1850, 3,184.

SOUTHPORT, a chapelry in the p. of North-Meols, co-palatine of Lancaster, 9 m. NW of Ormskirk, at the mouth of the Ribble, on the shore of the Irish sea. Pop. in 1851, 4,756. The village, which consists chiefly of three streets composed of neat brick houses, is much frequented in the summer season for sea-bathing, for which it possesses every requisite accommodation, with an extensive parade on the beach. By a coast line of railway, proceeding through Seaforth, Waterloo, and Crosby, and joining the Liverpool and Bury line, S. is connected with the city of Liverpool.

SOUTHTROP, a parish in Gloucestershire, 3 m. NW by N of Lechlade, on the W bank of the Leach. Area 1,453 acres. Pop. in 1831, 350; in 1851, 425.

SOUTH-TOWN, a hamlet in Suffolk, 1 m. SW of Great-Yarmouth, on the river Yare. It forms a populous and handsome suburb to the borough of Yarmouth, which see. Pop. in 1821, 1,039; in 1831, 1,304; in 1851, 1,412.

SOUTHWARK, a borough and metropolitan district, situated in the E division of the hund. of Brixton, Surrey, on the SE bank of the Thames, which is here crossed by Blackfriars, Southwark,

and London bridges, and the Thames tunnel. S. comprehends 5 parishes, and extends about 1½ m. from E to W, and about 1 m. from N to S; the whole area of 590 acres being crowded with streets, houses, and public buildings. The parl. boundaries include, besides the old borough with the mint and tanor of Suffolk, also the ps. of Rotherhithe, Bermondsey, and Christ-church; and the liberty of the p. of St. Saviour. Pop. in 1821, 123,666; in 1831, 134,117; in 1851, 172,863. The borough returns 2 members to parliament. Registered electors in 1852, 9,458. The extended borough comprehends an important commercial and manufacturing district. There are numerous wharfs, docks, and other conveniences for shipping, along the river: see also ROTHERHITHE and BERMONDSEY.

SOUTHWELL, a parish and market-town in the co. of Nottingham, 14 m. NE by N of Nottingham, pleasantly situated in the centre of an amphitheatre of hills. Area 4,550 acres. Pop. in 1801, 2,305; in 1831, 3,384; in 1851, 3,516. The church, a noble cruciform structure chiefly of Saxon architecture, is one of the oldest ecclesiastical buildings in England, and consists of a nave with two aisles, two towers at the west end, a transept, a choir with aisles, and a chapter-house. The length, from east to west, is 307 ft.; the width of the transept, from N to S, is 121 ft.; and the breadth of the nave 59 ft. S. is a place of great antiquity, and was formerly much more extensive than it is at present. The houses, in general, are well-built, and the streets paved. The principal trade is in malt and hops; on the river Greet, which skirts the town on the NE, is a silk-mill employing 72 hands; the stocking and lace manufactures also give employment to a number of the inhabitants. The county-bridewell and house-of-correction occupies a gentle elevation at the N extremity of the town.

SOUTHWICK, a township of Hampden co., in Massachusetts, U. S., 93 m. SW of Boston. Pop. in 1850, 1,120.

SOUTHWICK, a township in the p. of Monk-Wearmouth, co-palatine of Durham, 1½ m. NW of Sunderland. The village, which is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Wear, has manufactories of glass and earthenware, several yards for ship-building, and a number of lime-kilns. Area 1,018 acres. Pop. in 1801, 554; in 1831, 1,301; in 1851, 2,721.—Also a parish in the co. of Northampton, 2½ m. NNW of Oundle, watered by a branch of the Nene. Area 1,320 acres. Pop. in 1831, 154; in 1851, 193.—Also a parish in Hampshire, 3½ m. NE of Fareham. Area 4,100 acres. Pop. in 1831, 723; in 1851, 506.—Also a parish in Sussex, 2 m. E by N of New-Shoreham. Area 1,470 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,190.—Also a chapelry in the p. of North Bradley, Wilts, 2½ m. SSW of Trowbridge. Pop. in 1831, 1,452; in 1851, 1,311.

SOUTHWICK, a rivulet in the S extremity of Kirkcudbrightshire, formed by three streams, two of which rise among the Criffel-hills, and the other and longest in Kirkgunzeon. It runs 3½ m. SE to the sea, at a point 4½ m. NE of the mouth of the estuary of the Urr. It is navigable for vessels of small burthen 2 m. from its mouth.

SOUTHWOLD, a parish and sea-port in Suffolk, 30 m. NE of Ipswich. The parish is nearly an island; being surrounded, except in a very small part, by the German ocean, the river Blythe, and the Buss creek, over which there is a bridge. Area 566 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,375; in 1851, 2,109. The town, which is pleasantly situated on a hill overlooking the German ocean, consists principally of one long street, commencing near the bridge, and extending to the edge of the cliff; and of a number

of houses lying to the N of this street. Many of the houses are well-built, especially those next to the sea, and the streets are paved. Besides the church, the other principal buildings are the guild-hall and the market-place. The herring and sprat fisheries give employment to a number of the inhabitants; and a considerable traffic is carried on in the importation of coal and other articles. The principal business of the town is connected with the influx of visitors, who resort to it as a watering-place during the summer-season. S. has risen to its present state from the decline of the once populous town of DUNWICH.

SOUTHWOOD, a parish in Norfolk, 10 m. ESE of Norwich. Area 481 acres. Pop. in 1851, 48.

SOUTHWORTH-AND-CROFT, a township in the p. of Winwick, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 2½ m. SE by E of Newton-in-Makerfield. Area 1,831 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,329; in 1851, 1,097.

SOUVIGNE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Deux-Sevres, cant. and 3 m. S of St. Maixent, on a plateau, between the Sevre-Nantaise and Hermine. Pop. 1,460. Mill-stone is found in the environs.

SOUVIGNY, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Allier, and arrond. of Moulins. The cant. comprises 11 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,025; in 1846, 10,847. The town is 8 m. WSW of Moulins, in a valley near the l. bank of the Queune. Pop. 2,972. It has a parish-church, a fine Gothic edifice, in which are the tombs of several of the Bourbon family, and some other handsome buildings, and contains manufactories of wax-candles, pottery, and glass-bottles, and several brick and tile-kilns. This town, which is of considerable antiquity, was formerly capital of the Bourbonnais. —Also a village in the dep. of the Loir-et-Cher, cant. and 7 m. ENE of La-Motte-Beuvron, in a marshy locality. Pop. 580.

SOUVO, a prov. of Japan, in the W part of the island of Nifon, bathed on the S by the ocean; on the E by the prov. of Aki; and on the W by that of Nagato. It is generally mountainous, is moderately fertile, but ill-cultivated. Turtles and other testacea abound on its shores. This prov. comprises 6 districts, one of which is also named Souvo. Mouko is its chief town.

SOUVRE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege and dep. of Visé. Pop. 295.

SOUVRET, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and arrond. of Charleroi. Pop. 1,114.

SOUWANDO, a lake of Russia in Europe, in Finland, in the gov. of Viborg, district of Soedra-Kexholm, and parish of Sakkol. It is about 6 m. in length, from E to W, and 1½ m. in breadth. Previous to 1818, it discharged itself into the Woxa, which unites Lakes Saima and Ladoga; an inundation at that period united it to Lake Ladoga, into which its waters now flow, by a deep channel and several cascades and rapids.

SOUZA, a river of Portugal, in the prov. of Minho. It has its source in the Sierra-d'Alvao, in the comarca and 10 m. ESE of Guimaraens; runs SE, traversing the SE part of the comarca of Barcellos; enters afterwards into that of Oporto; turns S; and, after a total course of about 33 m., joins the Douro, on the r. bank, 12 m. ESE of Oporto. —Also a town in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 13 m. SSE of Aveiro. Pop. 3,705. It has a Latin school.

SOUZA, a town and fort of Brazil, in the prov. of Espirito-Santo, 60 m. N of Nossa-Senhora-da-Victoria, on the r. bank of the Rio-Doce, 1½ m. below the confluence of the Mandu.

SOUZDAL, a town of Russia in Europe, capital of a district, in the gov. and 24 m. N of Vladimir, on the Kamenka, an affluent of the Nerl, in a wide and fertile plain. Pop. 3,000. It is divided into 3 parts, of which one called the Kremlin is enclosed with earthen ramparts and deep ditches, and contains an ancient church, founded in 997 by the prince of Vladimir, and several other churches, some of them very handsome, numerous convents, a seminary, and several charitable institutions. In the environs are numerous vineyards.

SOUZEL, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Alemtejo, comarca and 20 m. NW of Villa-Vicosa, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. 1,650. It has a Latin school, a convent, an alms-house, and an hospital. A sanguinary engagement took place here in 1633 between the Spaniards and Portuguese.

SOUZEL, a town of Brazil, in the prov. and 330 m. WSW of Para, and district of Tapajonia, at the foot of a mountain, near the l. bank of the Xingu. The manufacture of pottery and of a few other articles, the chase and fishing, form the chief employments of the inhabitants.

SOV, a village of Persia, in the prov. of Irāk-Ajemi, near Natens, on the road from Ispahan to Kashen, in a valley covered with gardens and orchards. Pop. 1,000. There is a fine caravanserai at the entrance to the village. The surrounding mountains appear to be of volcanic origin.

SOVANA, or **SOANA**, a small village of Tuscany, once a celebrated episcopal city, 3 m. NW of Pitigliano. A number of small streams, flowing at the bottom of deep ravines, isolate the present village of S. from the plains around, and probably occasion malaria, for a city which in 1240 stood a siege by Frederick II. in 1833 contained only 64 individuals. Its castle is in ruins; but its cathedral is still in use, though the bishop and chapter have for several centuries resided at Pitigliano. The *Athenaeum* of June 17, 1854, contains a very interesting account of this place.

SOVAR. See **SALTSBURG**.

SOVARA, a river which has its source in the grand-duchy of Tuscany, in the prov. of Florence, and vicariat of Anghieri, near Montacuto; runs SE, enters the Papal states; and, after a course of 15 m., throws itself into the Tiber, on the r. bank, 3 m. above Citta-di-Castello. In the upper part of its course, at the foot of Mount Anto, are mines of copper and iron.

SOVERATO, a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 18 m. NE of Bergamo.

SOVERE, a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the district and 16 m. NE of Bergamo, on the Timasso, a stream flowing into Lake Iseo. Pop. 1,300. Silk, pottery-ware, and iron are manufactured here.

SOVERIA, a village of Naples, in Calabria-Ultra 2da, 7 m. NE of Catanzaro. Pop. 1,200.

SOVET, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur and arrond. of Dinant. Pop. 461.

SOVIMONT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, and dep. of Floreffe. Pop. 238.

SOW, a rivulet of co. Wexford, which rises on the S side of Orlart-hill, and runs 7 m. SW, S, and SSE, to the commencement of an arm of Wexford harbour, at the village of Castle-bridge.

SOW, a parish of Warwickshire, 3 m. ENE of Coventry. Area 2,505 acres. Pop. in 1801, 825; 1831, 1,414; in 1851, 1,584. —Also a river in Staffordshire, which falls into the Trent at Tixall. —Also another in Warwickshire, which, after receiving several tributary streams, joins the Avon near Stoneleigh.

SOWERBY, a township in the p. of Thirsk

Yorkshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Thirsk, within the parl. boundary of which borough it is included. The village consists of one long and wide street lined with good houses. Pop. in 1801, 639; in 1831, 756; in 1851, 1,079.—Also a chapelry in the p. of Halifax, Yorkshire, 4 m. WSW of Halifax. Area 3,670 acres. Pop. in 1801, 4,275; in 1831, 6,457; in 1852, 7,908.

SOWERBY-BRIDGE, a chapelry and village in the p. of Halifax, Yorkshire, $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. SW by W of Halifax, on the banks of the Calder, which is navigable hence to Wakefield, and in the line of the Rochdale canal, and Manchester and Leeds railway. Pop. in 1851, 4,365. It has considerable cotton, worsted, and woollen factories.

SOWTON, a parish in Devonshire, $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. E of Exeter. Area 1,094 acres. Pop. in 1851, 361.

SOYLAND, a township in the p. of Halifax, Yorkshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Halifax. Area 4,960 acres. The cotton and woollen manufactures are carried on here to a considerable extent. Pop. in 1851, 3,422.

SOZAY, a river of France, in the dep. of Nièvre, which rises in the Etang-d'Olan, 2 m. SW of Varzy, and joins the Renoson, after a course of 15 m.

SPA, a small village and watering place, in co. Kerry, on the N shore of Tralee harbour $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. WNW of Tralee.

SPA, a commune and town of Belgium, in the prov. and 16 m. SE of Liege, in a deep valley, betwixt two ridges of picturesque hills, intersected by the Vese, a small affluent of the Vesdre. Pop. 3,800. It is a well-built handsome little town, and has manufactories of wooden toys and fancy articles, leather, soap, and candles; but owes its celebrity to its warm mineral springs.

SPAARNDAM, a town of Holland, in the prov. of N. Holland, 2 m. NNE of Haarlem. Pop. 600.

SPACCAFORNO, a village of Sicily, 30 m. SW of Syracuse, on the Bufaidone.

SPADAFORA, a village of Sicily, 12 m. WNW of Marina.

SPAFFORD, a village and township of Onondaga co., in New York, U. S., 130 m. W by N of Albany. Pop. 1,900.

SPAICHINGEN, a town of Württemberg, 9 m. SE of Rottweil. Pop. 1,682.

SPAIN,

A kingdom in the south-west of Europe, embracing the larger portion of the Iberian peninsula. If Spain and Portugal might be considered as forming one country, no region in Europe is more completely defined by the hand of Nature, being on all sides surrounded by the sea, except where it joins France, and there the bounding-line, running along a neck of land, is strongly marked by the great Pyrenean chain. Spain, considered in itself, is bounded on the N by that part of the Atlantic which is known by the name of the bay of Biscay; on the NE by the Pyrenean mountains; on the E and SE by the Mediterranean; on the S by part of the Mediterranean and the straits of Gibraltar; on the SW by the Atlantic ocean; and on the W by the Atlantic and the kingdom of Portugal. It lies entirely within the S part of the temperate zone of Europe, and extends from Tarifa in $35^{\circ} 57'$ N lat., to Cape Ortegal its most N point, in $43^{\circ} 46'$ N lat.; and from Cape Finisterre its most NW extremity, in $9^{\circ} 10'$ W long., from Greenwich, to Cape Creux at the SE extremity of the Pyrenean mountains, in $3^{\circ} 12'$ E long. It lies nearly under the same parallels with Greece, Sardinia, Naples, and Sicily. Its greatest length from E to W is 566 geog. or 640 English m.; while its extreme breadth is 465 geog. or 530 English m. Exclusive of Portugal, its surface is estimated by

Hassel at 25,145 sq. leagues of 26 to a degree, and by Balbi at 137,400 geog. or 183,000 English sq. m.; by Minutoli at 15,002 sq. leagues of 20 to a degree; and by Minano at 15,762 such sq. leagues. Allowing 40,000 sq. m. for Portugal, the whole superficies of the peninsula may be stated at 223,000 British sq. m. In the Atlantic ocean, S. possesses a few small islands near her own shores; and in the Mediterranean, the Baleares, the Pithyusæ, the Columbræ, and the island of Alboran.

Divisions.] The following table represents the Division of S. into kingdoms and provinces, with the superficial extent of these divisions, in German sq. m., according to Hassel's calculation in 1829:—

Provinces and subdivisions.	German sq. m.
On the bay of Biscay:	
1. GALICIA.	748.10
2. ASTURIAS.	
Asturias	
Oviedo	
Santillana	173.45
3. BISCAY.	
Biscay	59.63
Guipuscoa	29.25
Alava	50.91
On the French frontier:	
4. NAVARRE.	115.31
5. ARAGON.	693.
6. CATALONIA.	578.
On the Mediterranean and Straits:	
7. VALENCIA.	361.59
8. MURCIA.	370.69
9. ANDALUSIA.	
Seville	423.
Cordova	195.75
Jaen	209.26
Granada	452.81
10. ESTREMADURA.	674.33
On the Portuguese frontier:	
11. LEON.	
Leon	277.38
Palencia	81.56
Toro	92.81
Valladolid	152.44
Zamora	74.82
Salamanca	264.94
In the centre:	
12. OLD CASTILE.	
Burgos	361.13
Soria	191.81
Segovia	163.12
Avila	120.93
13. NEW CASTILE.	
Madrid	61.88
Toledo or Algarva	312.86
Guadalajara	91.60
Cuenca	531.51
La Mancha	354.96
14. ISLANDS.	
Majorca, Minorca, &c.	82.69

Total superficies of European possessions, 8446.52

The Cortes in 1822 divided the country into 51 provinces, which received their names from the chief town in each; but the king would not recognise this division. The subdivision was, however, ultimately accomplished; and the election laws, and subsequent royal decrees of August 3, 1837, recognised the following list of provinces, and estimated their pop., according to official returns, in 1834, as here given:

Provinces.	Pop. in 1834.	Pop. in 1849.
1. Alava or Villona.	67,523	81,397
2. Albacete.	190,326	195,531
3. Alicante.	308,961	363,219
4. Almería.	234,789	292,334
5. Avila.	137,903	132,936
6. Badajoz.	306,092	336,136
7. Barcelona.	442,275	538,695
8. Burgos.	224,407	234,022
9. Cáceres.	241,328	264,988
10. Cadiz.	324,703	358,446
11. Castellon-de-la-Plana.	199,220	247,741
12. Ciudad-Real.	277,788	302,594
13. Cordova.	315,439	348,956
14. Corunna or La Corogne.	435,670	511,492
15. Cuenca.	234,582	252,723

16. Girona or Gerona,	214,150	262,594
17. Granada,	370,974	427,250
18. Guadalupe,	159,044	199,746
19. Guipuscoa,	104,491	141,722
20. Huelva or Huelvas,	133,470	153,462
21. Huesca,	214,674	247,105
22. Jaen,	266,919	307,410
23. Leon,	267,438	288,833
24. Lérida,	151,322	197,445
25. Logrono,	147,718	185,519
26. Lugo,	357,372	419,437
27. Madrid [including the cap.],	363,881	405,737
28. Malaga,	338,442	438,000
29. Murcia,	283,450	400,000
30. Navarre,	221,728	280,000
31. Orense,	139,038	380,000
32. Oviedo,	424,635	510,000
33. Palencia,	148,491	180,000
34. Pórtvevra,	360,002	420,000
35. Salamanca,	210,314	240,000
36. Santander,	166,730	190,000
37. Saragossa,	304,823	350,000
38. Segovia,	134,854	155,000
39. Seville,	367,303	420,000
40. Soria,	115,619	140,000
41. Tarragona,	233,477	290,000
42. Teruel,	214,988	250,000
43. Toledo,	282,197	330,000
44. Valencia,	388,759	500,000
45. Valladolid,	184,647	210,000
46. Vizcaya or Bilbno,	111,436	150,000
47. Zamora,	159,425	180,000

ISLES ADJACENT.

48. Balears,	229,197	253,000
49. Canaries,	199,950	257,719

12,597,719 14,216,219

Colonies.] Spain at the beginning of this century possessed the following colonies:

IN NORTH AMERICA.

1. MEXICO OR NEW SPAIN, the most important of all its colonies, now independent.
2. GUATEMALA, now independent.
3. The island of CUBA, containing the important city and harbour of the Havanna, which still belongs to Spain.
4. PORTO-RICO, consisting of the island of Porto-Rico, and several smaller islands, which yet belong to Spain.

IN SOUTH AMERICA.

1. NEW GRANADA, now independent.
2. The CARACAS, — now Venezuela, and independent.
3. PERU, now independent.
4. CHILI, now independent.
5. RIO-DE-LA-PLATA, now independent.

IN AFRICA.

1. The CANARY ISLANDS in the Atlantic, which still belong to Spain.
2. The PRESIDIOS, a name given to the islands of Ceuta, Metilla, Penon, and Albucemas, the remains of the Spanish possessions on the coast of Barbary.
3. The islands of ANNABOA and FERNANDO-PO, which were ceded in 1778 by Portugal, but never taken possession of by Spain.

IN ASIA.

1. The PHILIPPINES, a group of islands between the Pacific and the Chinese sea.
2. The CAROLINES, an archipelago in the Pacific.
3. The MARIANNES OR LADRONES, an archipelago in the Pacific.

Notwithstanding the loss of her vast possessions in North and South America, Spain still holds many valuable insular colonies in America, Asia, and Africa, viz.:

1. CUBA, with its dependencies, estimated at 2,309 German sq. m., with a pop. returned in 1833 at 730,262.

2. PORTO-RICO, with an area of 188.75 German sq. m., and a pop. in 1833 of 288,000.

3. The Spanish VIRGIN ISLANDS, with an area of 6.7 German sq. m., and a pop. in 1833 of 2,600.

4. The PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, MANILA, MAGINDANAO, the MARIANNES, and some other islands, with a total area of 2,507 German sq. m., and a pop. estimated in 1849 at 2,679,500.

5. The PRESIDIOS, and Guinea islands, in Africa, with an area of 24½ German sq. m., and a pop. of 17,071. Making a total of 5,034 German sq. m. of territory beyond the boundaries of Europe, with a pop. of about 3,720,000.

According to M. Moreau de Jonnés, the territory and pop. of the Spanish monarchy in 1834 was as follows:

	Sq. leag.	Inhabts.	Inhabitants to a sq. leag.
Spain and the Balearic isles,	18,890	14,660,000	850
Canary Islands,	836	200,000	240
Cuba and Porto-Rico,	5,010	856,000	171
Philippine Islands,	13,162	2,525,000	200
Settlements on the African Coast (Ceuta and Penon-de-Velez),	4	4,000	1,000
	37,902	18,245,000	500

In the beginning of the 15th cent. the Spanish monarchy, under Charles V., comprehended an extent of 525,444 sq. leagues, of which nearly one-tenth was in Europe; being almost three times the extent of the Spanish possessions in this quarter of the globe at the present day. The colonies in America were estimated at that time to contain more than 450,000 sq. leagues.

Physical features.] The general appearance of Spain is in many places delightful, presenting an alternation of mountainous ridges and immense horizon-bounded plains, almost every where watered by considerable rivers with their numerous branches, and covered with a luxuriant vegetation, especially in the south, which in some places seems a garden in perpetual bloom. The declination is towards the Atlantic and Mediterranean; but more towards the W and S, than towards the N. A great central table-land from 2,000 to 3,000 ft. above sea-level, occupies upwards of one-half of the whole surface. Of the coast line about 600 m. are skirted by the Atlantic, and 800 m. by the Mediterranean.

Mountains.] The mountains of S. are regarded by German geographers as all belonging to the Pyrenean system; but upon inspecting a map, the reader will see six ridges of mountains pervading the country in various directions, exclusive of the Pyrenean chain dividing Spain from France, and not apparently standing in any close connection in it. The most northern of these chains, however, may be regarded as an elongation of the Pyrenees. It runs in a W direction, separating Biscay from Navarre and Alava; and, passing to the S of Asturias, terminates in different branches in the northern parts of Galicia. This chain goes under different appellations, as the Mountains of Biscay, the Sierra of Asturias, and the Mountains of Mondonedo. It is also known by the names of the Mountains of Santillana or of Vindho. The Romans designated this chain the *Montes Cantabrorum*, and the people inhabiting this lofty and rugged region were not brought under their dominion till the time of Augustus. It was to this northern chain that the Goths were driven by the Moors, after the defeat and death of Roderic; and it was here, that under the brave Pelayo, they made a bold and successful stand.

When Cava's traitor-sire first call'd the band,
That dyed Spain's mountain-streams with Gothic gore.

The second chain of Spanish mountains extends from near Soria on the NE to Portugal on the SW. When it approaches the latter country it is distinguished by the name of Mount Gata. Pursuing its course through Portugal, it is known by the name of the Mountains of Estrella, and, dividing the province of Beira from Portuguese Estremadura, it terminates a little to the N of the mouth of the Tajo in the Cabo-de-Cintra. This range divides Old Castile from New Castile, and passes to the S of Salamanca, separating Leon from Spanish Estremadura. Its direction is very curvilinear. In the early part of its course it is known by the names of Guadarrama, Urbia, and *Mons Carpetanus*. The Sierras-de-Oca, de Moncago, de Molina, and de Cuenca are divisions of this ridge.—The third range is a lateral ridge striking off from the northern chain at the Asturian frontiers, and running in a SE direction between Old Castile and Navarre, till it arrives at the frontiers of Aragon, when it changes its course to the SW, and where a fourth range, intersecting New Castile, and entering Estremadura, terminates to the N of the Guadiana near the Portuguese frontier. This range assumes different names in different parts of its progress; but is denominated, in the early part of its course, the Mountains of Toledo, or Guadalupe. The second and third ranges—which may be justly termed the central ridges of Spain—appear to be chiefly granitic. As we approach the S, a low fifth range appears, called the Sierra Morena or 'the Brown Mountains,' and which, in the latter times of Saracen domination, constituted the boundary between Moorish and Christian Spain. It commences to the SW of Cuenca in New Castile, and passing through La Mancha and part of Estremadura, terminates in Cape St. Vincent, about 70 m. to the NW of Seville in Andalusia. This chain was known to early geographers under the name of the *Montes Mariani*.—The sixth range commences to the eastward of the range last mentioned, and, bending in a SW, and then in a direction almost due W, separates in its course the provinces of Granada and Murcia from Andalusia, and terminates to the NE of Cadiz. It is denominated the Sierra Nevada, or 'the Snowy ridge,' from having its lofty summits covered the whole year with snow and ice; and must be very elevated from the circumstance of its being visible in a clear day from the opposite coast of Africa. It takes consecutively the denominations of Sierra-de-Gador, de Nevada, de Bermeja, and de Ronda. The perpetual snow-line on the Sierra-Nevada begins at the height of 3,305 varas or 9,171 ft. above the level of the sea; on the other ranges it seldom lies above a few months.—Many of the Spanish mountains are entirely barren, and exhibit nothing but a naked assemblage of the most picturesque crags; others are covered with a scanty crop of grass and brushwood; but some, particularly in the Cantabrian ridge, the Sierras Morena and Nevada, and in Catalonia, Navarre, and Aragon, are clothed with magnificent forests. Firs, oaks, and cork-trees grow in the higher regions; chestnuts, tamarisks, pines, and beeches clothe the lower. The height of the principal mountains and points of S. is given in the subjoined table:

	Varas.	English ft.
Cumbre-de-Mulhacen in the Sierra-Nevada of Granada.		11,666
Plencho-de-Veleta, do. do.		11,387
Cerro-de-los-Machos, in the Alpujarras.		11,096
Cerro-de-la-Ce'dera, do.		10,795
Cerro-de-Fajos-Altos, do.		10,778
Alpujarras of Granada [Piner].		9,168
Inferior limit of perpetual snow, in the Mulhacen.	3,305	= 9,171
Do. do. do. Pyrenees.	2,924	= 8,116

Summit of the Penatara, in the Sierra-de-Guadarrama.	2,832	7,793
Gaviara, near the Minho, in the Galician chain.		7,886
Pic-de-Mosset, Eastern Pyrenees, 1,236 toises.		7,920
Pico-de-Urbion, in the Sierra-de-Cameros.		7,209
San-Idefonso, chain of the Tagus, Old Castile.		6,670
Cerro-de-Mindalinda, in Guadalupe.		6,045
Sierra-de-Lujar, S of Granada.		5,990
Cabeza-de-Maria, coast of Valencia.	2,287	6,289
Puebla-de-Nova-Serrada, on the road from Madrid to San Idefonso.	2,204	6,051
Estetta in Catalonia [Delambre].		5,805
Cerrajon-de-Murtas, Alpujarras.		4,862
Collado-de-Plata, near Teruel, Iberian chain.	1,598	4,395
Pass of Lunada, in the Galician chain.		4,711
Mean elevation of the Iberian chain in Aragon.	1,580	4,345
Mucla-de-Ares in Aragon, a truncated cone.	1,562	4,295
Village of Alcolea, in the Iberian chain.		4,074
Montserrat in Catalonia.	1,479	4,062
Sierra-de-Molina, in the Iberian chain [Antillon].		3,837
Palace of San Idefonso.	1,888	3,822
Silla-de-Espadana, highlands of Valencia.	1,302	3,584
Avila, on the banks of the Adaja.		3,485
Bed of the Eresma, foot of the castle of Segovia.		3,035
Caslueta, in the Sierra de Espadana.		2,837
Alcala-Real, between the Guadalupe and the Genil.		2,805
City of Madrid [Bauza].		2,222
Do. Granada, foot of the Sierra-Nevada.		2,465
Sierra-de-Pennagolosa, in the Iberian chain.	868	2,387
Almudiel, in the Sierra-Morena.	880	2,426
Pass of Puerto-del-Rey, road from Madrid to Andalusia, in the Sierra-Morena.		2,251
Cerro-de-Xolucar.	960	2,880
Sierra-de-Guadalupe, near Consuegra.	769	2,114

Rivers. Spain has 230 rivers, of which some are navigable, but most of them have too shallow and stony beds, and are too much affected by the heats of summer, for the purposes of navigation. Among those which flow into the Atlantic the most remarkable is the Tajo or Tagus, called Tejo in Portugal, which is a large river, but not navigable on account of its numerous cliffs and shallow water. Its source is in the Sierra-de-Albarracin in Aragon; it flows through the Campo de Tajo to Cuenca; on the limits of Soria and Guadalupe; through a part of Madrid and Toledo; waters the gardens at Aranjuez, runs through Estremadura, and enters Portugal at Sedilla. To its 26 chief tributary rivers belong the Oceseca, the Gallo, the Xarama, the Guadarrama, the Alberche, the Alagon, the Herja, the Guadalupe, the Araya, and the Sever.—The Duero is a large river which rises in the Sierra-de-Urbia in Soria, not far from Duruelo, and flows first to the E towards Hinojosa, and then S towards Soria; after which it proceeds in a W direction through Burgos, Valladolid, Zamora, and Salamanca, forms from Villarimo till Torre-de-Moncorvo, the boundaries of Portugal, and then enters that kingdom. It is too rapid for being navigable in Spain. Among its 25 chief tributary rivers are the Ebro, the Rejas, the Jaramillo, the Pisuerga, the Esla, the Cea, and the Agueda.—The Guadiana has its sources in the lagune of Ruidera in La-Mancha. It runs first towards the NW; and after losing itself in the marshes and swamps of the Partido-de-San-Juan in Toledo, collects itself again in La-Mancha, and takes a SW direction towards Estremadura. In the neighbourhood of Badajoz it turns to the S, and forms for some length the boundaries between Spain and Portugal. It indeed enters Portugal at one part of its course, but at Xeres de Guadiana is again adopted as the boundary line, and continues such till to its mouth at Ayamonte. It is navigable for about 45 m. from its mouth. It has 21 tributary rivers, among which are the Giguella, the Rubial, the Estena, the Burdalo, and the Montiel.—The Guadalupe, a beautiful stream, which has its source near the eastern boundaries of Jaen, on the Sierra-de-Cazorla, runs first towards the N; then SW and W

through Jaen, Cordova, and Seville; at Seville it becomes navigable, and it flows into the sea at San Lucar-de-Barrameda, after a course of 250 m. In the neighbourhood of Mongibar this river is 203 varas above the level of the sea. Among its 28 subsidiary rivers are the Guadalimar, the Pandula, the Xenil, the Corbones, and the Guadaira.—The Bidasoa, which forms the boundaries between France and Spain, has its sources in Navarre, and flows into the sea at Fuentarabia. It is considered a neutral stream by both countries. To these principal streams we may add, the Oyarzun, the Urumea, the Oria, the Urrola, the Deva, the Cadagun, the Bilbao, which is navigable for a part of its course for small vessels, the Orinon, the Mira, the Suanes, the Ulla, the Umia, the Caldelas—these three latter are coast-rivers of Galicia, which form at their mouths small bays and harbours called *rias*—the Minho, which runs through Galicia in a SW direction, and from Melgaza to its mouth at La Guardia, forms the boundaries between Spain and Portugal; and the Tinto, which runs in the Sierra-Morena, and flows into the bay of Huelva after having received the Puerco. Its yellow copper-coloured waters, in which no animated being has yet been found, petrify wood and destroy every vegetable which they touch. Besides these rivers, 24 more flow into the Atlantic.—Among the rivers which flow into the Mediterranean are the Ebro, one of the principal Spanish rivers; it rises in the Reynosa-de-Toro, and runs in a SE direction; becomes navigable at Logrono, but forms a waterfall at Xerta by which the navigation is interrupted; and falls into the Mediterranean at Amposta. Its mouth is very shallow and sandy, and a canal has been executed from Amposta into the gulf of Alfaques, which is now the best harbour in Catalonia. Among its subsidiary rivers are the Ultron, the Omino, the Xalon, the Mataranna, the Nela, the Aragon, which gives its name to that kingdom, and the Segre. Other rivers are the Guadarranque, the Guadiaro, the Segura, a very fine river which waters the beautiful Huertas of Murcia, the Xucar, a large river, but not navigable, which rises at Cuenca in the Sierra-de-Molina, the Guadalquivir, the Palancia, the Francoli, and the Fluvia. Besides these, 11 other large rivers flow into the Mediterranean.—There are no lakes of any considerable size in Spain; but in the Pyrenees and other chains some small mountain-lakes occur. There are some extensive swamps and morasses: as the Gallocante in Aragon, the pestilential Nava in Palencia, and the lagunes of Palomare and Caldera.—Mineral springs are so numerous in Spain that we find their number stated by some native authorities at more than 1,200; but regular and comfortable watering and bathing establishments do not exist in this country. An hospital is generally the only sanatory establishment in a Spanish watering-place. The mineral springs at Trillo in Guadalaxara are used for drinking and bathing; those of Vierra-Vermeja, in Granada contain iron, vitriol, and sulphur; and those of Buzot in Valencia, sulphur, iron, and salt. The latter have a temp. of 32° R. The baths of Archena in Murcia, and Caldas-de-Monbuy, were known to the Romans.

Canals. It is only since the 18th cent. that navigable canals have been executed in S. But several small irrigatory canals, of very ancient date, exist in the provinces of Seville, Jaen, Cordova, Granada, Murcia, Valencia, and Catalonia; most of them are remnants of Moorish industry. Irrigation is of the highest importance in this country, and has been carried to a great extent in Valencia, Catalonia, and Granada, where springs, streams, and rain-water are collected into enormous cisterns called *panetas*, from which they are distributed over all the districts which need watering. There are only two navigable canals of importance. The Imperial canal—so called from having been begun by Charles V., though the work was interrupted for 200 years—

is intended to unite Navarre with the Mediterranean. It begins at Navarre, and is finished to Saragossa. It is navigable for vessels of 100 tons, having 10½ ft. depth of water, and being 74½ ft. broad.—The canal of Castile, which is to unite the harbour of Santander with the Duero and the centre of the kingdom, is only in part executed. The part which is finished begins at Alar-del-Rey in Burgos, and receives its waters from the Pisuegra of which it follows the course. Near Palencia it receives the canal of Campos. There are some other canals of less importance which are not yet finished.

Climate. S., lying under the same parallel of latitude with Italy, has a climate extremely similar. "In this delicious climate vegetation is never suspended, except by the excessive heats of summer. The genuine spring is usually about Christmas, and the choicest fruit is blown when the ground of England is locked up with frost. It is in winter here that the climate is truly lovely, and in summer and autumn only that one might sigh to be elsewhere. In winter the only drawbacks are the excessive rains; but the alternation of showers and sunbeam is even then extremely frequent, and whenever it occurs delightful." In the N. the cold is never excessive; but the heat in the southern districts, during the three months nearest midsummer, is very great, and would be sometimes almost intolerable, were it not lessened by the sea-breeze, which begins to blow at nine in the morning, and lasts till five in the evening. The interior, being for the most part considerably elevated, is not so warm as might be expected from the latitude under which it is situated; and here the temp. is more regulated by the degree of elevation than geographical position. It is the extraordinary configuration of this country which accounts for the aridity of the soil in the interior of the Castiles, the amount of evaporation, the want of rivers, and that difference of temp. which is observable between Madrid and Naples, two cities situated in the same latitude. The interior of Spain is an elevated central plain, the highest of any in Europe which occupy a large extent of country: for Switzerland, though it presents the highest ground in Europe, is not really a raised plateau. The cantons of Berne, Friburg, Zurich, and all those countries covered with a new formation of freestone, are plains whose height is only from 240 to 260 toises above the level of the ocean. Bavaria is the most extensive and the highest level land in Germany. There a vast plain, the bed of an ancient lake, extends from the granitic mountains of the Fichtelgebirge to the foot of the Alps in the Tyrol. Its plains, like the small plain of Auvergne, are from 250 to 260 toises above the level of the ocean. But the interior of the two Castiles presents a raised plain which exceeds in height and extent any that we have mentioned: its mean elevation appears to be 300 toises, or more than 1,900 ft. The elevation of Madrid above sea-level, according to M. de La Place, is 338 toises 24 lines: it consequently stands as high as the town of Inspruck, situated in one of the elevated defiles of the Tyrol. According to M. Thallacker, the king's palace at St. Ildefonso—a village situated in the neighbourhood of Segovia, and 35 m. NW of Madrid—is 593 toises, or 3,798 ft. above sea-level; which is higher than the edge of the crater of Mount Vesuvius, in the vicinity of Naples. The height of the plain of the Castiles has a great effect upon its temp. We are here surprised at not finding oranges growing in the open air, under the parallel of 40°—that of Tarentum, part of Calabria, Thessaly, and Asia Minor. The mean temp. of Madrid is 59°; while that of Genoa, 4 degrees more to the north, is 61°. Rome, which is 1° 29' more northerly than Madrid, has almost the same mean temp. While the mean temp. of the elevated plains of Spain is 59°, that of the coasts, from the 41st to the 36th parallel, is between 63° and 68°; and we see banana-trees, pellicans, and sugar-canes, growing upon these coasts in situations sheltered from the cold winds. The city of Guarda, a frontier-town of Portugal, which stands upon a plain on the Sierra-de-Estrella, near the sources of the Zezere and the Mondego, is said to have a more elevated site than any other city in Europe. The provinces along the Mediterranean are the paradise of this kingdom; an everlasting spring seems to exist in this delightful region, but it is sometimes visited by the dreadful *solano*, and in the hot season by myriads of insects. The *gallego*, a N and NW wind which comes down from Galicia, is very piercing and cold; while the *solano*, like the *sirocco* of Italy, a SW wind blowing from Africa, is so hot as to relax the human system, and produce giddiness, inflammation, and even madness. While this pestilential wind is blowing, the air becomes stagnant, and loses its elasticity,—a pale blue colour covers the horizon,—the sun is hidden under a kind of glittering veil—the sea lies in a dead calm—the fishes swim exhausted on the surface—and even brute animals seem to suffer more than men. The yellow fever, which often ravages the southern parts of Spain, has created much discussion among physicians to determine whether it is of an epidemic nature, or is brought to Spain by infection.

Productions. Under the mild sky of S. every animal and vegetable production is rapidly matured by the ceaseless activity which Nature here displays throughout the whole year. The fruits and plants of this country offer a great variety, and are more luxuriant than those of any other country of Europe. The horse has degenerated in most of the provinces, and it is only in a few studs that the true Andalusian breed is still to be found. The Asturian

horse is not so fine as that of Andalusia, but is stronger. Asses of very large size are common; mules are held in higher estimation than horses. The cattle are small and not of a fine appearance. The strong bull of Andalusia lives wild in the Sierra-Morena. The sheep, estimated a few years ago at 18,000,000, are celebrated for the fineness of their fleece and for the delicacy of the mutton. There are three species of the sheep bred in Spain, viz.: *merinos*, with a short soft wool; *chourros*, with higher legs, a smaller head, and coarser wool; and *metis*, which are a race between the two former breeds. The total annual growth of wool has been estimated at 40,000,000 lbs., of the value of £3,200,000. Bears and wolves exist in the Pyrenees; monkeys on the rock of Gibraltar and on the Sierra-de-Ronda; there are also chameleons, lizards, serpents, and vipers. Bees, silk-worms, cantharides, tarantulae, locusts, and mosquitoes, are numerous.—The finest wines are those of Malaga, Tinto, Xeres, Alicante, and Valdepenas, which are celebrated throughout all Europe. A considerable quantity of grapes are exported in a fresh and a dried state. The fruits of the south are lemons, bitter and sweet oranges, pomegranates, figs, dates, olives, almonds, pistachio-nuts, and capers; apples, pears, cherries, peaches, and chestnuts, are grown in the northern provinces. The quantity of hazel-nuts which are exported from Catalonia is remarkable; carubs are eaten, and are also made use of for feeding cattle. Vegetables of all kinds, asparagus, artichokes, onions, melons, potatoes, flax, hemp, cotton, madder, aloes, and liquorice, thrive well. Forests occupy about one-twelfth of the surface. On the Pyrenees, the Cantabrian mountains, the Sierra-Nevada, and the Sierra-Morena, are fine forests; but there is a scarcity of wood on the table-land of the interior. There are eight species of oak in Spain, among which are: the evergreen oak, or *Q. bellota*, with edible fruit; the cork-oak, or *Q. suber*; and the cochineal-oak, or *Q. coccifera*, on which the false cochineal which yields a fine crimson-colour is found. Among the other forest-trees of this country we may enumerate tamarisks, pines, beeches, chestnut-trees, nut-trees, firs, poplars, and the sumach or *Rhus coriaria*, the bark of which is used by tanners.

Minerals.] S. supplied the ancient inhabitants of Europe with the greater part of the precious metals which they possessed. The silver of this country was not only abundant in quantity, but in respect of quality, was preferred to that of all other regions. In the time of Hannibal, a mine called Bebelo is said to have yielded daily 300 lbs. of this precious metal. The southern districts were celebrated as being the richest in the precious metals. Livy says, that in the course of a few years, S. yielded the Romans 600,000 lbs. weight of bullion; and that they procured 40,000 lbs. of silver annually from the mine of Huesca in Aragon. Scipio Africanus, upon his return from Spain, carried with him 14,342 lbs. of silver; L. Lentulus, 44,000 lbs. of silver bullion, and 2,550 lbs. of gold bullion; and L. Manlius, 1,200 lbs. of the same metal, and 30 lbs. of gold. Cornelius Lentulus, who governed Hither Spain only two years, carried home 1,515 lbs. of gold, and 2,000 lbs. of silver, besides 34,550 denarii in ready coin; whilst his colleague, from Further Spain, brought away 50,000 lbs. of silver. All these sums were raised in the course of only nine years. In a recent Madrid paper, there is a report on the silver mines of Guadalcanal, in Estremadura, the working of which lately commenced under royal auspices, after being closed or rather abandoned for a number of years. A Spanish gentleman in Paris is known to have a sample of ore from this mine, weighing 5 or 6 pounds, and pronounced to be finer than any ever brought to Europe from Mexico. It will be a curious circumstance if the silver mines of Spain, known as early as the days of the Carthaginians, and entirely neglected since the discovery and conquest of the New World, should again come into vogue and increase the revenue of the Spanish monarch. Rich silver and lead mines were recently discovered in the Sierra-Almagrera, in Almeria. Lead is wrought at Adra near Malaga. With the exception of the Biscay provs. iron has not been wrought to any extent in Spain. The iron ore of Mondragon yields 40 per cent. Coal is wrought in Catalonia and Asturias. Crystallized sulphur is found in the neighbourhood of Cadiz; and in Murcia, a kind of red earth called *almagra*, which is mixed with Spanish snuff. Spain contains nearly 200 species or kinds

of marble. The little pueblo of Almaden in La Mancha, is celebrated for its quicksilver-mines. See ALMADEN. M. Ramon states that vast beds of coal are to be found in the Asturias, and various other parts of the kingdom. He hopes for a glorious future for the coal trade of S., when the railroads of Alar and Santander, and of Madrid and Valladolid shall be opened to public traffic. Sulphur, he states, abounds in Murcia and in Salamanca, and that recently introduced article of commerce, asphalt, has been discovered in large quantities in the prov. of Loria, and is now worked by a company. Of the salts to be found in Spain M. Ramon gives a long catalogue. Leon, he says, abounds with iron, where also is to be found kaolin, that indispensable ingredient in ceramic manufactures. Abundant mines exist also in Alava and Guipuscoa. The riches of Spain in lead are, according to M. Ramon, really surprising, there being hardly a prov. in which it may not be found in abundance. Copper, zinc, and tin, antimony, nickel, and cobalt, are also among the mineral treasures of S.; and, lastly, gold, which is beginning to be sought for in the beds of various rivers.

State of Agriculture.] In 1803, the total superficial area of S. was reported to be distributed as follows:—

Arable land,	60,000,000 acres.
Meadow land,	16,000,000 "
Fallow land,	14,000,000 "
Irredeemable land,	4,200,000 "
Swamp and alluvial land,	18,500,000 "

112,700,000

This is probably an exaggerated account; but in 1808 the cultivated land was returned at 60,000,000 acres. The greater part of the land belongs to the nobility, the church, and towns or corporate bodies. This accumulation of property in a few hands is here attended with all its worst effects; and the state of agriculture throughout the country is wretched in the extreme, particularly when the capabilities of the soil are considered. The more industrious Catalonians draw from the soil of their mountainous prov. nearly a full supply of grain except in bad years; but in the central districts of the kingdom, where the Spaniard shuns every occupation which demands exertion, the most fertile districts still lie in a state of miserable waste. Want of roads, want of capital, want of skill, are not the only evils which oppress the agriculturist in S. None, or next to none of the lands in Leon, Castile, and Estremadura—forming almost one-half of the kingdom—are enclosed; a circumstance which may indeed be partly ascribed also to the operation of the *mesta*, or code of laws with respect to the migration of flocks, by which all enclosures tending to interrupt the passage of the sheep-flocks from the provinces of the N to those of the S, for winter-pasture, are strictly prohibited. The extraordinary number of holy-days observed in this country likewise proves extremely injurious to the national industry. Though many of the holy-days observed in the Roman Catholic church of Spain have been abolished as regards the restrictions from working, particularly in the royal manufactories, the people are still required to attend mass on these days, which must occasion much loss of time, especially to those who reside at a distance from a church. The diocese of Toledo still retains forty-one holy-days in the year, besides the Sabbath, on which it is unlawful to work. The days dedicated to the titular saints of particular parishes, the patron saints of private families, and the guardian saints of individuals, are so many other feasts on which labour is temporarily suspended. "The Count de Capomonez states the sum lost every holy-day or feast-day, by the suspension of labour, at six millions of reals, or four millions of livres, amounting to £166,666. If it be admitted that labour in a national point of view constitutes wealth, what an immense loss does Spain annually sustain from this cause. Allowing the number of feast-days retained to be forty-one in the year, the annual loss to the nation will amount to £6,833,333!!"—We have not yet enumerated all

the evils which oppress agriculture in a region so favoured by every natural advantage. A year or two ago the 'General Junta of Agriculture' having been requested to inform the queen's government why so many of the ordinary productions of the soil are dearer in S. than in other countries, in their reply stated, first of all, that agriculture is impoverished by the scantiness of the rural pop.—by the collection of people into towns, and by the diversion of labour into unproductive channels: they add, with great candour and simplicity, that all improvements are impeded "by the general tendency everywhere to live on the budget of the state,"—an impediment to any branch of industry which nowhere exists in greater perfection than in S. Farms throughout S. are small and rents low; yet the farmers are obliged to raise whatever funds they require by mortgaging their crops. They usually live in huts of the meanest construction; farm-buildings, or steadings as they are called in Scotland, are almost unknown. The corn is dried for several weeks in the field; and is then either thrashed by men, or trampled out by mules and asses, and left in heaps on the field until it can be sold. The corn-speculators of Castile sometimes preserve grain for five or six years in *silos* or caves dug in the rock or the earth. Land is not supposed to yield the proprietors more than from 1½ to 2 per cent. The tenant pays *primicias*, *frutos-civiles*, &c.; and when these are deducted, he has little more than half the produce left to pay rent and labour. The *fanegada*—by which term an extent of arable land on which a *fanega*, or about 90 English lbs. of wheat may be sown, is indicated—lets according to circumstances at from 12s. to 24s. Wages of farm-labourers are about 13d.; when boarded with their masters they vary from 6½d. to 10d. per day. The annual rentals of the great landowners amount to from 500,000 to 1,000,000 d. The only agricultural improvements worthy of notice have taken place in the provs. of Bisay, Navarre, and Aragon, each of which has its own separate administration and laws, and where consequently the oppressiveness of the government is less felt; yet even in these provinces the system of husbandry is necessarily that of a mountainous country: the plough is but little used, the greater part of the work being done by the hoe and spade. "In every part of the country-regions," says Captain Widdrington, "the instruments of agriculture are of the rudest description. They rarely plough deep enough, and in most provinces do little more than scratch or harrow the surface. The soil and climate compensate for this in ordinary years; but droughts are fatal, from the roots being too near the surface. In general the mattock is much used, and in no part of the world do men work harder than in nearly every part of S. when their energy is called forth." Where good roads exist every inch of arable ground in their vicinity seems to be carefully laboured. The produce is rye, maize, wheat, barley, and oats. In the plains of Leon, Castile, and Andalusia, agriculture is almost entirely confined to the growth of wheat; and there is no rotation of crops. In Castile the farm-villages are from one to two leagues asunder; but in Andalusia the traveller may pass over from 10 to 20 m. without seeing one. The provinces of Toro and Salamanca may be considered as forming a portion of the richest wheat-country in the world. While the corn-laws oppressed English industry, the dangerous fluctuations of the sliding-scale prevented the inland towns of S. from participating in the profits which the ports, at long intervals, occasionally derived from the sale of a few cargoes of corn for the English

market, when the moderate amount of duty held out to them a temptation to speculate; but generally long before the surplus grain of the interior could reach the coast, owing to the badness of the roads, and the general deficiency in means of transport, the ports of Great Britain had again become hermetically sealed to Spanish produce. By the relaxation in the British tariff a vast impetus will gradually be given to the agriculture of this neglected country; it will impart strength to the arm and vigour to the heart of the dull Castilian peasant, convert the flagrant heaths of Estremadura into waving fields of wheat, and make the gay and careless Andalusian emulous of the old agricultural pre-eminence of his Moorish predecessors. "The wheat," says Captain Widdrington, "brought to this country a few years since was chiefly from Old Castile, and was carried at a great expense to Santander; but at present, in fine seasons, we might in times of need draw supplies from Andalusia and Estremadura. In the country above Zaragoza, some of which is irrigated from the canal of the Ebro, there is a vast abundance, the crops in good years producing six or seven years' consumption." Seville, Santander, and Bilbao, are principal ports for shipping grain. The most careful cultivation is to be found in the *huertas* of Grenada, Murcia, and Valencia, where a supply of water sufficient for the purposes of irrigation exists. Soda is produced in great quantity, and is an article of considerable exportation; madder is also cultivated with great success, as well as different kinds of spices. The sugar-cane of Spain is as good as that of the West Indies, but it is cultivated at a much greater expense, and little sugar is made from it for this reason. The mild red pepper cultivated in Murcia is celebrated over all Spain; rice is the chief produce of Valencia. All productions of the soil are allowed to be freely exported. The best hemp in Spain is produced in the Vega of Grenada, where it is much cultivated, and also in parts of Aragon. Saffron is cultivated in La Mancha and Cuenca; flax in many districts; the liquorice-root, which is indigenous in the first and second regions, and was formerly exported, is now beginning to be manufactured in the country. But all these branches are insignificant in proportion. Potatoes are cultivated in almost every part of Spain, but in general as a culinary vegetable, and not as an article of subsistence; nor are they in general good, with the exception of Galicia. One of the greatest errors in the agricultural policy of S. is, the refusing to grow tobacco, the growing the smallest quantity of which is punishable by presidio or transportation; whilst the whole country is covered by smugglers engaged in transporting the bad kinds from abroad, and there are vast tracts of land lying waste, a very small portion of which would supply S. with tobacco of excellent quality. The rearing of cattle is much neglected, if we except that of sheep; even the beautiful breed of horses is not attended to, and the Spaniards prefer mules, which are less expensive and more vigorous. There are only a few provinces in which cow-milk is used: the milk of the goat is generally substituted, and oil is used instead of butter. Sheep are kept in great numbers; but are not skilfully managed. A scheme has been before the public for the last three years for the settling of the Crown wastes in Spain with British and German emigrants. The colonization of the slopes and valleys of the Sierra Morena is no new idea, for the Minister Olivares attracted hither a swarm of German colonists, of whom no less than 15,000 settled on the Sierra, where their descendants are still to be recognised by their fair hair and florid complexions, and where

the flourishing towns and villages of La-Carolina, La-Carlota, Guarroman, and Santa-Elena still bear witness to the success of the enterprise, and hold their place amongst the most prosperous localities of Andalusia. The mere introduction of agricultural labourers into the unoccupied lands of this country would of itself be an inestimable boon; but if accompanied by skilled handicraftsmen, who will introduce arts and manufactures now unknown, the measure will indeed be of vast benefit to S. About 140,000 cwt. of dry raisins are annually exported, besides great quantities of oranges, lemons, and figs, from Malaga, Cadiz, Alicante, and Palma.

Wines.] The following account of the produce of the vine in Spain is from Mr. Macgregor's *Commercial Tariff*: The grapes which are produced on the vines trained as espaliers in Andalusia, grow in large bunches; those on the vines which are stunted in their height by clipping, are also of good quality; but generally the vines are neither skilfully cultivated nor the grapes well gathered. The vines are prepared in a dirty, slovenly, and imperfect manner: the fine and clear wines of Xeres however excepted. Those of Benicarlo, Malaga, Alicante, and Rota, being also prepared with more care, are of tolerably fine quality. The red cargo wines of Spain, chiefly Catalonian, are strong rough imitations of Oporto wines, and often used to adulterate the latter. They are also sold as port in various places, and drunk as such by those who prefer strong to pure and wholesome wine. They are also exported to Cotte and Bordeaux to fortify French wines. Xeres is the centre of the wines so well known as sherry. Between Xera-de-la-Frontera and Puerto-de-Santa-Maria there are upwards of 25,000 acres cultivated for wine. The large wine-magazines of Xeres, like those of Marsala, are all above ground; and warmth and not coolness appears to be most favourable for the preparation or ripening of the sherry and Madeira wines. The best vineyards in the district of Xeres, and of which only good wines are made, are all on the slopes of hills or banks. The total area is estimated at from about 11,000 to nearly 12,000 English acres. The produce is not well known, and the inferior sherries are adulterated with a white wine called *niebla*, or *magner*, produced in other places, chiefly on the banks of the Guadalquivir. The sherry wines are kept in immense casks or tuns, from which they are drawn off into butts of 105 imperial gallons, or into smaller casks for exportation. The wines of Xeres are exported chiefly from St. Mary's, and from Cadiz, and with others which are passed under the same name, are those of the growth of Spain, which are most known in other countries: see *XERES*. The richest Malaga wine is the sweet *lagrimas*, made much in the same manner as Tokay from the juice, which oozes without pressure, from the ripe grapes hung up in nets or in bunches. The annual produce of Malaga wines is estimated at near 40,000 pipes. The wines of S. are more vigorous than those of any other country in Europe. Some of the fine red wines, when well made, are more astringent than claret or burgundy, but partake of their flavour. The Spaniards are not as delicate as the French in their vintage processes; and this checks the supply of wine suited for the English market; yet S. could supply wine equal to any demand from this country, provided even her present vineyards were properly taken care of and cultivated. With access to export towns, exquisite and delicate wines might come over. S. could of course increase her supply by fresh vineyards to any extent: it has never been fully called upon as an exporting country.

Manufactures.] The manufactures of S. never have been in a soundly flourishing condition: monopolies and restrictions have been their bane. Besides, while the Spaniards are not wanting in skill, they generally dislike to devote themselves to trade, as being beneath their dignity; a Spanish hidalgo would rather beg his bread than procure it by devoting himself to any useful labour. The inhabitants of Catalonia, Valencia, and Galicia, are distinguished from the rest of their countrymen by their activity and industry. Most of the existing manufactures in Spain have been established by joint-stock companies. The principal manufactories of silk—which only employ 15,000 looms—are at Barcelona, Valencia, Seville, and Madrid. S. is in possession of the finest wool in Europe, and its woollen manufactures ought to be the finest in the world; but this is so far from being the case that they are all in a state of decay, and their productions are too dear to bear competition with foreign articles. Good coarse woollen cloth is made, but not so good as one might expect in a country where the most voluminous of cloaks is an almost univer-

sal article of costume; the fact however is that the best Spanish cloaks are made of French or English cloths, indeed in our own woollen districts there are particular descriptions made expressly for the Spanish and Italian markets. In linen, S. does not supply one-sixth of her own consumption; and the cotton-manufactures—which are of quite recent date, and never furnished above one-sixteenth of the actual home-consumption—have been almost entirely ruined during the last war. A considerable quantity of black lace is made. S. was once famous for its tanneries; Cordova has given its name to a particular kind of leather called *corduan* or *cordovan*, which was invented by the Moors; there are still leather manufactories in almost all the provs., particularly the northern, but the articles made in them are very indifferent. Spanish paper is good. Hats are manufactured in Badajoz, but chiefly imported from England, France, and Germany. A manufactory at Malaga employs 700 persons in making cigars; another at Seville employs 1,000 men, and 1,600 women. These 2,600 persons may be calculated as furnishing, on an average, 250 each per diem; or, altogether, 650,000: add to this number 140,000 made at Malaga, and we have 790,000 manufactured daily in S. Spanish soap is excellent, and is partly exported. Several large manufactories of chocolate exist, which is also extensively fabricated by itinerant merchants. Cyder is prepared in the Baskish provinces, and vinegar in Catalonia, Aragon, and Navarre. Few countries in Europe are so rich in salt-petre as Spain, where the soil of whole districts is impregnated with this mineral, which is exported in great quantities. The Spanish gunpowder is excellent, and is mostly fabricated in Valencia, Grenada, Mancha, and Navarre. The royal manufactory of mirrors at San-Ildelfonso furnishes excellent articles, but it is the only one in the kingdom, and its articles are dear. Earthenware is made in considerable quantity. The world-famous blades of Toledo are still manufactured. Lead is said to be the staple article of export from Almeria, Roqueta, and Adra.

The *Revista Minera* gives the following as an approximation of the value of metals and minerals exported from Spain in 1853:—

Silver, 86,000 marks [8 oz. each] at 21 r. per oz.	15,824,000 reals
Ditto, contained in 88,280 quintals of lead, more than 23 adarmes in each.	3,324,800 "
Lead, 1,060,000 quintals in bars, at 80 r. each.	84,800,000 "
Ditto, in shot, plates, tubes, &c.	2,552,200 "
Copper, 1,695 quintals, at 400 r. each.	678,000 "
Wrought iron, 175,300 quintals, at 90 r.	15,777,000 "
Cast iron, 5,400 quintals, at 100 r.	540,000 "
Minerals—Lead,	1,393,000 "
Copper,	648,000 "
Cobalt,	27,000 "
Nickel,	20,000 "
Antimony,	900 "
Graphite,	37,000 "
Alum,	214,000 "
Total,	125,840,000 "

A kind of rush, known in England as 'wrought bass,' in Spain as *esparto*, which is the peculiar growth of a district near Almeria, and is used for coarse matting and cables, is exported, it is said, to the value of not less than £50,000. Smugglers carry on a brisk trade from Gibraltar in British manufactured goods and foreign salt fish. Grenada and some of the interior towns consume much of the native sugar, which, when properly refined, is readily sold at Malaga and along the coast. The gross produce of sugar is estimated at 1,500 Spanish quintals. About Motril the cotton cultivation is progressing, the quality is said to be good, and the annual quantity sent to the Catalonian manufactories to be about

12,000 quintals, which is sold at about 50s. per quintal.—The cotton manufacture of Spain for the last 20 years has been a matter of very minor importance. Lately, however, in spite of desolating civil wars, it has recovered in an extraordinary degree, and at the present moment it is on the increase.—The seat of this branch of industry is confined to Catalonia, to a small part of Valencia, and the Balearic islands.

Commerce.] No country in Europe equals S. in natural commercial advantages, whether we consider its situation or facilities of produce. Its situation renders intercourse with all parts of Europe extremely easy, and its intercourse with America and Africa may be carried on by a shorter and more direct course than that of any other nation. Its ports are numerous and commodious; and its inhabitants, moreover, accustomed to a warm climate, visit the tropical regions with more safety than the natives of colder climates. The productions of S. consist of all the necessities, and many of the conveniences of life,—articles which always command a ready market, and form a never-failing source of wealth to the nation which furnishes them in any quantity. Unfortunately, however, these natural advantages have all been neutralized in this country by the wretched policy of its rulers; and S., once the most wealthy and powerful country in Europe, is now nearly the last in the scale of commercial and political importance. We have noticed the difficulties under which the Spanish agriculturist and manufacturer labour: many of these equally and in some cases still more grievously affect the merchant. The means of transport—without which a flourishing internal trade cannot exist—are still very defective and are badly organized. The *arrieros* or carriers have long been accustomed to travel only on certain roads, and hardly any reward will tempt them to go out of their old track. These carriers are the travelling merchants of the country, supplying the markets of the interior with every kind of produce in demand; the merchants in the sea-ports speculate only on exportation to foreign countries, rarely on sales in the interior. The *caminos reales*, or king's highways, are not numerous in S., nor are they all kept in good repair; in many places they will not admit of carriages travelling at a rate beyond a walking pace, nor of the passage of loaded waggons. Upon all the practicable roads, tolls are established at the distance of 10 or 12 m. from each other; but the government derives a greater revenue from the tolls than it expends upon the roads. Though about three-and-a-half times as large as England, the outlay on account of old and new roads in S. does not amount to one-twentieth part of the sums expended for the same objects in that part of the United Kingdom. The merchants of Bilbao, San Sebastian, and one or two other ports, have contributed greatly to the improvement of the roads in their own vicinity. A very heavy tax called the *subsido del comercio* is levied upon merchants exclusively, and is very unequally divided; every town has *derechos de puertas* or gate-duties of its own; and most foreign manufactured goods pay about 30 per cent. of *ad valorem* duty, some as much as 60. There are, moreover, no substitutes for cash in ordinary mercantile transactions; internal bills of exchange pass from hand to hand as cash only by special arrangement; hence payments, when large, become a serious matter. Interest is understood to be at 6 per cent. on mercantile transactions.

According to official reports, the commerce of S. with her colonial possessions, taking the annual average of the five years previous to 1790, amounted to the following value, viz:—

VI.

Importations from the colonies,	{ Precious metals, £4,880,000 Various products, 2,160,000
Total imports,	£7,040,000
Exports to the Spanish colonies,	{ Spanish products, £2,640,000 Foreign ditto, 3,000,000
Total exports,	£5,640,000
Importation into Spain from foreign countries,	{ By licit trade, £1,760,000 By contraband, 3,440,000
	£5,200,000

During the year 1792, the imports from foreign countries by contraband or otherwise, are stated to have amounted to 714,896,000 reals vellon, or £7,446,833; and the exports to foreign countries only to the value of 96,195,000 reals vellon, or £4,125,989. The Spanish authorities, in their official reports, term the foregoing the flourishing years of their commerce. The Junta-de-Medios which sat at Cadiz in the years 1811, 1812, and 1813, states that a war with England has always been ruinous to Spanish trade, and yet that the exports of S. in 1795 amounted in value to 480,000,000 reals vellon, viz:—

In diamonds and precious stones,	7,000,000
" silks,	20,000,000
" wools,	150,000,000
" cotton,	7,000,000
" leather and skins,	30,000,000
" brandy, barilla, soap, raisins, & acids,	156,000,000
" salt, drugs, and colonial produce,	110,000,000
Total,	480,000,000 r. = £5,000,000

The total imports amounted that year, including contraband—

In jewels, glass wares, paper, furniture, perfumery, and cloths,	480,000,000
In wine, copper, grain, tanned skins, and provisions,	240,000,000
Hemp, roots, pitch, flax, wood, iron-works, tin, and drugs,	160,000,000
Total,	880,000,000 r. = £9,166,666

The following table is taken from the '*Balanza Mercantil*' for the year 1826: very little confidence, however, can be placed in this account. The import of tobacco is not given, nor is any account given of the imports and exports into and from the free provinces of the North.

Official value of Imports and Exports during 1826.

	Exports.	Imports.
Africa,	£340	£11,090
Asia,		214,660
United States,	45,925	68,940
England,	637,800	957,395
France,	450,350	726,170
Germany,	26,670	150,510
Holland,	56,185	133,525
Prussia,	5	2,060
Russia,	4,085	135,800
Denmark,	11,585	30,070
Sweden,	6,210	87,080
Turkey,	55	31,255
Switzerland,		8,930
Sardinia,	2	110,895
Italy,	83,740	146,300
Portugal,	146,160	204,090
Spanish American colonies,	330,373	754,690
	£1,799,485	£3,773,475

In 1829, the general trade of Spain was returned as follows:—

	Imports.	Exports.
Foreign trade,	£3,803,640	£2,064,120
Colonial trade,	775,640	557,760
	£4,579,280	£2,621,880

It appears by an official account of the exports and imports of S., in 1849, that the total values were as follow:—

2 x

Imports.	
From Europe and Africa,	294,762,174 reals.
America,	286,780,717 "
Asia,	5,628,904 "
	587,171,795 "
Exports.	
To Europe and Africa,	310,470,386 "
America,	165,220,922 "
Asia,	2,471,514 "
	478,162,822 "

The total value of imports and exports, as shown by this statement, is 1,065,334,617 reals, or rather more than £10,000,000; upon which the *Heraldo*, a liberal journal, justly remarks that, if it were a correct expression of the commercial movement of Spain, it would be impossible to explain it, treating of a country with 16,000,000 of inhabitants, and which has abundant products to pay for what it consumes; but it adds that, unfortunately, the explanation of the phenomenon is to be found in the immense smuggling-trade which is carried on by the sea-coast and frontiers, which neither the most exquisite vigilance, nor the most perfect 'moralization' of the *empleados*, can entirely extirpate, and which must yet be got rid of, before the finances of S. can be properly regulated and its obligations met. It is, indeed, very doubtful whether the customs' establishment of the country pays its own expenses, or yields a single farthing of net revenue for the service of the state. The total value of the imports in 1851 is stated to have been

From Europe,	415,992,481 reals.
America,	259,165,519 "
Asia,	12,490,280 "
Total,	687,648,280 "

being 15,655,000 reals more than in 1850.

The value of the exports in 1851 was

To Europe,	301,868,481 reals.
America,	190,592,803 "
Asia,	5,046,148 "
Total,	497,507,432 "

being 8,940,750 reals more than in 1850. The insignificant trade with Africa is included under the head of Europe in these returns.

The following is a statement of the importation of coal, iron, steel, and cotton into S. in 1846, 1848, 1849, 1850:—

	Coals.	Iron.	Steel.	Raw cotton.
1846	1,566,141 qrs.	153,930 qrs.	829,786 lb.	15,317,289 lb.
1848	1,178,244	94,631	578,404	23,375,000
1849	1,662,490	177,214	887,729	25,878,100
1850	2,794,879	214,849	1,391,400	84,225,400

These returns show that, notwithstanding the modifications introduced into the customs tariff, the manufacturing interests have been on the increase; and it seems likely that the same feature will become more apparent when the more sweeping reforms now intended, coupled as they will be with a sufficiently protective duty, are carried into effect. There is nothing like competition to stir up a man's industry and activity. One fact certainly transpires from the above numbers—that the great noise and opposition made by the Catalan manufacturers to all modifications in the duties on foreign cotton manufactures is not warranted by the insignificant extent of their operations, thus confirming the suspicion generally entertained by all enlightened persons, that it is the loss of the contraband trade now carried off under the protection of their stamps and marks which they chiefly dread. A consumption of 34,225,400 lbs. raw cotton in one year is little enough; how many days would our Manchester manufacturers require to get through them? The

total amount of duty received on all kinds of cotton goods in 1850 was 12,413,868 rs! Of the total revenue received in 1850, 34,083,062 rs. were received at Barcelona, of which 2,216,337 rs. were for cotton goods; 19,283,189 rs. at Santander, of which 1,796,474 rs. were for cotton goods; 18,866,078 rs. at Malaga, of which 1,851,696 rs. were for cotton goods; and 17,386,740 rs. at Cadiz, of which 2,380,765 rs. were for cotton goods. In the return of the general revenue it should be stated, however, that it is the amount received in the provs. of Barcelona, Cadiz, &c., and not only at those ports themselves, which is given. As to the other items mentioned above, no doubt if S. had good roads and canals the importation of iron and steel, and even coals, would increase tenfold, notwithstanding that there is an abundance of coal and iron mines in the country.

Smuggling. S. may be considered the very paradise of bold smugglers. The mountain-passes and the headlands and inlets of a vast extent of sea-coast, cannot possibly be guarded by the customs' officers, even when the latter are aided by the military; and every man, woman, and child, along the whole seaboard and land-frontier, is open to an offer, as well as the *empleados* themselves. Mr. Henderson, in a recent pamphlet on the tariff duties of Spain, observes:—"Thus there are large towns, and entire districts, that live by this illicit trade; from whose bosom spring the banditti that infest the roads of S. Their fatigues and habits predispose thousands of *contradistas*, naturally robust and valiant, to the exercise of war at any moment, from whatever cause it arises; constituting the focus of those guerilla outbreaks, that incessantly shake the nation and the throne. This consideration is sufficient, in itself, to induce the government to exert all its powers to put an end to a system, that likewise convulses all the elements of society, of industry, and of revenue. One hundred thousand armed men, engaged in the contraband trade, upon a principle of perfect organization, defy the inert and timid measures of 15,000 douaniers, paid to afford an illusory protection to the manufacturers, and their 50,000 workmen. Independently of these formidable hordes of smugglers, there is not a doubt that the higher classes and public *empleados* are engaged, and participate in the profits of the well-organized insurance companies, established for the purpose of smuggling goods into S. A royal decree of 1827, estimates that 5,000 families engaged solely in the tobacco contraband, are annually ruined; and it may be fairly estimated, therefore, that at least, on an average, 3,000 families pursuing the illicit trade, are involved in ruin, and many condemned to punishment. Looking then at the fatal effects of prohibitions, we may arrive at a fair calculation of the immense annual sacrifice which they inflict upon S.

The 100,000 men engaged in illicit trade, might in useful labour be worth to the country 2s. per day	
each, allowing 300 days to work, equal to	£3,000,000
3,000 families ruined, estimated at £50 each, annually,	150,000
2,000 processes cost £20 each, annually,	40,000
15,000 custom-house officers at 2s. per day, which they might produce in labour,	450,000
The annual cost of this force, and vessels employed,	500,000
Loss to the people by the prohibition of iron,	500,000
Loss to the people on cotton and other goods, say 30 per cent. on £8,000,000,	2,400,000
Loss to the public revenue, duty not received on iron, if allowed, would be £1,000,000 at 30 per cent.,	300,000
Loss to the public revenue, duty not received on other illicit goods £7,000,000 (including consumo duty) at 25 per cent.,	1,750,000
Total loss,	£9,000,000

It is notorious that the Catalonian cotton manufactories cannot supply more than two-thirds of the quantity required for consumption in S., nevertheless they maintain that a protective duty of 80 to 85 per cent. is absolutely necessary to enable them to exist, if the import of foreign cotton goods is to be permitted. France exports into S., according to her official papers, various articles, to an amount of 104,679,141 francs, of which 34,251,068 frs. were cotton goods. "The ordinary routine of these transactions is this. A French commercial house receives from its agent in S. an order for a parcel of French cloths, to be delivered at Madrid at certain prices: to execute this order with profit a considerable portion of the duty must be evaded. The superiority of French fabrics over those of S. would admit of a heavy duty being paid, and profit remaining; but the present Spanish fixed duty on cloth would amount to at least 30 per cent. on the finest qualities, to 60, 80, and even 100 per cent. on the inferior ones, of which the consignment is to be composed. An offer is accordingly made to the custom-house to pass the goods at an *ad valorem* duty of 25, or perhaps 30 per cent. If this offer be accepted, the operation is simple enough. The goods are forwarded by the regular channel, and measured at the Spanish custom-house; 10,000 ells of cloth are written down as 5,000,

4,000, or 2,000; the duty is paid on the reduced quantity, and the conniving officials divide a handsome booty. But if the custom-house smugglers will not come to terms, recourse must be had to the Bayonne or Oleron insurance companies, according as the goods are intended for the capital, or for the east of S. The cloths are for Madrid, we will suppose: the company takes charge of them at Bayonne, receiving a premium of insurance, in consideration of which it guarantees their safe delivery. Made up into compact bundles of about 60 lbs. weight each, capable of being divided, at an instant's notice, into two packets of 30 lbs., the goods are sent across the frontier. Two *paqueteros*, as they are called, go with each bundle, carrying it by turns. Should they be pursued, they divide it, and to a Pyrenean mountaineer 50 lbs. on his shoulder is a mere feather. If hard pressed, the packet is thrown into some nook or ditch, whence—being in a waterproof envelope—it is often afterwards recovered uninjured. The value of English cotton goods bought into Spain in 1839, according to the calculations of the Spanish consul at Bordeaux, was 416,500,000 reals, of which three-quarters came in from Gibraltar, the rest from Portugal; so that it would appear that the smuggling trade owed its activity to the refusal of the Spanish government to enter into commercial relations upon that subject with England. From goods so imported the Spanish treasury does not derive one farthing benefit. The whole of the income which S., notwithstanding her enormous duties, obtains from her customs, does not exceed annually 70,000,000 to 80,000,000 reals, whilst her comparatively insignificant neighbour, Portugal, receives 72,000,000 from the same source. Thus the duties which S. otherwise might receive go to enrich the Portuguese treasury. The Spanish consumer pays the Portuguese duty as well as the expense and profit of the smuggler, which in some cases may amount to 40 per cent., and still the goods he sells are cheaper than those from Catalonia. The loss to the revenues of S., by this system of contraband in French and English cottons, is equal to £2,000,000 per annum, in comparison with a protective duty paid of 30 per cent.

Trade with France.] The commercial intercourse between France and S. is far greater by the land-frontiers than by sea; the exports from France by the first being, in 1841, 61,029,292 francs; and by sea only 39,864,614 fs. The following is a statement of tonnage and of vessels entered and cleared between France and S., respectively, in 1840:

Arrivals in France.		Departures from France.	
	Vessels. Tons.	Vessels. Tons.	
Loaded,	Spanish, 644	28,700	692 34,336
	French, 598	49,631	220 21,785
	Sundries, 41	7,138	40 3,166
In ballast,	Spanish, 335	7,815	212 4,474
	French, 27	1,214	231 17,864
	Sundries, 41	4,592	62 13,585
	1,686	13,174	1,457 95,000

The value of exports from France into S. during 1840, amounted to 104,679,141 f.; among which the principal articles were:

Cotton manufactures,	34,251,068 francs.
Linen do.	15,534,391
Silk do.	8,953,423
Woollen do.	8,919,760

The imports into France from S. during the same year amounted to 42,684,761 f., among which the principal articles were:

Oil,	8,547,445 f.
Lead,	7,319,703
Wool,	6,176,307
Cork,	3,086,061

The exports from France into Spain being	104,679,141
And the imports from Spain to France	42,684,761

There appears a difference in favour of France of 61,994,380 f.

The commercial intercourse between the two countries during the years 1838, 1839, 1840, and 1850, gives the following results:

Imports into France from S.	Exports to S. from France.
1838 25,464,788 f.	36,827,317 francs.
1839 37,351,914	82,656,086
1840 42,684,761	104,679,141
1850	212,000,000 reals.

It is to be kept in view that the importation of cotton manufactured goods into S. from France is prohibited by the Spanish custom-house regulations, and yet it appears that France carries on a very extensive contraband traffic in that commodity. The

trade in question is conducted by *contrabandistas* of the Pyrenees, by whom the goods are smuggled into Catalonia, where they are stamped as of native origin, and so pass current as real Spanish manufactures. The extent of this traffic was as follows:

1837 the importation of cottons was	15,586,500 francs.
1838	20,647,328
1839	23,409,457
1840	34,251,068

In 1842, S. imported by sea into France goods to the value of £1,189,610; and by land to the value of £370,533; being a total of £1,560,144; in which wools bore a proportion of 22 per cent.; lead, of 13; olive oil, of 12; and wines only 2 per cent.

Trade with Great Britain.] The declared value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported from the United Kingdom to S. in 1841, was £413,849; in 1842, £322,614; in 1850, 117,000,000 reals. The declared value of British manufactures exported to Gibraltar during 1841 was £1,053,367; and during 1842, £937,719. The smuggling of British goods and of tobacco into S., through Portugal and Gibraltar, is immense. The principal imports from S. into the United Kingdom, are barilla, corn, olive oil, raisins, brandy, tobacco, and wine. Of the latter article the importation in 1841 amounted to 3,137,044 gallons; in 1842, to 2,626,721 gals. The declared value of British goods exported to the Canaries in 1839, was £47,710; in 1840, £45,873.

The value of English imports into S. in 1850 was officially stated as follows:

I. LINEN ARTICLES.

1. Linen thread:	
Crude,	8,006,000 reals.
Bleached,	19,877,000
Dyed,	344,000
Woven,	213,000
2. Linen goods,	6,069,600
	34,509,600

II. IRON AND IRON GOODS, &c.

Wrought, cast, and bar iron,	2,467,512
Iron wire, &c.,	1,510,320
Ditto hoops and plates,	6,130,535
Ditto cables,	1,423,700
Workmen's tools,	1,204,769
Machinery,	4,141,676
Knives and forks, razors, nails, and other articles,	3,870,290
	21,748,802
Coals (2,778,950 quintals),	13,893,615
Cinnamon from Ceylon (350,493 lbs.)	8,762,325

III. COTTON ARTICLES.

Cotton twist,	948,111
Do. goods,	7,380,739
	8,328,850

IV. MISCELLANEOUS.

Woollen goods,	6,348,740
Guano (131,476 quintals),	5,261,040
Silk goods,	3,035,610
Tin plate (11,722 quintals),	2,344,400
Salt fish (22,048 quintals),	1,763,840
Copper and copper plates,	1,424,820
Brass and brass goods,	1,106,995
All other articles,	9,665,825

Total value, 117,194,262 r.

In the summer of 1850, some steps were taken towards a reform of the Spanish tariff: previously to that time it was outrageously prohibitive. The cotton manufacturers of Catalonia framed the laws in their own fashion, and with the exclusive view of keeping to themselves the whole trade of S. in cotton fabrics. The result was, that the exports from this country to Gibraltar stood as high as to the whole of S.; and that from Bayonne there was, in perfect working order, a system of contraband so complete that goods or merchandise of the most un-

wildly character could be moved across the Spanish frontier with the greatest ease and regularity. This state of things may be illustrated by showing the declared value of the exports of British goods to Gibraltar and to S. since 1849:

	Gibraltar.	Spain.
1849	£533,000	£623,000
1850	388,000	864,000
1851	481,000	1,015,000
1852	511,000	1,253,000
1853	670,000	1,360,000

Nearly one-half of the exports to Gibraltar are cotton manufactures, and these with but slight deductions pass into S. by means of the contraband. It will be seen that since 1850 the legitimate trade to S. has very largely increased—in point of fact, in 1853 it was more than double its amount in 1849. Still the contraband trade is very great, and until that contraband trade is put down effectually by the establishment of a low scale of duties, the customs' revenue of the country will continue to be insignificant, and the most active and enterprising part of its pop. will continue to be demoralised by a constant warfare with the custom-house.

Exports.] The following table gives the value of the principal articles exported from Spain in 1850, according to the statement published by the direction-general of Customs:

	Reals.	Per cent. of total value.
Wine, common,	21,883,177	26.78
Ditto of Jerez and Port St. Mary,	105,808,230	
Ditto Malaga,	2,857,804	9.28
Wool, washed and unwashed,	45,428,491	
Lead in bars,	43,888,370	9.14
Flour,	32,666,381	6.70
Raisins,	24,421,026	5.02
Corks,	18,651,265	3.84
Cochineal,	15,699,470	3.24
Olive oil,	14,302,894	2.95
Silk,	12,400,198	2.56
Silver bullion,	8,889,015	1.84
Nuts,	8,881,220	1.84
Salt,	7,724,687	1.60
Brandy,	7,541,181	1.56
Soap,	6,628,510	1.38
Silk goods,	6,532,253	1.36
Coin,	5,985,916	1.24
Silk for sewing,	4,447,835	0.93
Iron in bars, &c.	4,407,418	0.91
Paper,	4,156,458	0.87
Liquorice,	4,089,991	0.84
Rice,	4,083,009	0.84
Quicksilver,	3,841,875	0.81
Gold and silver embroidery,	3,804,385	0.79
Saffron,	3,227,620	0.69
Books,	3,039,040	0.64
Almonds,	2,955,157	0.62
Sedge matting (Esparto obrado),	2,898,486	0.61
Shoes of all kinds,	2,879,361	0.61
Oranges and lemons,	2,726,666	0.58
Salt and pickled fish,	2,578,899	0.54
Dried vegetables and seeds	2,578,883	0.54
Garbanzos,	2,547,076	0.47
Indian corn,	2,178,692	0.46
Woolen goods,	2,161,953	0.44
Kid and lamb skins, &c.	2,112,027	0.41
Wheat,	2,108,403	0.40
Skins dyed and varnished,	1,887,937	0.39
Macaroni, &c.	1,872,235	0.36
Madder,	1,791,541	0.34
Sausages,	1,640,182	0.33
Linen goods,	1,584,037	0.31
Cattle,	1,545,488	0.27
Green vegetables,	1,437,334	0.27
Dried fruits,	1,321,740	0.26
Fresh fruits,	1,236,090	0.26
Aniseed,	1,207,396	0.26
Hams and bacon,	1,169,662	0.25
Barilla,	1,138,950	0.23
Cotton goods,	1,119,419	0.23
Hempen thread,	1,024,896	0.23
Others,	1,001,062	0.22
Alcohol,	1,000,820	0.22
Other articles,	13,675,421	2.91
	498,666,662	100

Banks, &c.] Among other proofs of industrial movement and social amelioration which appear as the dawn of a new era of regeneration for S., the progress of joint-stock banking is deserving of notice. In 1848, the bank of Isabel II., after dividing a bonus of 10 per cent. upon the nominal, or subscribed, amount of the shares, increased its capital by 10,000,000 reals, or £100,000. The bank of San Fernando was equally prosperous. The *Valenciana de fomento* paid interest on the shares, and a dividend or bonus of 8½ per cent. besides. The *Amiga de la Juventud* divided 8 per cent. of the net profits of the year, and with the laudable view of elevating the profession of merchants to the rank it ought to occupy, was taking measures to found a practical mercantile school. Among a variety of other industrial enterprises recently organized in S., may be mentioned the formation of a coal-mining company in Barcelona, with a capital of £400,000. In Tarragona, the working classes had established a society for savings; a variety of other associations and undertakings might be enumerated for mining, cotton manufacturing, mercantile, gas works, fisheries, and other important national objects, all testifying to the spirit of progress and improvement abroad in S. The establishment of savings' banks for the labourers attached to works and manufactories was becoming a more general characteristic of social economy and consideration in that country. The extension of the joint-stock banking system in S. is alone a remarkable feature of present economical progression. Independently of the fact, that beyond all European countries but Russia, her own soil is the richest repository of the precious metals, S. also is the land where, comparatively with pop., the largest proportion of floating metallic wealth is supposed to be held, or is in circulation; but it has remained to a vast extent hoarded, locked up in iron chests, till necessity required. Beyond the mere commercial circles of the metropolis and the outports, it was so much dead stock of transmitted or accumulated values unproductive of interest, and not laid out in reproductive returns. Confidence was wanting, and therefore had as much perhaps to do with such results, as ignorance of the common arithmetical truisms that putting out dollars to usance, or multiplying the operations of capital by credit corresponding, might be as profitable as carrying so much *vino seco* to market, and receiving the proceeds, without expending or applying them to the enlargement of the vineyard, and the increase of production for future accruing compound profits. The spirit of association now spreading in S., and the diffusion of credit by banking institutions, cannot fail of gradually removing these impediments to progress and civilization.

Railroads.] The railroads in actual operation in 1852 were a line from Madrid to Aranjuez, 48 kil. 162 met. in length, opened in 1851; a line from Barcelona to Mataro, 27½ kil. in length; a line from Langreo to Gijon, open to Fontanara, 12 kil.; and 23½ kil. of the line from Grao to Bomfeyo, on the Valencia and Almanza line. The lines in project are stated to be:—1. To connect the Langreo railway with the Great North line. 2. A line from Galicia to the North line. 3. A line from Barcelona to Gracia and Sarria. 4. A line from Valencia to Murviedro, 23 kil. 675 met. in length. 5. A line from Collera by Sueca to the Valencia and Jativa line, 23 kil. 6. A line from Carthagena to Murcia and Cieza to join the Mediterranean line at Albacete. 7. A line from Andiyar to the Mediterranean. 8. A line from Cordova to Ciudad-Real. 9. A line from Seville to Madrid by Estremadura. In some of the above some studies have been made preparatory to asking for a concession; in others, engineers have been appointed for the purpose; others have obtained authority to make the necessary studies; and in others again, though powers have been asked for, nothing has yet been done in the matter.—The lines which are either in course of survey or of construction are:—1. The Great North line. It is stated that the most difficult section, which comprises the passage of the Guadarrama mountains, has been surveyed; that the railroad will have a decline of 11.3 per cent., with a tunnel of 300 metres

long, another of 470 met., and another of 2,770 met.; and that the two largest viaducts will be 200 and 450 met. in length. The works are not begun. 2. The Mediterranean line from Aranjuez to Almansa, 308 kil. Of this line the section from Aranjuez to Tumbique, 51 kil., is far advanced, and that from Tembeque to Albacete, 177 kil., is also advancing. 3. Almansa to Jativa, 65 kil., to join the Valencia and Jativa railway; works began between Almansa and Fontaneres. 4. Valencia line, from the port of Grao to San-Felipe-de-Jativa, 64 kil., 23 of which are now in operation, the works going on with activity on the remainder. 5. The line of Almansa to Alicante; shares subscribed for, and part of the line tracing out. 6. Ciudad-Real, by Almagro and Manzanares, to Alcañaz-de-San-Juan, to join the Madrid and Almansa line, 96 kil. 7. Railroad of Isabel II. Alar del Rey to Santander, by Reinosa; conceded to a company by decree of the 19th December 1851; State to contribute 60 millions in railroad shares and 6 per cent. interest, and a per cent. sinking fund on rest of capital required, the section from Remosa to Santander far advanced. 8. From Langreo to Gijón; construction advanced; difficulties at some points from nature of the soil. Open from Gijón to Fontaneira. 9. Saragossa to Barcelona; conceded on terms of the State paying 6 per cent. interest during the period of construction only. 10. North Catalan line, Barcelona to Granollers and Vich, and the mines of San Juan de los Abadesas; first section, — Barcelona to Granollers, — far advanced, the remainder only in project. 11. Central line, Barcelona to Martorell, from Martorell to Reus by Vales, and from Reus to Tarragona, only just making a beginning. 12. Malaga to Cordova; plans being drawn up. 13. Seville to Cordova and Andujar; preparatory works completed. 14. Seville to Cadiz by Yerez; plans completed. 15. Jerez-de-la-Frontera to the Trocadero, far advanced in construction. — The *Diario Espanol* of March 14, 1853, complains that all the resources of the country are distributed among a portion of small lines of secondary utility, "and even none of these are yet finished, while the truly useful line, the indispensable line, the one which, crossing the Pyrenees, would connect S. with the rest of Europe, is not yet begun, and appears to be no nearer to its commencement." The railway from Irun to Madrid is considered by foreign capitalists as the key to the rest of the railways in Spain, being the most important, and one which must give the best results; but, according to the *Diario*, the distance, instead of being 85 leagues, as per the highway, measures nearly 125 leagues; and the line has not only to cross the principal summit of the Pyrenees, and go through this chain from the port of Orduna to Bilbao, but must continue among those mountains for a much greater distance, viz., from Bilbao to Irun, cutting perpendicularly to their direction a portion of chains, which though smaller, are still very sharp and high. So circuitous a line traced through so difficult a country, cannot be made without incurring considerable expense, much greater than the presumed cost. Even with the supposition of a line with inclined planes of 1 in 50, and curves of small radius, it is seen immediately that a line with the conditions so unfavourable, would be one costly to work, and may be called ruinous, when (as in the case before us) these bad conditions predominate over a distance of not less than 34 or 35 leagues. Another consideration that withdraws the foreign capitalists, is the uncertainty which still exists on the possibility of constructing the heavy and most difficult part of the line across the Pyrenees, as well as the part comprehended between Bilbao and St. Sebastian. The line per Bilbao, coasting the sea, goes further from the provinces of the interior, which could supply it with their products, and while it is much longer in its extent, accommodates a much smaller tract of country than another line, which would enter into serious competition with it (as it cannot fail some day to be established) uniting the N and centre of Spain with the frontier of France, passing by Pamplona, Alzasua, and St. Sebastian. This second line, the *Diario* thinks, will draw to itself the products of the first, especially when continued to Madrid, as it will reach that capital in a distance of less than 85 leagues, and this consideration is sufficient to prevent capitalists investing their funds in the line through Bilbao. A survey, finished a short time ago, is said to have been presented to the ministry, which traces a line from Irun to Miranda, on the Ebro, passing by Alzasua, and in which the gradients will not exceed 1 in 84, or the radius of the curves be less than 700 metres. This line is also said to present important works of cutting from Irun to Alzasua (a distance of 17 leagues), the expense of which might be considerable, but will not surpass the real expense of the line per Bilbao, notwithstanding it has steeper gradients and curves of smaller radius — its length through the Pyrenees being increased to 34 or 35 leagues, a distance already double of the former. This new direction appears to the editors of the *Diario* preferable to the first; but instead of bringing the line of Alzasua down to Miranda, they think it would have been better "to have made an inflexion to the left, and passing at a short distance from Pamplona, to have brought it to Tudela, from which point it would have been easy to continue it to Madrid, crossing Soria and Guadalupe, and thus avoiding the difficult and costly pass of the chain of Guadarrama (which is encountered by the other line), and reaching Madrid in a space of less than 85 leagues from Irun. Another advantage resulting from the choice of this direction would be, that by a branch line of from 15 to 16 leagues, Saragossa would be connected to Tudela, and thus at little cost would be established the communication of Saragossa, and consequently of Catalonia, with Madrid on the one side, and with St. Sebastian and the frontier of France

on the other. The line from Irun to Madrid by Alzasua, Navarra, Aragon, and Guadalupe, independently of its being shorter, easier in construction and worked under much more favourable conditions than the line by Bilbao, would have the further advantage of penetrating more directly into the centre of S., where larger products of industry would promote a greater traffic."

Population.] The pop. of S. has increased considerably during the last half century, and particularly since the peace of 1815. According to a census made by order of government in 1787-8, the pop. at that time amounted to 10,043,968. A census was again taken in 1797, when it was found to amount to 10,541,221; it is believed, however, that the data of this census were underrated. In 1821, the Cortes made an effort to obtain authentic accounts of the number of inhabitants, which they estimated at about 11,500,000. More recently the subject has been investigated by Dr. Minano in the 4th vol. of his *Diccionario Geografico*. Having obtained many original documents, and compared together the official returns as deduced from conscription lists, tax-tables, &c., Minano estimated the pop. of S. in 1826 at 13,732,172, of which the elements were

Lay inhabitants,	13,490,031
Clergy,	127,345
Soldiers,	100,732
Sailors,	14,064

13,732,172

Estimating the superficial area of S. at 8,446'52 German sq. m., or 190,049 English sq. m., the average pop. to a square mile throughout the whole kingdom in 1829, was 73½ nearly; but little dependence, we have already seen, can be placed upon these returns. The *Almanac de Gotha* estimated the pop. of Spain, in 1833, at only 12,286,941; by tables given in the opening of the present article, the pop. of Spain in 1848 was estimated at 14,216,219. — The Spanish nation consists of four different races, Spaniards, Basques, Moors, and Gypsies. 1st, Spaniards, who form the majority of the pop. Celtic, Roman, Gothic, Vandal, and Arab blood unite in the Spaniard. In the north Gothic, and in the south Arabian blood, seems to predominate; and the Asturians and Castilians consider themselves more noble than the inhabitants of Andalusia where the Moors held their ground longer. On the whole, the Spaniards are a vigorous race. The men are in general tall and thin; their limbs well-proportioned; their hair is black; their eyes are full of fire, and overshadowed by thick dark eye-brows; their features sharp; their gestures measured and solemn; and their complexion a dark yellow. The women are of low stature, but well-formed, with glowing eyes, dark hair, and a yellow complexion. The Spaniard is proud of his origin, his country, and his religion; but he is indolent through ignorance, and often selfish in the extreme. He is attached to the manners and customs of his forefathers; their bull-fights, their dances and games, as well as their dress, the *capa* and the *redzillas* of the men, and the *mantilla* and the *basquina* of the women, are truly national. They have preserved that graceful and distinctive article of Spanish dress — the *mantilla* — and resisted the introduction of caps and bonnets. The *mantilla* is most frequently a thin, black veil, which in the street is often drawn over the face, but is generally suffered to fall loosely over the shoulders from the back part of the head, where it is secured by a pin to a wreath of hair. There is a certain air of republican equality in the appearance of ladies wearing the Spanish costume; for their respective ranks are generally only to be distinguished by superior elegance of carriage, where most are gifted with that natural grace, or by the degrees of costliness in the materials of their dress. The principal defects

in the Spanish character are jealousy, rashness of temper, avidity, inactivity, and indolence. The small tribes which live in the provinces of the centre, as the Batueses, the Vagueros, the Maragates, and Patones, are true descendants of the Goths, and have remained more faithful to their ancient manners and customs than the other inhabitants of S. The language of the Spaniards has almost as many different dialects as there are provinces; the rudest is that of Catalonia and the Balears; the purest and softest that of Castile; the latter is also the written language, and that of official business, and is in general spoken by the well-educated classes.—The *Baskos* or *Basques*, the descendants of the ancient Cantabrians, about 490,000 in number, live in the Baskish provinces and in Navarre. They have preserved their ancient manners and liberty; and are distinguished by an open and cheerful character, full of honesty, good nature, love of freedom and patriotism. They are a gallant and laborious, but also a rude and obstinate race; less grave than the Castilian, but also less to be depended upon. They are addicted to games which require bodily strength, and have a national dance, the *zorticos*, and a peculiar kind of bull-fight called *novillas*. Their women are fresher-looking than the Spanish, and are equal to the men in cheerfulness and industry.—The descendants of the Moors are chiefly found in the Alpujarras, where many of them have remained faithful to the customs of their fathers, though apparently *modejares*, or Christians.—There are about 40,000 or 50,000 gypsies dispersed throughout the whole of Spain. They speak a gibberish-dialect intelligible only to themselves, and are called *gitanas*.—The Spaniards, like the Italians, have been celebrated for their abstemiousness with regard to meat and drink: perhaps this virtue in both is more imaginary than real; and where real is perhaps more the consequence of necessity than choice. The breakfast is generally chocolate; the dinner, beef, veal, and pork, but above all mutton dressed in various ways. This must be understood of the higher ranks; the diet of the lower classes is extremely meagre, consisting chiefly of vegetables, such as radishes, garlic, onions. Wine is used only in small quantities. The time of taking air is in the evening; the heat of mid-day being so intense as almost to preclude every species of exercise. The theatre is said to be little frequented. The chief national dances are the *fandango* and the *bolero*. A species of amusement, almost peculiar to S. and Portugal, but which reflects little honour on either nation, is that of bull-fighting. This exercise formerly was highly dangerous, but is now so conducted that the danger is more imaginary than real. It has been supposed that these combats were introduced by the Moors when they possessed great part of S.: it might with equal plausibility be argued, that the Moors, if ever they practised them, borrowed them from the Spaniards. They seem, indeed, to have originated among the Romans, and to be a remnant of their celebrated gladiatorial scenes. That they were common in Italy, at an early period, is evident from a passage of Muratori, describing a combat in 1332, extracted by Gibbon.

Language.—The most ancient language in S. was probably that of the Cantabrians, of which remnants exist in the peculiar dialect of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood of the Pyrenees, called the Baskish language. This language of the Cantabrians, probably mixed with Phœnician and Carthaginian expression and forms, was superseded by that of the Romans during their dominion in Spain, and one of the most celebrated Roman teachers of eloquence, Quintilian, was a Spaniard by birth. During the reign of the Westro-Goths in Spain, a kind of *Lingua Romana*—which, like that of all other countries, was a mixture of the Latin and German tongues, but which did not supersede the Latin—was spoken in this country. When the greater part of S. had been conquered by the Moors, the Arabian language—already

highly-cultivated and well-adapted to poetry—was soon introduced among the people, and in a short time spoken with facility. A party of Westro-Gothic Spaniards retired into the mountains, as mentioned in our historical sketch, and by them several small kingdoms were gradually formed, among which Castile soon obtained a pre-eminence even above Aragon, with which it was afterwards united by the marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella. The division of Spain into so many small kingdoms naturally effected the *Lingua Romana*, which had been preserved by those Spaniards who had resisted the yoke of the Moors, and was now split into as many dialects as there were kingdoms. Among these dialects, that of Castile gradually became the classic language of Spain. Its basis is Latin. The proportion of Teutonic words greatly exceeds those of Moorish extraction; the Arabic holds only a third place. Force of expression and depth of sound are characteristic features of the Spanish language. The abundance of pure and full vowels gives a beautiful harmony to it, and a rich romantic country has furnished it with an abundance of fine images: so that the whole language may be considered as highly poetical, and Spanish poetry is in fact the germ of Spanish literature.—It is almost unnecessary to remark that in the present state of S. little encouragement is given to the arts and sciences: the number of new works is very small, and the book-trade is shackled by a censorship and prohibitive laws. The low standard of intelligence, and the obstinate inactivity of the people, cause the function of thinking for them vicariously to be more important and more highly regarded here than in more advanced countries. In S., upon the construction of each new cabinet, newspaper writers invariably grasp one or two ministerial portfolios. There is scarcely a leading politician in Madrid who has not been an editor or proprietor of some one of the principal journals. In 1852-3 a new law on the press came into operation, according to which offences imputed to the press are withdrawn from the cognisance of juries; nothing printed may be published before the deposit of copies with the governor of the place or the fiscal of the press; the governor or alcade, in towns where there is no governor, may suspend the publication in the exercise of his authority, if he deem it likely to endanger public tranquillity. Journals, pamphlets, and books, in which the sovereign, the royal family, religion or its ministers, are attacked, may be seized by the authorities, without the obligation of subsequent indictment, as also may printed publications of any kind, in which the facts of private life are inserted without the permission of the parties interested, although no calumny nor injury may be alleged. Editors of journals must be 25 years of age, have lived and kept house a year in the locality where they publish, be in the enjoyment of political and civil rights, pay annually 1,000 reals direct taxes in Madrid, 800 at Barcelona, Cadix, Corogne, Granada, Malaga, Seville, Saragossa, or Valencia; and 300 in smaller towns. The courts for the trial of offences against this law will be formed of magistrates of *premier instance*. Fines can not exceed 3,000, nor be less than 1,000 reals.

Church establishment.—The religion of S. is the Roman Catholic. Of all Roman Catholics, the Spaniards are generally considered the most bigoted, and, it may safely be inferred, they are the most ignorant. The Crown has not only the nomination of archbishops, bishops, and higher dignitaries, but has, since 1753, appointed to the smaller benefices also. The archb. of Toledo is primate of S., chancellor of Castile, and, in virtue of his office, a privy councillor. His revenue, according to the most moderate calculation, is £90,000 annually; other calculations make it £100,000. There are 8 archbishops, and 54 titular bishops. Calahorra and Calzada are united under one bishop; Alcala-la-Real, though considered as a cathedral, has not a titular bishop, and Roda has no bishop at all. There are also seven bishops *in partibus*, of whom one is abbot of Alcala, another abbot of St. Ildefonso, and the rest act as auxiliary to certain archbishops. The archb. of Toledo, for instance, has two, one for Toledo and one for Madrid. The patriarch of the Indies is also a bishop. In 1851, a new concordat with the Pope was arranged, of which art. 1st declares that "the Roman Catholic religion being the sole worship of the Spanish nation, to the exclusion of all others, shall be maintained for ever, with all the rights and prerogatives which it ought to enjoy, according to the law of God and the dispositions of the sacred canons. Art. 2d declares "that all instruction in universities, colleges, seminaries, and public or private schools, shall be conformable to Catholic doctrine, and that no impediment shall be put in the way of the bishops, &c., whose duty it is to watch over the purity of doctrine and of manners,

and over the religious education of youth even in the public schools." An archb. of Valladolid is created in addition to the existing archb. of Toledo, Burgos, Granada, Santiago, Seville, Tarragona, Valencia, and Zaragoza. Eight bishoprics are suppressed and three new ones—those of Madrid, Ciudad-Real, and Vittoria—created. The dotation of the archbishops ranges from 160,000 to 130,000 reals, and that of bishops from 110,000 to 80,000. The dotation of the other dignitaries, &c., is also fixed. The 29th article provides for the establishment by the Government of certain religious houses and congregations. The 35th article declares that the government shall provide, by all suitable means, for the support of the religious houses, &c., for men, and that, with respect to those for women, all the unsold convent property is at once to be returned to the bishops in whose diocese it is, as their representatives. The 42d art. guarantees the purchasers and present holders of ecclesiastical property, sold under the civil dispositions existing at the time, in the quiet possession of it, free from all molestation on the part of his holiness or his successors. The dotation of the clergy and of public worship, as fixed by the bill of 1849, amounts to 154,000,000 reals; but it is computed by parties who have examined the new *concordat*, and the increased scale of many of the sums assigned in it, that there will be an increase of expenditure under this head of 36 millions of reals.

The capital of the estates restored or assigned to the church is estimated as follows:

	Reals.
Possessions of secular clergy, originally estimated at	2,000,000,000
Deduct sold up to July 1844, when the sales were suspended,	470,000,000
Value of property restored,	1,530,000,000
Ditto, estimated value of encomiendas and maestras of military orders,	280,000,000
Ditto, estates of religious communities of men,	260,187,325
Ditto, hermitages, sanctuaries, &c.,	26,715,486
	2,196,902,811

The estates (unsold) belonging to the religious communities of women are estimated at 357,184,392 reals. There were in S. in 1839, 122 collegiate churches, governed by dignitaries, and 187 chapters in all; 2,363 canons, and 1,869 minor canons; 16,481 rectors of parishes, and 19,186 parishes; 4,929 curates, and 26,499 clergy, without cure of souls. Of convents and monasteries there were 2,050, with 61,300 monks or friars; of nunneries, 1,070, with 31,300 nuns. In the time of Ferdinand VI., it appears that the secular state held 61,196,166 measures of land; the church, 12,209,053; that the revenues arising from the former were 817,232,098 reals; of the latter, 161,392,700: that the house rental of lay proprietors was 252,086,009; of the clerical including tithes, first-fruits, &c., 164,154,498; the former derived from cattle a return of 29,006,238, the latter of 2,933,277; to the former, manufactures and commerce yielded 531,921,798 reals; to the latter, 12,321,440. Hence the whole annual income of the former was 1,630,296,143 reals; of the latter, 340,801,915. The religious order of St. Francis alone possessed 1,175 convents; the edifices devoted to public worship amounting to the number of 28,149. In the two last centuries the expenses for constructing and repairing the various convents amounted to the enormous sum of 6,885,000,000 reals—i. e., £209,000,000. On the return of the Jesuits to S. in 1814, the entire of their property was not restored, but in 1822 and 1823 they took possession of all the property which they considered as theirs.

Establishments for education. The number of

students attending the Spanish universities and seminaries in 1826 was as follows:

Universities.	
Alcala,	364
Cervera,	573
Granada,	812
Jaen,	537
Osma,	270
Orhuela,	124
Oviedo,	420
Salamanca,	415
Santiago,	1,054
Seville,	870
Toledo,	257
Valencia,	1,569
Valladolid,	1,247
Saragossa,	1,175
Majorca,	177
	9,867
Seminaries,	3,810
	13,677

In the *Madrid Gazette*, for February 1833, the universities of Orhuela and Majorca are not enumerated, and the number of universities is thus reduced to 13, at which the total number of students, according to the examination-tables, appears to have been—in arts, 4,207; in divinity, 930; in civil law, 3,552; in canon law, 546; in medicine, 629; together, 9,864. In 56 seminaries or colleges, where the higher branches of education and divinity are taught, there were 6,056 general students, and 2,295 students in divinity, together 8,351, in 1831. There were, besides these, 8 colleges for general education, and several others, under the superintendence of the fathers of the *Escuelas pias*. In the 8 colleges for general education, there were 251 students in arts; 302 in Latin; 683 children receiving primary education, together 1,236. In the colleges of the *Escuelas pias*, there were 158 students in arts; 4,831 in Latin; 10,946 children receiving primary education; together, 15,935. Besides these, there were 774 Latin schools, with 26,275 pupils, 9,558 boys' schools, with 356,520, and 3,070 girls' schools, with 119,202; in all, 31,402 schools, with 501,997 children.—In 1845 the entire peninsula and the adjacent islands were administratively divided into 10 university-districts, viz. Madrid, Barcelona, Seville, Valencia, Valladolid, Granada, Oviedo, Salamanca, Santiago, and Saragossa; each with a certain number of minor divisions or districts, as dependencies. The first article of instruction promulgated in that year sets forth that "in everything relating to teaching, interior government, scholastic discipline, and other points comprised in the present regulation, the order of her majesty will be communicated directly to the rectors of universities through the medium of the minister of the home-department. The central junta of the university funds is charged with the execution of the same order in everything relating to their economic government. The same regulation applies to all institutes and other public establishments of education, with the directors of which the government will also directly communicate." The 34th article directs that "the junta of centralization of the funds of the universities will be composed of a president, four members, of whom two must be professors, either acting, or retired, and a secretary, all of whom will be named by the government." The regulations then go on to define the duties of the presidents, secretaries, accountants, treasurers, and other officers of the universities, all of whom are to be in communication, directly or indirectly, with the home-minister. The elementary schools, both in the towns and villages, are in general wretchedly conducted. Of schools destined for a particular purpose there are *Seminarios conciliares* for the young clergy, a school of medicine at Ma-

drid, several schools of surgery, an academy for engineers at Zamora, one for artillery at Segovia, a marine school at Isla de Leon and some other towns, and several mathematical and mining schools, drawing academies, and schools of commerce.—Learned societies are numerous. The principal are: The Academy of Sciences at Seville; the Academy of the Fine Arts at Madrid, founded in 1752; the Academies of Arts at Seville, Cadiz, Valencia, Saragossa, and Palma; and the Geographical academy at Valladolid. Of public libraries there are at Madrid the royal library and six others, one in the Escurial, two at Valencia, two at Saragossa, and one at Toledo, besides those belonging to the different universities. The principal botanic gardens are at Madrid, Cadiz, Cartagena, and St. Lucar. There are a cabinet of Natural History, and a Medallic collection at Madrid, and observatories at Madrid, Isla de Leon, Passage, Terrot, and some other places.

Government. Since the time of Charles V. who, if he did not dissolve the Cortes or parliament, at least eluded their authority, and taught his successor likewise to elude it, S. has been an absolute monarchy. The Cortes were sometimes assembled for the sake of form, but they scarcely enjoyed even a shadow of power. The occasion on which they were generally assembled was, at the succession of a new king, and for the purpose of doing him homage. In 1713, the Cortes were assembled by Philip V. that they might give their approbation to the pragmatic sanction. At that time, it was ordained that the Cortes should be represented by a permanent committee, consisting of 8 members, of whom the provinces of Castile should nominate 6; Catalonia and Majorca, one; Valencia and Aragon, one. This committee was to hold office for eight years; and to it was originally committed the management of great part of the taxes; but Alberoni, in 1718, transferred the power to the hands of the king; and, since that period, the committee had the management of no more money than was necessary to pay the salaries of the members. In 1820, an abortive attempt was made to restore the Cortes. A constitution was proclaimed in 1834, but gave no satisfaction; and was replaced in 1837, by a constitution proclaimed in Madrid on the 16th of June, 1837, in name of Donna Isabella II., and in her name, and "during her minority, of the queen-dowager her mother, Donna Maria Christina de Bourbon, regent of the empire," which declared that the power of enacting laws should reside in the Cortes, in conjunction with the sovereign; and that the Cortes should be composed of two co-legislative bodies, equal in powers—a senate and a congress of deputies; that the number of senators should be equal to three-fifths of the whole number of the deputies; and that the senators should be appointed by the Crown, from a triple list, proposed by the electors of each province who elect the deputies; that each province should appoint one deputy, at least, for every 50,000 souls of the pop.; and that the deputies shall be appointed for three years. Of the succession to the Crown it was declared that it should be "in the regular order of primogeniture and representation, always preferring the anterior to the posterior line of succession; in the same line also preferring the nearer degree of kindred to the more remote; in the same degree the male to the female line of descent; and in the same sex the eldest to the younger branches of the family; that the line of the descendants of Donna Isabella II. de Bourbon, becoming extinct, her sisters and her uncles by the father's side, male as well as female, and their legitimate descendants, shall succeed, if not excluded specially by the law."

On the 11th of August 1854, after the revolutionary events noted in our historical paragraph, a royal decree appeared summoning the Cortes of the kingdom, with the character of constituent, and composed solely of the congress of deputies, to meet at Madrid on the 8th of November. By this decree it is declared that a deputy shall be elected for each 35,000 souls; and that the election of deputies shall be made by the method and conformably to the dispositions of the law of 20th July, 1837, with certain variations and modifications. The qualifications required for electors, under the constitution of 1837, were as follows: The elector must be a Spaniard, 25 years of age, and domiciled in the prov. where he votes for one year before the electoral lists are made out, and must come in under one of the following heads:—1. As paying direct taxes to the amount of 200 reals per annum. 2. Possessing an income of 1,500 rs. per annum, derived from property, or the practice of any profession for the exercise of which the laws require previous studies and examinations. 3. Tenants of farms, &c., paying 3,000 rs. rent per annum. 4. Inhabitants of houses or apartments, paying 2,500 rs. annual rent in Madrid, 1,500 rs. in towns of above 50,000 souls, 1,000 rs. in those of 20,000 to 50,000, and 400 rs. in all the rest.—The number of deputies to be elected by each province for the congress of Nov. 1854, is declared to be as follows:—Alava, 2; Albacete, 5; Alicante, 9; Almeria, 7; Avila, 4; Badajoz, 9; Baleares, 7; Barcelona, 13; Burgos, 6; Caceres, 7; Cadiz, 9; Canaries, 6; Castellon, 6; Ciudad Real, 8; Cordova, 9; Corunna, 12; Cuenca, 7; Gerona, 6; Granada, 11; Guadalajara, 5; Guipuscoa, 3; Huelva, 5; Huesca, 6; Jaen, 8; Leon, 8; Lerida, 4; Logrona, 4; Lugo, 10; Madrid, 11; Malaga, 10; Murcia, 8; Navarre, 6; Orense, 9; Oviedo, 12; Palencia, 4; Pontevedra, 10; Salamanca, 6; Santander, 5; Segovia, 4; Seville, 10; Soria, 3; Tarragona, 7; Teruel, 6; Toledo, 8; Valencia, 13; Valladolid, 3; Vizcaya, 5; Zamora, 5; Zaragoza, 9: total, 349. The government declare, in the exposition, that the dynastic question is expressly excluded from discussion: this, if adhered to, will put a stop, for the present at least, to the schemes of peninsular union, which some of the journals are strongly advocating.

Revenue. The Spanish revenue, once the largest in Europe, is now nearly annihilated. The revenue of 1828 is stated to have amounted to £5,988,410, raised from various sources. The following are the general estimates of expenditure for 1854:—

GENERAL OBLIGATIONS OF THE STATE.

Royal family,	47,350,000 r.
Legislative bodies,	1,389,345
Debt of the state,	418,099,373
	466,838,718 r.

OBLIGATIONS OF THE MINISTRIES.

Presidency of the council of ministers,	1,275,460
Foreign office,	11,416,004
Grace and justice, for expenses of that ministry,	38,925,130
Ditto ecclesiastical obligations,	119,050,308
War office,	288,088,271
Ministry of marine,	90,934,827
Home department,	41,597,849
Public works,	65,768,484
Finance department,	41,220,698
	698,277,031 r.

EXPENSES OF ADMINISTRATION.

Expenses of administration and protection of the revenues,	241,681,145
Lessening of receipts,	64,351,000
	306,032,145 r.
Total general expenses of the state, 1,471,147,894 rs.	

GENERAL BUDGET OF RECEIPTS FOR 1854.

Contributions,	576,266,000
Government monopolies,	350,757,375
Customs,	176,500,000
Lotteries,	90,060,000
Mines, and state property,	57,050,072
Departments of—	
Foreign office,	1,144,000
Grace and justice,	10,525,000
War,	167,000
Marine,	2,311,907
Home office,	47,017,770
Public works,	20,024,024
Public Treasury—	
Sundry products,	942,000
Remittances from colonial treasuries,	21,438,898
Graduated discount on salaries,	30,000,000
Debts on colonial treasuries,	50,000,000
Deed of substitutions (military redemption),	84,000,000
Total,	1,474,204,522 r.

Thus the general expenses and income are shown to appear on a level, there being, indeed, by the above estimates, a small surplus of 3,056,628 rs. But there is, besides, a budget of extraordinary expenses, estimated at 115,000,000 rs., and which is to be raised by loan; 8,000,000 rs. per annum being added to the yearly expenditure for payment of interest and redemption of the principal of the same.

The estimates for 1846 presented to the chamber-of-deputies anticipated an expenditure estimated as follows:—

Royal household,	43,500,009 reals.
Expenses of the legislative body,	1,142,300 "
Estimates of the minister of state,	10,208,220 "
Do. grace and justice,	19,149,015 "
Do. interior,	136,834,987 "
Do. war,	219,203,056 "
Do. navy,	85,448,390 "
Do. finance,	349,843,521 "
Sinking fund,	151,880,390 "
Secular clergy and nuns,	108,285,041 "
Total,	1,225,499,920 "

There are five principal sources of revenue, and we may illustrate them by taking the figures of the budget for the year ending the 30th of June 1851. In that budget the following entries appear as

GROSS RECEIPTS.

Property and income tax,	£3,000,000
Octroi duties,	1,520,000
Customs' duties,	1,762,000
Tobacco monopoly,	1,271,000
Salt,	841,000
Produce of colonies,	£8,394,000
Receipts of the ministries of interior, commerce, war, and marine,	442,000
Finances,	330,000
Domains,	658,000
Miscellaneous,	949,000
	£11,488,000

PAYMENTS.

Civil list,	£460,000
Ministry of war,	£3,151,000
" marine,	681,000
" finance,	£3,832,000
" commerce,	1,240,000
" interior,	612,000
" grace and justice,	480,000
" foreign affairs,	185,000
	113,000
Clergy and religious worship,	6,402,000
Public debt,	1,347,000
Pensions,	1,000,000
Miscellaneous,	1,753,000
	778,000
	£12,000,000

Of the gross income of £11,488,000, it is important to bear in mind, that a very large percentage of that amount disappears in charges of collection.

It has been affirmed, and not on bad authority, that the whole of the 1,500,000 of gross revenue from the customs is absorbed by the cost of the preventive service! and that in reality, so far from S. deriving any clear revenue from her commerce, the expense of working the tariff is in itself a heavy burden on the exchequer! "There can be but little doubt," says a public journalist, "that, of all the items composing the public income of Spain, the customs is the only one from which large and immediate results admit of being obtained. The assessment of £3,000,000 on property and income is collected with difficulty, and any attempt to increase materially the pressure of that tax would not only fail in a fiscal point of view, but would be politically an unwise measure. The same observations apply with even greater force to the monopolies of tobacco and salt. It is possible that additional revenue might be obtained from the octroi, and from the minor branches of revenue, at the head of which appear the licences, but all these would be expedients of detail. The only real present source of relief to an honest finance minister of S. is the customs, and, it will be one of the happiest results of the recent revolution, if necessity at length compels a Spanish administration to adopt the course which men of the commonest observation and prudence have for so many years supported in vain." It appears, from an official paper published by the director-general of customs, that the total amount of customs received in 1850 was 165,529,451 reals. This included export as well as import duties, the 6 per cent. additional duties, navigation, port and light dues, sales of forfeited goods, and a great number of other small heads. In 1849 the total receipts were 126,266,289 r. giving a difference in favour of 1850 of 39,263,162 r.

Debt. Between the years 1820 and 1826 a sum of £30,700,000 was lent to S. upon liberal terms, by the capitalists of England, France, and Holland. Between 1826 and 1834 a further sum of £17,300,000 was lent for the same purposes, and substantially upon the same liberal conditions. In 1834, the irregularities which had for some time prevailed in the payment of dividends upon the Spanish debt—all dividends whatever having ceased upon some of the loans—came to a crisis. The government declared their country insolvent, and offered a compromise, which was accepted by the creditors. It was stipulated by the arrangement in question that £12,696,450 of *bond fide* claims upon S. should become what was called, 'Passive Stock,'—and that £13,215,672 of similar claims should be converted into 'Deferred Stock.' Seven years passed over—and in 1841 there was another compromise. A sum of £7,105,106 of dividends in arrear was what is called 'capitalised' into 3 per cent. stock, with another promise of punctuality—a promise made, like all the preceding, only to be broken. From 1841 to the present time, the Spanish nation has not paid one farthing of dividend; and the arrears now amount to about 50 per cent. on the capital! According to the *Madrid Gazette*, the amount of the floating debt as it stood on the 17th of July 1854, the day of the dismissal of the Sartorius ministry and of the outbreak of the revolution in Madrid, was 588,934,345 reals. A second statement shows the total deficit, stated by the committee at 707,644,645 reals, or nearly £8,000,000 sterling. This, however, is reduced, by subsequent discoveries and corrections set forth in the minister's exposition to about 655,000,000 of reals, of which the following is the detail:—

Bills of exchange and promissory notes at all dates and for all classes of negotiations on the treasuries of the peninsula,	339,961,543 r.
The balance against the treasury in favour of the general chest of deposits (<i>caja general de depositos</i>) and of the fund for military substitutes,	99,557,628
The portion collected of the forced and reimbursable anticipation decreed on the 19th May last,	44,971,241
Funds received in anticipation on account of sales of quicksilver,	26,577,778
Bills and promissory notes in circulation on the colonial treasuries,	77,870,155
	588,938,345
The obligations of the budget pending in the central treasury,	66,230,822
Total,	655,169,167

This amount, which at the present rate of exchange is a little over £6,000,000, is the entire deficit. It is equal to two-thirds of the annual revenue of the country. M. Collado says of the 659,207,019 r., to which the whole of the liabilities mentioned in the statements amount, 131,904,953 are credits in favour of the Spanish bank of San-Fernando, whose renewal may be reckoned upon; 44,971,241 r. are due to the persons who had paid their share of the forced loan, the reimbursement of which is not immediate; 77,870,155 r. affects the colonial treasuries, and will be gradually covered by the remittances made by the same; 26,577,778 r. will be extinguished by the produce of the sale of quicksilver, already extracted for a value exceeding that amount; 84,074,205 r. is the balance of the *Caja de Depósitos*, which could at this moment claim back only the part representing the deposits to be returned in ready money and the accounts current; 19,521,273 r. are the balance of the fund for procuring military substitutes, the restitution of which is not pressing; and finally 22,500,000 r. have been cancelled since the date of the committee's statement, so that the sum of the obligations whose reimbursement may be most immediately demanded does not exceed 252,980,253 r. The minister intimates his conviction that with tranquillity, security, and fair play, the finances of his country will recover, but not otherwise.

The following estimate of the national properties of S. applicable to the extinction of her debt, appeared in 1841, under the title of "Table showing the sale valuation and yearly revenue of the National properties on hand at the end of May 1841, of the ancient resources of the sinking fund, of estates and sequestrations, of mines, and of the property of the secular clergy."

	Valuation for sale.	Yearly revenue.
National Properties { Rural estates,	390,000,000	
{ City estates,	140,000,000	
{ 'Censos,'	570,000,000	28,500,000
{ Convents, &c.	135,000,000	
Ancient resources of the sinking fund,	200,000,000	6,000,000
Estates vacant and sequestrated,	19,000,000	570,000
Estates of the Infant Don Antonio,	16,000,000	430,000
Estates of the ex-Infant Don Carlos, Don Sebastian, his mother, and Duke of Lucca,	80,000,000	2,500,000
Mines,	500,000,000	26,000,000
Properties of secular clergy examined,	1,085,000,000	36,000,000
* These are considered to be worth in all about 2,000,000,000 reals de vellon.		
† 'Censos' and properties omitted for want of sufficient data respecting them, say 90,000,000.		
Total,	3,135,000,000	100,000,000

Military force.] The army, exclusive of that maintained in the colonies, which are garrisoned by special troops, amounted in 1829 to 78,000 men, but was very deficient in discipline. The effective forces in 1841 were estimated at 130,000 men; but of these nearly one-half were mere provincial militia. The following was the distribution and force of the Spanish army on the 1st January 1848:

Military districts	Total force.
1. New Castile,	21,193
2. Catalonia,	39,028
3. Andalusia,	8,431
4. Valencia,	14,250
5. Galicia,	6,461
6. Aragon,	7,361
7. Granada,	6,628
8. Old Castile,	6,497
9. Estremadura,	4,039
10. Navarre,	4,939
11. Burgos,	5,831
12. Basque provinces,	5,101
13. Balearic Isles,	2,499
14. Canary do,	1,133
15. Africa,	6,278
Expedition to Italy,	6,135

Total regular troops, 145,804

There were besides the above, the civil guards, 8,000 strong between horse and foot; also 11,000 carabineers, and various other bodies of municipal and local police, fully armed and equipped, but at the orders of the local authorities.

Navy.] Considering the slender share of commerce which is conducted by S., it is not probable that the kingdom affords a sufficient number of seamen to man a large fleet, if she had one. In 1817, government was obliged to ask the loan from Russia

of several ships-of-war to convey troops to America. At the breaking out of the war with France, in 1793, the navy of Spain consisted of 204 vessels of all classes, including 76 line-of-battle ships, 56 being in commission. The *Epoca* publishes an account of the state of the Spanish navy in 1849, from which it appears that there were then 2 line-of-battle ships (74s), one of which, however, the *Guerrero*, was upwards of 100 years old, and disarmed. The other, the *Soberano*, was manned by 12 officers and 600 seamen and soldiers. There were 5 frigates, carrying from 52 to 32 guns each; 6 corvettes, 8 brigs, 5 brig-schooners and schooners, 8 pilot-boats, feluccas, &c., and 15 steamers-of-war, of which three were of 350 horse-power, one of 300 ditto, one of 290 ditto, two of 200 ditto, one of 192 ditto, three of 160 ditto, two of 100 ditto, one of 70, and one of 40 horse-power. The total number of guns was 721, and the vessels were manned by 223 officers, 1,033 soldiers, and 4,949 sailors.

Name.] Though Spain was well-known to the Phœnicians, at least 1,000 years before the Christian era, yet it appears to have been only imperfectly known to the Greeks in the time of Herodotus. The Tarshish of the Phœnicians and Hebrews appears to have been the small island of *Tartessus* near Cadiz, so denominated by the Greeks, and now called *Isle-de-Leon*. This name seems to have been afterwards extended to the whole south of Spain, which at that early period was the Mexico of the Tyrians, in the superabundance of the precious metals thence imported by these early navigators. S. was also known to the Greeks under the name of *Iberia*; but whether it was so denominated by the natives themselves, or whether that name was imposed upon it by the Phœnician traders, is uncertain. If it was a foreign appellation, it might be derived from the Hebrew *iber*, or from the Syriac or Phœnician *ebra* or *ibra*, signifying in the singular number 'a passage,' and in the plural 'bounds,' or 'limits;' S. being the limit of Phœnician navigation and commercial enterprise in these early times, or it may be, as marking the passage of a Moorish colony from the opposite coast of Africa, or of a Celtic emigration from Gaul across the Pyrenees. Before the time of Polybius, however, the name *Iberia* could have only been applied to that part of S. which is bounded by the Pyrenees, the Mediterranean, and the straits of Gibraltar: as the western and northern parts were entirely unknown before that era to the Greeks and Romans. This country was sometimes denominated *Hesperia* by the Greeks, from its western situation in respect of Greece; and *Hesperia Ultima*, to distinguish it from Italy, which was also denominated *Hesperia* by them. The term *Hesperia* is a classical appellation frequently used by the poets to designate the western part of our hemisphere. It was afterwards by the Romans called *Hispania*; but whether this was a native or foreign appellation is also uncertain. Bochart will have it, that the name *Spain* is derived from the Phœnician *sphanjah*, or the 'land of rabbits,' because it abounded in these animals! By the Arabian geographers it was denominated *Al Berjendi*; and, by Ismael Abulfedah, *Belad-at-Andalosh*, or 'the Land of the Vandal.' Hence the modern name of *Andalusia* applied to the southern part of this region.—The Punic records having perished, we are totally ignorant of the Carthaginian division of this country. The Romans immediately after the expulsion of the Carthaginians, divided it into *H. Citeriora* and *H. Ulteriora*; which division—the interval of the Macedonian war excepted—existed till the time of Augustus Cæsar, who divided it into the three provinces of *Tarraconensis*, *Botica*, and *Lusitania*,—an arrangement which was adhered to during the whole period of the Roman domination. *H. Tarraconensis* comprised the NE part of the country; *Botica*, the central; and *Lusitania*, the W part of the peninsula. After the Gothic conquest of Spain, these divisions were obliterated: but under the Saracens a new and important division took place under the name of Moorish and Christian Spain, which paved the way for the present modern division.

History.] The earliest inhabitants of S. appear to have consisted of Celtic tribes who probably entered the peninsula from Gaul, and who occupied the northern districts; the southern part of the country was possessed by the *Mauritani*, from the opposite coast of Africa. Favoured by the narrowness of the strait of Gibraltar, the inhabitants of N. Africa were easily induced, at a very early period, to form settlements in a country little inferior to their own in soil and climate, and greatly superior in some other points of view. The Carthaginians, who inherited by descent from the Phœnicians the spirit of commercial enterprise, early directed their attention towards S., and about the beginning of the 3d cent. B. C., had established a colony in the NE of the peninsula, and founded the town of Barcenon, the modern Barcelona. In the course of the same cent., their jealousy of the Romans induced them to attempt the conquest of a country so advantageously situated for their commercial enterprises: an attempt which gave rise to the second Punic war, and issued in the annexation of the whole peninsula to the Roman republic, of which, and of the empire, it continued to form an important pro-

vince for nearly seven centuries. The inhabitants of the E and S coasts were reduced by the Romans to a state of servile subjection; but those of the interior, including the Numantines, Cantabrians, and Asturians, a martial and independent race, for some time successfully opposed the Roman arms. *Numantia* resisted the best troops of Rome for fourteen years; but after a long and diversified contest, in which the discipline of the Roman legions prevailed, and S. was consolidated into a Roman province under the first Imperial Caesar. Augustus founded the towns or colonies of *Cæsar Augusta*, the name of which is preserved in the modern *Saragossa*, and *Augusta Emerita*, the modern *Merida*. Rome maintained its dominion over S. for 400 years, and introduced its language, manners, and sciences into the peninsula.

Visigothic empire. In the reign of Honorius, the Vandals, Alani, and Suevi, invaded this region; and in 419 the gallant *Valla* founded the empire of the Visigoths in Spain, far from those countries in which their brethren had located themselves after leaving the shores of the Euxine and the Eastern Asgard. Having subdued the peninsula and the southern provinces of Gaul, Euric introduced written laws; and in A. D. 506, Alaric, the son of Euric, promulgated an abridgment of the Theodosian code. The government of the Visigoths was an elective monarchy; the right of election being vested in the bishops and palatines, and a rude assent given to their choice by the clamours of the surrounding multitude. Leovigild revised and consolidated the laws of Euric; and overturned the dominion of the *Suevi* in Galicia.

Dominion of the Moors. In the early part of the 8th cent., the Moors or Saracens having seized part of the Eastern empire, and conquered the greater proportion of the Gothic possessions in the N of Africa, at the instigation of Count Julian, who thus sought to revenge the violation of his daughter *Florinda* by King *Roderick*, led a formidable army into Spain. In the battle of *Xeres-de-la-Frontera*, fought in Andalusia, notwithstanding the desperate valour of the Goths, the Saracens were triumphant; and pursuing their advantage, they soon subdued the best part of Spain, compelling the Goths to retire into the fastnesses of *Asturias* and *Biscay*, where the gallant *Don Pelayo*, a prince of the royal blood, placed himself at the head of his independent countrymen, and soon afterwards signally overthrew the Moorish general *Al-Khaman*, with a numerous army, in the strait of *Covadonga*. Encouraged by the discord which prevailed between the Moorish factions of the *Ommiades* and *Abassides*, the Goths, in 745, under the conduct of *Alonso* or *Alphonso*, surnamed the Catholic, the son-in-law of *Pelayo*—a favourite hero with native historians—rushed from their mountains, and attacking the northern parts of Galicia, rapidly made themselves masters of *Leon*, *Astorga*, *Saldagna*, *Amaya*, and *Alava*. *Alphonso*, in the following year, subdued part of *Biscay*, laid the foundation of the kingdom of *Leon*, and added to his new monarchy of *Asturias*, the level country at the foot of the mountains. In his third campaign, he extended his incursions to that part of the country now known by the name of *Portugal*. Not daring to make settlements in the level country, the Goths laid it waste and retired to the mountains. *Alonso* died in 757, and was succeeded by his son *Froila*, who pursued his father's successes and founded *Oviedo*. Encouraged by the successful example of the hardy *Asturians*, the inhabitants of other parts of S. rose in resistance to the oppression of their invaders. According to Spanish historians, upwards of 600 Spanish gentlemen, having met in 758 at the tomb of *John* the hermit, among the *Pyrenees*, formed an association for the purpose of resisting the Moorish authority, which issued in the foundation of the kingdom of *Navarre*, of which *Garcia Ximenes* was chosen king. *Garcia Inlaga*, his successor, followed in his steps; and extended the kingdom of *Navarre* till it reached the frontiers of *Biscay*. About 920, *Orthogeno II.* removed the seat of his government from *Oviedo* to *Leon*; and from this period the kingdom of *Asturias* was lost in that of *Leon*. In 921, the Goths again stooped from their mountains to ravage the territories of the Moorish *Mahomedans*. In this expedition, the kingdoms of *Leon* and *Navarre* joined their forces, but the *Mahomedans* overthrew the Christian forces, and had they fully improved their advantage, might again have subjected to their dominion the northern part of S.; but they allowed their dispersed antagonists to reunite their forces, and the latter watching their opportunity, again attacked their enemies, and in some measure revenged their late defeat. Moorish influence in S. now seemed rapidly to decline, and would perhaps in a short time have been totally annihilated, had not *Abu Amir Mahommed Al-mansor*, in some degree retrieved the affairs of his countrymen in 979. *Almansor* took *Leon* and *Barcelona*, and ravaged *Castile*, *Galicia*, and *Portugal*. The territory of *Castile*, lying between the Gothic kingdom of *Leon*, and the Moorish caliph or kingdom of *Cordova*, was about this period frequently invaded by both parties. *Castile* was reckoned by the Christians of *Leon* a part of their kingdom; but the principal nobles of *Castile* regarded themselves as independent both of the Moors and the kings of *Leon*; and when one of the latter ventured to punish some of the chiefs for what he regarded as rebellion, the whole people of *Castile* formally renounced their allegiance and declared their country entirely independent. The supreme power, on assuming the monarchical form, was vested by the *Castilians* in *Ferdinand I.*, son of the king of *Navarre*, who also succeeded on the death of *Bernardo III.*, the last male descendant of *Pelayo*, to the crown of *Leon*. In 1038, several of the Moorish governors threw off their allegiance to the caliph; and from this period we find independent Moorish princes reigning at *Saragossa*, *Toledo*, *Valencia*, and *Seville*. Under the caliphs of *Cordova*, important

benefits were conferred on S. in every branch of public and domestic economy. Among these we may enumerate the introduction of the culture of rice, sugar, and cotton, the construction of *acequias* or canals, and of *norias* or reservoirs, by means of which, in *Granada* and some other provinces, water is still distributed through otherwise barren tracts. Even Christian scholars from various European countries came to study in the Arabian academy at *Cordova*, whence Arabian civilization shed its beams over Spain, France, Italy, Germany, and England. The great Spanish hero, *Don Rodrigo Diaz de Vivar el Campeador*, usually called the *Cid*, celebrated in the romantic poetry of Spain, died at *Valencia* in 1099. *Raimond V.* became by marriage, in 1135, king of *Aragon*, and his male descendants reigned there 238 years. *Alphonso VI.* king of *Leon*, *Galicia*, and a part of *Portugal* to the *Mondego*—which latter district he ceded to his son-in-law *Henry of Burgundy*—conquered the Arabian kingdom of *New Castile* or *Toledo*. The caliph of *Cordova* in 1087, called to his aid another *Mahomedan* tribe, the *Morabethans* or *Moravides*, who had founded *Marocco* in Africa; who, soon after their arrival in S., subdued for themselves the smaller Moorish states. These were succeeded by the *Almohades*, another African race, who, crossing over into S., subdued the Spanish Moors, and attacked the Christians; but were defeated by the united Christian princes in 1220, or, according to *M. Cardonne*, in 1210, at *Tolosa* in the *Sierra-Morena*, *Ferdinand III.*, surnamed the Saint, having conquered *Cordova*, *Murcia*, *Saen*, *Seville*, and *Cadiz*, *Granada* became a tributary kingdom. From this period may be dated the greatness of the Spanish monarchy. The whole, however, was an imperfect union of isolated states. The interior organization, moreover, was checked by a feeble and imperfect administration, and the feuds of overgrown vassals, so that the *tyrants* was several years later of appearing here than in *Armenia*. The *Cortes*, or the Estates of the empire, consisting in the clergy, the high nobility, the orders of knighthood, and the deputies of the *ciudades* or large towns, met at *Huesca* in *Aragon*, in 1162, though deputies from towns were not received into the *States-general* of France till 1303, nor have we evidence of citizens and burgesses having been summoned to parliament in England before 1265. The kings of *Aragon*, in the 13th cent., conquered the Moorish possessions in *Murcia*, *Valencia*, *Majorca*, and *Minorca*; and in 1282, when the French were driven from *Sicily*, this island also came under the dominion of the kings of *Aragon*, who were related to the extinct house of the *Hohenstaufen* in *Naples* and *Sicily*. *Sardinia* also was united with the monarchy in 1328. The kings of *Castile* took *Cordova*, *Seville*, and *Cadiz* from the Moors; and the king of *Granada* became a vassal of *Alphonso X.* who, during the long interregnum, was titular king of *Germany*. The transactions of the Christian kingdoms of Spain—which had hitherto been confined within the *Pyrenees*, and consisted chiefly of wars with their *Mahomedans*,—now began to take a wider range, and to come into connexion with those of the other powers of Europe. The kingdom of *Navarre* had been united to France in 1284, by the marriage of *Philip the Fair*, with *Joanna*, queen of *Navarre*; this union continued till 1328, when, though the sovereigns of *Navarre* were still related to those of France, the two kingdoms were considered as entirely independent of each other. In 1350, *Charles*, king of *Navarre*, took in marriage the daughter of *John*, the French king; but entered into a treaty with England, and had the art to inveigle the dauphin into the confederacy. In the meantime, *Alphonso XI.* king of *Castile*, who had rendered himself famous by taking the city of *Algeziras* from the Moors, had been succeeded by his son, whose conduct seems deservedly to have entailed on him the epithet of the Cruel. *Froissart* has chronicled the campaigns in which the romantic valour of our own *Edward the Black prince*, and the English troops under *Chandos*, replaced the suppliant *Pedro* on the throne from which he had been justly driven by his indignant nobles. *Henry of Transtamare*, *Pedro's* natural brother, was, however, ultimately raised to the throne of *Castile*; and, notwithstanding the illegitimacy of his birth, his posterity continued to enjoy the same dignity. From the death of *Henry of Transtamare* to the death of *Henry IV.*, the history of the *Castilian* monarchy presents little more than a series of intestine tumults and wars. In 1454, the throne was filled by *Henry*, surnamed the Impotent, whose effeminacy and sloth disgusted the warlike spirits by whom he was surrounded, who proclaimed *Alphonso*, *Henry's* brother, king. A civil war ensued, in the early part of which, the prince who had been called to the monarchy died; but the nobles elected *Isabella*, the king's sister, and carried on the war with unabated vigour till the feeble monarch was compelled to sign a treaty, by which *Joan*, the reputed daughter, was excluded from the succession, and *Isabella* acknowledged as lawful heir. *Henry*, on the marriage of *Isabella* with *Ferdinand*, prince of *Aragon*, disinherited his sister, and declared the claim of his daughter to be valid. The king of *Aragon* supported his daughter-in-law; and the king of *Portugal* espoused the cause of *Joan*, to whom he was to have been married. But the party of *Ferdinand* and *Isabella* prevailed; and *Joan* was obliged to retire into a convent, while *Isabella* took undisturbed possession of the throne. Her father-in-law dying soon after, the kingdom of *Castile* and *Leon* was united to those of *Aragon* and *Sicily* in 1469. *Ferdinand* and *Isabella*, fully supported in their vigorous measures by their minister *Ximenes*, were successful in breaking the feudal power of their nobles, and establishing social order. History, however, is compelled to turn aside from recording the triumphs of justice under this reign.

to notice one huge error committed by the illustrious Queen of Castile, in the foundation of the tribunal of the Inquisition. Until this epoch, toleration had existed in S.; Spanish princes and grandees had protected the persecuted Albigenes, and the kings of Aragon in the 13th cent. bade defiance to the anathemas of the papal chair. It was reserved for S. to give a permanent form to a tribunal, which acquired an infamous celebrity under the name of 'the Spanish Inquisition.' In 1480, at a general diet held in Toledo, the proposal for the establishment of a supreme inquisition was made to the estates of the kingdom; and though received by them with the greatest opposition, the first tribunal was opened at Seville in the succeeding year, by Thomas de Torquemada, prior of the convent of Dominicans in that city. Torquemada, who was beyond all contradiction one of the most exemplary and learned members of his order, had been confessor to Isabella during the reign of Henry IV.; and had instigated her, in that early period of her life, to make a solemn vow that she would visit with punishment offences against what he termed the Catholic faith, in the event of her succession to the throne. The boldness of the sentences pronounced by this fearful tribunal were only surpassed by the cruelty with which they were executed. The Reformation added force to the reasons which had first given rise to the inquisition, and all the tribunals of the holy office in Portugal, Italy, Germany, and France adopted the forms of the Spanish inquisition, which was also introduced into India. It was this institution which chiefly checked a spirited and noble nation in the midst of its career of improvement; it banished genius from a country of which it was a native; and impressed the silence and inactivity of the grave on the mind of a people which seemed more perhaps than any other in Europe to have been created with a natural disposition to cheerfulness and gaiety. According to a calculation which Llorente gives in his *History of the Inquisition in Spain*, the number of its victims from 1481 to 1808 amounted to the fearful number of 341,021! Of these 31,912 were burned alive; 17,659 in effigy; and upon 291,456 severe penance was imposed; but the tortures inflicted upon its hapless victims, during their trials, for the purpose of extorting confessions, are too horrible for description! The reign of Ferdinand and Isabella was better distinguished by high feats of war; even Ximenes himself made a campaign in North Africa. Ferdinand completed what all the efforts of former kings had for many centuries been unable to effect—the total subjugation of the Moorish power in Spain, which he effected by the conquest of Grenada, after an arduous contest of eight years. By his general Gonsalvo de Cordova, he also subjected a large proportion of the Neapolitan dominions. But the event of this reign which has exercised most influence not only in S., but in the whole world, was the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus in 1492. That daring navigator, though only supported by Isabella with three small vessels, after a navigation of 70 days reached Guanahani, one of the Antilles. In the zenith of their power, Ferdinand and Isabella formed an alliance with the Emperor Maximilian, by betrothing their daughter Joan to his son Philip, archduke of Austria, and sovereign of the Netherlands. Upon the death of Isabella in 1506, Philip took possession of the kingdom of Castile, but he died shortly afterwards, leaving his dominions to his son Charles.

Charles I. to Charles IV. Charles, who as king of Spain was called Charles I., succeeded his father in the Netherlands; his maternal grandfather in Spain in 1516; and his paternal grandfather in the Austrian possessions—of which he ceded a part to his younger brother Ferdinand—in 1519. It is chiefly as a Spanish monarch that this accomplished despot, the contemporary of Erasmus, and of Luther, and of Frederic the Wise, elector of Saxony, deserves the unqualified indignation of the historian. During Charles's reign Mexico and Peru were conquered; the first by Cortes in 1518, and the latter by Pizarro and Almagro in 1528; but the treasures of the New world were not sufficient to support the expenses of perpetual wars; the taxes were increased instead of being diminished, the revenue was exhausted, and the government loaded with debts, though the wars with France, by which Charles acquired Milan, raised S. to the rank of the first military and political power in Europe. The victory of Pavia, on the 24th of February 1525, which placed Francis I. of France in Charles's hands, the peace of 14th January 1526, and Charles's glorious campaign in North Africa, spread the fame of the Spanish arms over the world. The new war, however, against Henry II. of France proved fatal to Charles, who lost by it the three Lorraine bishoprics, and was forced by Maurice of Saxony to enter into the treaties of Passau in 1552. In 1554, Charles gave the kingdom of Naples to his son Philip, on whom he had already in 1540, bestowed the rich duchy of Milan as a fief; in 1555 he ceded to him the Netherlands; and in 1556 he abdicated the Spanish crown in favour of his son, who mounted the throne under the name of Philip II., while his father retired into the convent of San-Idefonso, where he died on the 21st September 1558. Philip II. who was married to Queen Mary of England, during a reign of 42 years, exhausted the revenues of the vast monarchy, which had been left to him by his father. In the peace of Chateau-Cambresis, concluded on the 4th of April 1559, he victoriously ended the struggle with France; but the master of Spain, Burgundy, Naples, Sicily, Sardinia, Milan, the Canary and Cape-Verde islands, of the richest of the Antilles, Mexico, Peru, Chili, and the Philippines, to which were added in 1581, after the death of Henry III., the kingdom of Portugal with its colonies, was not able to reduce the provinces of the United Netherlands, which, revolting under tyrannical oppression and religious into-

lerance, threw off the Spanish yoke in 1579. His son, Carlos, accused of a conspiracy against the life of his father, ended his life in prison, and probably by poison, in 1568; and his invincible fleet, the Armada, with which he thought to conquer England, was destroyed by storms and the gallantry of the English. He was succeeded by his son by his fourth wife, Anne of Austria, who reigned from 1598 to 1621. A peace with England was concluded in 1604, and an armistice for twelve years with the Netherlands in 1609; but S. suffered an irreparable loss in population and wealth during this reign by the expulsion of the Moriscos or descendants of the Moors. By this impolitic act, and the subsequent expulsion of the Jews, S. lost above 600,000 of its most industrious inhabitants, a loss which transferred five-sixths of her commerce and manufactures to other countries, and reduced the public revenue from 30,000,000 to 14,000,000 ducats. Under Philip IV., who reigned from 1621 to 1665, Portugal, severely oppressed by the Spanish government, shook off its bonds by a happily conducted revolution which placed the house of Braganza on the throne in 1640. The war with the Netherlands was renewed, but to no other purpose than to insure the independence of the new republic, which S. was obliged to recognise in the peace of Westphalia in 1648. During the Thirty years' war France acted against S. which was allied to Austria; and this struggle was not even terminated by the Westphalian peace, but continued till the peace of the Pyrenees concluded on the 7th of November 1659, in which Roussillof and Perpignan were ceded to France, and the marriage of Louis XIV. with a princess of Spain concerted. Philip IV. was succeeded by his weak son Charles II., who reigned from 1665 to 1700, during which time the kingdom fell into decay under an administration ever wavering in its principles. Three successive wars with France were severally and ingloriously concluded by the treaties of Aix la Chapelle in 1668; Nimwegen in 1679; and Ryswick in 1697. After long hesitation whether to institute the archduke Charles of Austria, or Philip of Anjou, his heir, Charles, to prevent the division of the Spanish monarchy which had been planned by England, Holland, and France, decided in his testament for the latter. Louis XIV. recognised his grandson as king of Spain; but the house of Austria advanced claims on the monarchy, whilst William III., king of England, and stadtholder of the Netherlands, urged a partition. From these contending claims and views arose the Spanish war of Succession, which lasted thirteen years. Philip V. by the peace of Utrecht and Basle remained in possession of S. and the colonies belonging to it; but Belgium, Naples, Sicily, and Milan were resigned to Austria; Sardinia to Savoy; and Minorca and Gibraltar to England. Upon the marriage of Philip with his second wife, Elisabeth Farnese, Cardinal Alberoni, a native of Parma, was placed at the head of affairs. The cardinal organized a better interior administration; but in supporting Elisabeth's plan to procure for her sons an inheritance in Italy, which scheme was foiled by the intervention of the other European powers, Alberoni wrought his own downfall. S. refused to ratify the peace of Utrecht, and in 1717 surprised Sicily and Sardinia, and threatened Naples. But George I. of England offered to guarantee the peace, and the British fleet defeated the Spanish at Cape Passaro in 1718, while 6,000 Austrians were transported in English vessels into Naples and Sicily, and France during the regency of the duke of Orleans also declared against S. Philip was thus forced to dismiss Alberoni in 1719, and to renounce his Italian possessions. In the peace of Vienna, Spain obtained the crowns of Naples and Sicily for the prince Charles, ceded Parma to Austria, and renounced the fief of Tuscany. Allied with France, S. took part in the Austrian war of succession. Ferdinand VI. who mounted the throne in 1746, recalled his troops. Philip, the second son of the queen Elisabeth, obtained from Austria in the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, the duchies of Parma, Piacenza, and Guastalla. Philip V. did more for the country than any of its princes since the days of Charles I. Though a staunch Catholic, he neither surrendered his rights to the pontiff, nor allowed the inquisition to interfere with them. His attention to manufactures and commerce also not only diffused greater comfort among the labouring classes, but added considerably to his revenues. In this he was imitated with zeal and success by his successors Ferdinand VI. and Charles III. Under the latter the pop. of S. reached 11,000,000, though when Philip V. ascended the throne it was only 7,500,000. From the commencement of Ferdinand's reign to the close of that of his successor, the revenue increased from about 26,000,000 to 60,000,000 crowns; the marine was trebled; the army raised to 148,000; and commerce flourished in equal proportion. Ferdinand VI. having become deranged in 1758, his step-brother, Charles of Naples, assumed the regency, and ultimately succeeded to the crown of S. in 1759, under the name of Charles III. Charles named his third son Ferdinand, king of Naples. In 1761 he signed the family-treaty between the houses of Bourbon, got up by the French minister Choiseul, and took part in the war of France against England. In the peace of Paris of 1763, he ceded the Floridas to England, in consideration of that power renouncing Cuba and Manila, which she had conquered; on the other hand, France ceded Louisiana W. of the Mississippi, to S.; that portion of it lying E. of the Mississippi was ceded to Great Britain. In the maritime war against Portugal, in 1776, S. obtained the Portuguese colony, San Sacramento, on the river Plata. During the North American war, in consequence of the family-treaty, S. again ranged herself on the side of France, and warred with England from 1779 to 1783; she, however, in the peace of Versailles in 1783, preserved Minorca, which had been reconquered,

and East and West Florida.—In 1788 Charles IV. succeeded his father in the Spanish throne. With him came all the evils of the old regime, and the nation retrograded with amazing rapidity. After the execution of Louis XVI. he ordered the French ambassador to leave Madrid, whereupon the Republic declared war against Spain, and forced her to conclude the peace of Basle, on the 22d of July 1795, in which S. separated itself from the coalition, and ceded to France the Spanish part of the island of St. Domingo. It was on account of this peace that the minister Godoy received from the weak king the title of 'Prince of Peace.' This peace was followed by a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance between S. and France in 1796, and by a declaration of war on the part of S. against England, on the 5th of October. But the Spanish fleet under Langara was defeated on the 14th of February 1797, at Cape St. Vincent, by Jervis, and Minorca and Trinidad were taken by the British. S. now declared war against Portugal, the ally of England, on the 22d of February 1801; but this struggle was not carried on with much vigour, and was finished by the peace of Badajoz, in which Portugal ceded to S. the district of Olivenza. The first consul refused to ratify this peace, and thus accelerated the conclusion of the peace of Amiens with England in 1802, in which the colonies of S., with the exception of the Island of Trinidad, were restored. Previous to this transaction, the prince of Parma, son-in-law of Charles IV., had been recognised king of Etruria; and Parma and Louisiana given to France. When, in 1808, the struggle between France and England was renewed, S. endeavoured to preserve its neutrality, but was compelled to pay large subsidies to France—whereupon Britain seized four of its ships returning from America with bullion, and war was declared between the two countries. In this contest the combined French and Spanish fleets suffered a heavy loss by the memorable battle of Trafalgar, fought on the 21st of October 1805. In autumn 1806, when Napoleon was engaged in war with Russia, S. armed against him; but after the battle of Jena, she was necessitated to conceal her dissatisfaction, and assist her imperious ally with an army of 24,000 men, which were drafted into Germany.

[*Revolution.*] Scarcely had the peace of Tilsit put an end to the war between France, Prussia, and Russia, when a mysterious conspiracy of the prince of Asturias against his father—imputed by the Spaniards to the machinations of Godoy, a man completely subservient to Napoleon—furnished Napoleon with a new pretence for interfering in the affairs of the royal family of S. The palace of Godoy, who was known to have entered into a secret treaty with Napoleon for the partition of Portugal, was assailed in the night of the 17th of March by a furious mob, while the French troops were rapidly advancing upon the capital; and, on the 19th March, Charles IV. was compelled to abdicate the crown "in favour of his very dear son," Ferdinand Carlos. Napoleon, of course, refused to recognise the new king Ferdinand VII., but invited him to an interview at Bayonne. Meanwhile Murat entered Madrid, and a sort of military government was established in the metropolis. Napoleon having got Ferdinand into his power, compelled him to accede to the cession extorted from his father, and to renounce the rights accruing to him as prince of Asturias. When the mockery of negotiation with Ferdinand was at an end, the whole of the royal family of S. were ordered to be sent into the interior of France. The 2d of May had been fixed on for the departure of the queen of Etruria and her brother for Bayonne, and it was reported among the agitated populace of Madrid, that the Infante, Don Antonio, the president of the provisional government, had also been ordered by Murat to join his brother and nephew at Bayonne. The people now rose *en masse*, and began a desperate but ineffectual struggle with the 60,000 French troops in the city. Buonaparte now summoned an assembly of the Notables, as he styled it, to be held at Bayonne, and on the 6th of June, named his brother Joseph, king of Spain and the Indies, and guaranteed to him the independence and integrity of his states in the four quarters of the world. No sooner, however, were the transactions at Bayonne known, than the pop. flew to arms over the whole peninsula. Asturias and Galicia first raised the standard of freedom; and Palafox, by his heroic defence of Saragossa, taught the people what they could achieve, and the French what they might expect from a generous nation in arms for the protection of all that was dearest to the heart of a Spaniard. One of the first measures of the Junta of Asturias was to despatch two deputies to crave the assistance of England. Arms, ammunition, and clothing, were immediately despatched to the northern provinces; the Spanish prisoners were released and sent home; and Sir John Moore, at the head of the British troops which had been sent to Portugal, entered S., and advanced against Soult; but the plan of the expedition was unfortunate, and the first campaign of the British arms in S., closed with the hasty embarkation of our troops on the 17th of January 1809, after the fight of Corunna, in which the gallant Moore fell. At the moment that the British army was retiring from the Peninsula, a treaty was signed at London, between Great Britain and S., in which his Britannic majesty engaged to assist the Spanish nation in their arduous struggle against France. Fourteen thousand British troops had been left at Lisbon when the army under Sir John Moore began its march; these were subsequently reinforced, and Sir Robert Wilson raised a body of 2,000 volunteers at Oporto. On the 22d of April 1809, Sir Arthur Wellesley landed at Lisbon and assumed the command; and, after five campaigns, distinguished by brilliant operations on the part of the allies, and persevering patriotism on the part of the Spanish nation, the French were, after the decisive battle of Vittoria,

driven from Spain, and the war transferred to the soil of France. Napoleon finding the peninsula wrenched from his grasp, released Ferdinand, who no sooner found himself once more on the throne, than he abolished, by a decree of the 4th of May 1814, the constitution given by the Cortes in 1812, and declared all the steps taken by that body and the regency illegal. The tyranny of this wretched creature excited a rebellion which broke out in certain regiments cantoned in the island of Leon, and between Cadiz, Granada, and Seville, on the 1st of January 1820. At the head of this movement were Quiroga and Riego. The king opposed them with an army under the command of Freyre; but numbers of his troops passed over to the rebels, and the wish for a new order of things was so vigorously evinced throughout the country, and even in Madrid itself, that Ferdinand found himself compelled to swear to the constitution of the Cortes, on the 9th of July 1820; upon which the inquisition was again abolished, the Jesuits sent out of the country, and the press declared free. The court, and of course the clergy, were opposed to the new constitution, but it kept its ground in a bloody struggle with the royal guards at Madrid, on the 7th of July 1822. France had already placed a *cordon sanitaire* on the Spanish frontier, under the pretence of guarding against the introduction of the yellow fever from the latter country; but on the 7th of April 1823, a French army crossed the Bidassoa, and occupied Madrid, while the king and the Cortes retired to Seville, and from thence to Cadiz. The Cortes seeing themselves foiled in every effort to protect the liberties of their country, dissolved themselves on the 28th of September 1823, by which step absolute power was again restored to the king, who immediately declared all transactions of the Cortes illegal, and began to exercise his restored power with a cruelty which the duke of Angouleme, Count Pozzo di Borgo, and Count Guilleminot, endeavoured in vain to mitigate. Several corps of guerillas in different parts of Spain held out for some time; and the gallant Riego was taken prisoner, and executed on the 7th of November 1823, under circumstances of atrocious cruelty. On the 9th of February 1824, Spain, making a grace of necessity, opened the ports of her American colonies—as she continued to call them—to the subjects of all friendly powers. The re-introduction of the inquisition was successfully resisted in that year by the moderate party, supported by the French, and was pronounced inexpedient and illicit even by the Pope himself. The year 1825 was disturbed by several insurrections of the Carlists; and the frequent changes of ministry which occurred at this period show the weakness of the government. The disturbance continued during subsequent years, attended with the same marks of feebleness on the part of the government, and a continuance of the general distress. In 1827 Spanish subjects were permitted to trade with the Spanish American republics, but under foreign flags; and in the following year Spain was evacuated by the French troops. The fort of San-Juan-de-Ulloa, near Vera Cruz, was lost to S. on the 22d of November 1825; and Callao, near Lima, the last post on the American continent in the possession of S., surrendered to the patriots on 22d January 1826. A foolish and ill-concerted expedition against Mexico was terminated by the surrender of Barradas to Santa Anna, in September 1829.

[*Recent history.*] The French revolution of 1830, although it excited some Spanish patriots in exile to attempt to awaken their countrymen to a struggle for more liberal institutions, had little effect on the people at large; there was in fact no liberal party left in Spain; the sword, the scaffold, exile, and the dungeon, had devoured or dispersed the unhappy constitutionalists; and the troubles of which we have spoken above, were produced by the struggles of the more or less absolute of the absolutists, the former having been favoured by the views of Don Carlos, then heir-presumptive to the throne; and the latter by the king. The birth of a royal princess in 1830 was followed by a royal decree of March 29, 1830, which rendered the crown hereditary in the female line, in default of male heirs, and changed the relation of the prince to the throne. Hence arose the desperate struggle long carried on in this unhappy country between the Christians or Queen's adherents, and the Carlists or the adherents of Don Carlos. The claim of the latter rests on the assumption, that the revocation of the Salic law was virtually brought about by the intrigues of the Queen and the Camarilla in 1830; and that such revocation was contrary to the fundamental laws of Spain. The facts are these: The Salic law was unknown in Spain from the earliest times down to the beginning of the 18th cent.; but in 1713, to please Louis XIV., it was submitted to the Cortes. The Cortes not approving of the law, acted evasively and declined to pass it. Upon this the Court ordered letters to be sent to the several corporations, requiring them to give directions to their representatives to vote in favour of the law: this they dared not to refuse, and the law was ultimately passed. The repeal of this law was, however, proposed by the Cortes, and approved of by the king, the father of Don Carlos, in 1789, and the Salic law then ceased to be the law of Spain, although the repeal was not formally published as it ought to have been, out of delicacy to the French and Neapolitan courts, who were interested in the succession; but the king ordered his council to issue the sanction, which for the reasons given was proclaimed in the Assembly, on condition of the required secrecy; and Ferdinand, in 1830, merely republished the law of 1789.—In July 1854, a successful popular revolution was accomplished by the army and people; and, under the provisional authority of Espartero, several important reforms were introduced into the government and administration. For the present, the reliance of the country seems

placed upon Espartero, who is expected to restore the constitution to effective vitality, and to sweep away that swarm of unprincipled adventurers who of late years have been preying upon S. "Perhaps the latter reform is that upon which the popular hopes are most largely built, for there is certainly much ground for doubting whether Spaniards have any genuine appreciation of constitutional government. They have now risen in arms, not for the prerogatives of a ministry, not for the authority of their parliament, not for the freedom of the press, but simply to put a stop to extortion, plunder, and scandal too abominable for endurance. The government of S. fell not so much because it encroached upon the liberties of the people, as because it ceased to retain the smallest title to popular respect. Its chief functions, in fact, were those of peculation and jobbery; profligacy was the symbol of public office; and court and cabinet supported each other on terms of reciprocal toleration. These disgraceful scenes, however, will now be at an end; and, if the indecision of the Spanish nation in respect to the future is in itself extraordinary, some credit ought to be given to a people which, even in the absence of all prospects for the future, has incurred the perils of open insurrection for the sake of public morality alone." The elections to a congress which has been summoned to meet at Madrid on the 8th of November 1854, will probably determine the final success of this last national movement. The following points are understood to be aimed at by the liberal electors: 1st. The complete and solemn recognition of the sovereignty of the future constituent assembly. 2d. The legitimacy of the constitutional throne of Isabella II., whether it may be thought to be based upon historical facts, or upon the circumstance that the revolution thought fit to respect it. 3d. The maintenance of a national guard and a standing army as the defence and buckler of liberty and the independence of the country. 4th. Political centralisation, which is national unity, and administrative decentralisation which are the life of the people, and the fruitful basis of the traditional liberties of the nation. 5th. The supreme necessity of a severe and moral law regulating promotion in every department of the state as being the only means to avoid the dissolution of society and the dishonour of the revolution. 6th. The liberty of the press, the liberty of the tribune, the irremovability of the judges, and ministerial responsibility for the past, the present, and the future. 7th. Individual liberty and the inviolability of every man's house—the first and most worthy conquest of a free people.

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SPAITLA. See SPAITLA.

SPALATRO, or **SPALATO**, a circle and town of Austria in Dalmatia. The circle comprises an area bounded on the NW by the circle of Zara; on the N and E by Turkey in Europe; on the SE by the circle of Macarsca; and on the S and W by the Adriatic, in which, belonging to the circle, are Bua and Solta, and several other islands. On its coasts are the gulf of Salona, and the Brazza, Trau and Solta channels. It is covered by a branch of the Dinaric Alps. With the exception of the Cellina, it contains no river of importance.—The town is 102 m. SE of Zara, on the N bank of the Brazza channel, on the outer shore of a peninsula between the gulf of Salona and the Adriatic. Pop. 8,200. It is enclosed by walls, now much dilapidated, and has a cathedral originally a temple of Jupiter, and several churches, one of which, that of St. John the Baptist, occupies the place of a temple to Esculapius, several convents, a seminary, a Catholic gymnasium, a normal school, 3 fine barracks, and a military hospital. The largest open space in the town is the Piazzadei-Sigzori, into which several dark streets of an average breadth of 10 ft. lead. The trade, which is considerable, consists chiefly in wine, oil, corn, figs, wool, wax, tallow, rosolias, and cordage. Silk and

woollen fabrics, and leather, form the chief articles of local manufacture. The port, from its central situation on the coast of Dalmatia, and from its facility of communication with Bosnia, has rendered S. the most commercial town in the empire. It affords excellent anchorage, and is divided into two parts, distinguished as an outer and inner port. In the vicinity of the town are several mineral springs and baths. Spalatro owes its foundation to a palace, erected in the locality in 303 by the emperor Dioclesian, the ruins of which are still to be seen 2 m. NNE. It was taken by the Venetians in 1124, and fortified; but the situation of the town as a military position being unfavourable, its fortifications have been allowed to fall to decay.

SPALDING, a parish and market-town in Lincolnshire, 35 m. SSE of Lincoln, and 100 m. N of London. Area 12,070 acres. Pop. in 1881, 6,497; in 1851, 8,829. The church is a beautiful light structure with a handsome spire. The town, which is a place of great antiquity, is situated on the river Welland, by which it is nearly surrounded, in the midst of a fenny district remarkably well-drained. The streets are clean, and the houses neatly built. It has a spacious market-place, and a substantial brick built town-hall. It is a member of the port of Boston, and since the Welland has been made navigable, has carried on a considerable trade; barges of from 40 to 60 tons burden, coming up to the centre of the town, where there are convenient quays and spacious storehouses. S., however, derives its chief support from agriculture and grazing. Large quantities of hemp and flax are grown in the neighbourhood. The house-of-correction for the division of Holland, stands in an open space in the town, with its principal front to the market-place. S. is one of the polling-places in the election of members for the parts of Kesteven and Holland.

SPALDWICK, a parish in Huntingdonshire, 4 m. NNE of Kimbolton. Area 1,690 acres. Pop. in 1831, 388; in 1851, 464.

SPALMADORE ISLANDS, a group of islands of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. of Anatolia, and sanj. of Soglah, near the NE coast of the island Scio, in the channel by which that island is separated from the continent, in N lat. 38° 32', and E long. 26° 17'. The largest of the group is about 6 m. in length.

SPALT, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Middle Franconia, 4 m. NW of Pleinfeld, on the r. bank of the Rezat. It is enclosed by walls which have three gates, and has 2 churches and a poor-house. Pop. 1,500. Hops are extensively cultivated in the environs.

SPANCEL-HILL, a village noted for its horse-fairs, in the p. of Clooney, co. Clare, 3½ m. NE of Ennis.

SPANDAU, a fortress of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, regency and 12 m. NNE of Potsdam, and circle of Havelland, at the confluence of the Spree and Havel, at an alt. of 324 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1843, 9,237, of whom 2,031 are military. It has a citadel and some fortifications on an island of the Havel, 3 suburbs, 8 gates, 2 churches, a Catholic and a Protestant, a house-of-correction, and a house-of-detention; and possesses manufactories of arms, cloth, ribbons, silk, and leather, and several breweries and distilleries of brandy. The streets are clean, airy, and spacious, and lined with lofty houses. This town was taken by the Swedes in 1631, and in 1806 by the French. As the state-prison of Prussia, it is very strongly fortified, and has "more the air of an enormous barrack than a town."

SPANDEN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of East Prussia, regency and 48 m. SSW of Königs-

berg, and circle of Preussisch-Holland, on the l. bank of the Passarge, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 150. The Russians here sustained a defeat by the French in 1807.

SPANGA, a parish and village of Sweden, in the prefecture and 9 m. NW of Stockholm.

SPANGBERG, TCHIKOT², or TCHIKOTAN, an island of the Kurile group, of which it is the most southerly, a little to the NE of the island of Yeso. It is 90 m. in length from NE to SW, and is 30 m. in breadth. It is mountainous, and contains several lakes and streams of good water. Foxes and sables are numerous, and the coasts abound with fish. Its inhabitants subsist chiefly on the produce of their fisheries.

SPANGENBURG, a town of Hesse-Cassel, capital of a bail., in the prov. of Lower Hesse, circle and 5 m. E of Melsungen, on the Pfiefe and Esse. Pop. in 1840, 2,088. It has 2 churches, an hospital, and an ancient fortress now used as a state-prison; and contains extensive manufactories of linen, cloth, and other woollen fabrics, and cutlery.

SPANISH-BAY, or SYDNEY HARBOUR, a bay on the NE coast of Cape Breton, in N lat. 46° 20', and W long. 60° 40'. It has a narrow entrance, but forms within a considerable expanse, and divides into two arms, both of which are navigable a distance of 9 m., and form a safe port. The town of Sydney is on the E branch.

SPANISH-COVE, a tiny and open bay, in the p. of Kilmoe, co. Cork, on the SE side of the peninsula which terminates in Mizen-head.

SPANISH-POINT, a headland in the p. of Kilfarboy, co. Clare, on the S side of the entrance of Liscannor bay, 5½ m. S of Hagg's Head.

SPANISHTOWN, or PUERTA-D'ESPAGNA. See PORT-OF-SPAIN.

SPANISHTOWN, or SANTIAGO-DE-LA-VEGA, the capital of the island of Jamaica, in the co. of Middlesex, and parish of St. Catherine, 10 m. direct distance E of Kingston, in a fine plain, on the r. bank of the Cobre, which is here crossed by a fine iron-bridge, and about 6 m. from the entrance of that river into the sea. Pop. 6,000. The greater number of the streets are narrow and ill-paved. The houses are chiefly only one story in height, but commodious and neatly finished. The principal buildings are the government house, with a fine white marble colonnade and garden, and the legislative hall, under the peristyle of which is a marble statue of Admiral Rodney. It has also a handsome parish church. This town was founded by Diego, son of Christopher Columbus, in 1520. It has recently been connected by railway with Kingston.

SPANNEBERG, a town of Austria, in the prov. of Lower Austria, circle of Korneuburg, on the Sulbach. Pop. 1,150.

SPARANISI, a village of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-di-Lavoro, district and 29 m. E of Gaeta. Pop. 1,580. It has three churches.

SPARBOE, a parish of Norway, in the dio. and 48 m. NE of Drontheim, and bail. of North Drontheim, on the E coast of the Borgenfiord. Pop. 2,735.

SPARGI, an island of the Mediterranean, in the strait of Bonifacio, near the NE coast of the island of Sardinia, in N lat. 41° 14' 3", E long. 9° 20' 31". It is 3 m. in length from NE to SW, and has deeply indented coasts. A little to the NNW is the small island of Spargiotto.

SPARHAM, a parish in Norfolk, 4½ m. SE by S of Foulsham. Area 1,770 acres. Pop. in 1851, 373.

SPARNBERG, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, regency and 54 m. SE of Erfurt, and circle of Ziegenruck, on the slope of a mountain on the r. bank of the Saale. Pop. 324.

SPARNECK, a market-town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, presidial and 4 m. SE of Müncheberg. Pop. 860. It has a castle now in ruins.

SPAROE, a small island of Sweden, in the prefecture of Calmar and haerad of Norra-Tiusta, separated from the continent by a deep and narrow strait of the same name, in which vessels of moderate size may moor to the rocks. It has a light-house.

SPARONE, a village of Sardinia, in the div. of Turin, prov. and 18 m. WSW of Ivrea, on a hill near the l. bank of the Orca. Pop. 2,250.

SPARTA, a settlement of Upper Canada, near the SE corner of the township of Yarmouth. Pop. about 60.—Also a village of Hancock co., in the state of Georgia, U. S., 19 m. NNE of Milledgeville. Pop. in 1840, 600.—Also a village of Randolph co., in the state of Illinois, on the Illinois town and Massac railroad, and 113 m. S of Springfield.—Also a village of Buchanan co., in the state of Missouri, on the head-waters of Bee creek of Platte river, 157 m. NW of Jefferson city.—Also a village of Sussex co., in the state of New Jersey, on the Walkill river, and 56 m. N by E of Trenton.—Also a township and village of Livingston co., in the state of New York, 208 m. W of Albany, drained by a small stream flowing N into Hemlock lake. The surface is level and the soil fertile. Pop. of township 1,372.—Also a village of White co., in the state of Tennessee, on Calfkiller creek, 75 m. ESE of Nashville. Pop. in 1840, 350.—Also a village of Conecuh co., in the state of Alabama, 164 m. S by E of Tuscaloosa, on Murder creek. Pop. 100.—Also a township of Westmoreland co., in the state of Pennsylvania. Pop. 632.—Also a township of Noble co., in the state of Indiana. Pop. 245.

SPARTANBERG, a district in the N part of the state of South Carolina, U. S., comprising an area of 1,050 sq. m., drained by Ennoree, Tyger, Fair Forest, and Pacolet rivers, and intersected by the Union and Spartanberg railroad. It has a hilly surface, but is very fertile. Pop. in 1840, 23,669; in 1850, 26,400. The village is at the terminus of the U. and S. railway, 80 m. NW of Columbus. Pop. in 1840, 350.

SPARTEL (CAPE), a high headland of Morocco, in the prov. of Fez, a little to the NW of Tangier, in N lat. 35° 48' 15", W long. 5° 54' 27", 22½ m. SW of Cape Trafalgar. This promontory, which forms the NW extremity of Africa, has on its W coast a range of basaltic columns rivalling in magnificence the Giant's causeway.

SPARTIVENTO (CAPE), a headland of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra, district and 29 m. SSW of Gerace, at the S extremity of the Italian peninsula, on the Ionian sea, in S lat. 37° 55' 45", E long. 16° 3' 15". It forms the termination of a ramification of the chain of the Apennines. It was the *Herculis Promontorium* of the ancients.—Also a headland of Sardinia, on the S coast, to the E of Cape Tenlada.

SPASK, a town of Russia in Europe, capital of a district in the gov. and 60 m. S of Kazan, on the Bezdna, near its confluence with the Volga.—Also a town of Russia in Europe, capital of a district in the gov. and 30 m. ESE of Riazan, near the l. bank of the Oka, on the banks of a canal which form a port. Pop. 1,400. It has two churches and a salt-store, and carries on an active trade in corn.—Also a town, capital of a district in the gov. and 120 m. NNE of Tambov. Pop. 1,500. It has two churches.

SPATI (CAPE), a headland of the Ionian isles, forming the N point of the island of Cerigo, in N lat. 36° 22' 40", and E long. 22° 40'.

SPAXTON, a parish in Somersetshire, 5 m. W of Bridgewater. Pop. in 1831, 963; in 1851, 1,080.

SPEAR (CAPE), a headland forming the most easterly point of Newfoundland, in the peninsula of Avalon, a little to the SE of St. John, in N lat. $47^{\circ} 31' 22''$, and W long. $52^{\circ} 37' 50''$.

SPECCHIA-DE-PRETI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Terra-d'Otranto, district and 23 m. ESE of Gallipoli, and cant. of Ruffano, on a hill. Pop. 1,500. It has two convents, an hospital, and an alms-house.

SPECCHIAGALLONE, a village of Naples, in the prov. of Terra-d'Otranto, district and 26 m. E of Gallipoli and cant. of Nociglia, in a plain. Pop. 320. It has a church and a chapel.

SPECHTSHAUSEN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, regency of Potsdam and circle of Ober-Barnim, 11 m. WNW of Freyenwalde, and 24 m. NE of Berlin, on the Schwarze. Pop. 160. It has a paper-mill.

SPECKAERTS, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders and dep. of Lede. Pop. 168.

SPECTACLE ISLAND, an island of New South Wales, in the co. of Northumberland, on the Hunter, to the E of Moscheto island.—Also an island of Vesp Diemen's Land, in Frederick Henry or North bay.

SPECTAKEL, a small mining village at the confluence of the Kousil and Schaap rivers, in Little Namaqualand, in South Africa, 20 m. NE of Kamaggas. Copper is mined here, and the whole vicinity abounds in surface indications of that mineral: "the green carbonate of copper boiling out, as it were, through the gneiss rocks in all directions." Surveyor Bain reports, under date June 1854, that the general physical appearance of Namaqualand is, on the whole, not unlike that of the neighbourhood of Cape Town, "only the mountains of the former are granite and gneiss, while the latter are clay-slate and sandstone; we have the same ranges of mountains running parallel to the coast, with the same sandy plains intervening. Without some grand improvements in the roads," adds Mr. Bain, "the mining companies never can advance. Hundreds of tons of ore are now lying at the different mines which the proprietors cannot get conveyed to the coast at any price. The distance from Hondekliip bay to Kamaggas is between 30 and 40 m., the whole being nearly a level sandy flat.—To make this plain available for easy transport, a line of tramway for horse-traction might be laid down on economical principles, and might, in time, be extended to Spectakel, where a good road can be made up the mountain to Springbok, or along the Shaap river towards Concordia, both of which lines are central for the mining districts. When these improvements are effected, the transport would not amount to one-third of its present price, and much valuable ore which is now thrown away would become available for exportation."

SPECYMIER, or **SPICIMERIA**, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie and 36 m. NW of Kalisch, on the l. bank of the Warta.

SPEELMANSEKER, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Worteghem. Pop. 557.

SPEEN, a parish in Berks, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. WNW of Newbury, comprising the townships of Woodspeen and Bagnor, with the tything of Speenhamland. Area 3,780 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,044; in 1851, 3,298. This was the principal scene of the second battle of Newbury, fought in October 1644.

SPEENQHA, a village of Afghanistan, on the road from Ghuzni to Dera Ismael Khan, by the Gomal pass.

SPEER, a mountain of Switzerland, in the SW part of the cant. of St. Gallen. It has an alt. of

5,910 Parisian ft. above sea-level, and forms the highest summit of the Schünisberg.

SPEERINGEN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant and dep. of Vollezeile. Pop. 175.

SPEETON, a chapelry in the p. of Bridlington, Yorkshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW of Bridlington. Area 1,962 acres. Pop. in 1831, 411; in 1851, 150.

SPEICHER, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Appenzell, 3 m. NNW of Trogen, at the foot of the Voglinsegg. Pop. 2,500.

SPEIGHTSTOWN, a town and port of Barbadoes, in the parish of St. Peter's, on the W coast, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Bridgetown, in N lat. $13^{\circ} 14'$, and W long. $59^{\circ} 46'$. It comprises 350 well-built houses, forming 4 broad and regular streets, and has a fine church, and 2 good forts. It formerly bore the name of Little Bristol.

SPEIR'S TURNOUT, a village of Jefferson co., in the state of Georgia, U. S., on the N side of Williamson's Swamp creek, and on the Central Georgia railroad, 49 m. E by S of Milledgeville.

SPEKE, a township in the p. of Childwall, co. palatine of Lancaster, 7 m. SW of Prescot. Area 5,492 acres. Pop. in 1831, 514; in 1851, 534.

SPEL-CAPPEL, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant and dep. of Merchtem. Pop. 254.

SPELDHURST, a parish of Kent, 3 m. WNW of Tonbridge-Wells, intersected by a branch of the Medway. Area 3,947 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,839.

SPELLO, a town of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 18 m. SE of Perugia, on the road from Florence to Rome. Pop. 2,000. It is built amphitheatrically on a hill, on the summit of which is a fine promenade. It contains the ruins of an amphitheatre, and several other antiquities.

SPELONCATO, a town of Corsica, in the arrond. and 12 m. E of Calvi, at the foot of lofty mountains. Pop. 820.

SPELSBURY, a parish in Oxfordshire, 14 m. NW of Oxford, comprising the hamlets of Dean, Ditchley, Fulwell, and Taston. Area 3,900 acres. Pop. in 1831, 609; in 1851, 578.

SPENCER, a county in the SW part of the state of Indiana, U. S., comprising an area of 408 sq. m., drained by Anderson's, Little Pigeon, Big Sandy, and Little Sandy creeks. The surface is generally hilly, and the soil chiefly black loam. Pop. in 1840, 6,305; in 1850, 8,616. Its capital is Stockport.—Also a county in the NW part of the state of Kentucky, comprising an area of 125 sq. m., drained by the E fork of Salt river and its branches. The surface is level, and the soil generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 6,581; in 1850, 6,842. Its capital is Taylorsville.—Also a village of Owen co., in the state of Indiana, on the r. bank of the W fork of White river. Pop. in 1840, 375; in 1850, 300.—Also a township and village of Worcester co., in the state of Massachusetts, 48 m. W by S of Boston. It has a hilly surface, watered by branches of Chiapa river, and intersected by the Western railroad, 48 m. W by S of Boston. Pop. in 1840, 1,604; in 1850, 2,243.—Also a township and village of Tioga co., in the state of New York, 146 m. W by S of Albany. The surface is hilly, and is drained by Cattolung creek and its branches. Pop. in 1840, 1,532; in 1850, 1,782.—Also a township of Medina co., in the state of Ohio, 87 m. NNE of Columbus, drained by the E branch of Black river. The surface is hilly, and the soil fertile. Pop. in 1840, 551; in 1850, 1,336.—Also a village of Van Buren co., in the state of Tennessee, on the N side of Laurel creek, 73 m. SE of Nashville.—Also a township of Guernsey co., in the state of Ohio, on the head waters of Wills creek. Pop. in 1840, 1,669.

SPENCER (CAPE), a headland of Russian Ameri-

ca, in New Norfolk, projecting into Cross sound, to the NW of King George Third's archipelago, in N lat. $58^{\circ} 13'$, and W long. $141^{\circ} 4'$.—Also the SW extremity of a long peninsular projection, on the coast of S. Australia, which separates Spencer's gulf from the gulf of St. Vincent. It is composed of three cliffy points, of which the southernmost is in S lat. $35^{\circ} 18'$, E long. $136^{\circ} 55'$. About 5 m. to the S of it, are the three small Althorpe's isles.—Also a headland of New Guinea, on the NW coast, at the NE side of Galway strait, in N lat. $0^{\circ} 50'$, and E long. $131^{\circ} 24'$.—Also the S point of Hermite island off Cape-Horn.

SPENCER'S GULF, a large gulf on the coast of S. Australia, entering between Cape Spencer on the E, and Cape Catastrophe on the W; with a breadth at its entrance of 50 m., which is partly occupied by clusters of small islands, of which Thistle's island, situated near the W shore, is the most considerable. Beyond Corny-point, which is 26 m. within the entrance, the gulf increases in width to upwards of 62 m. It finally terminates in a narrow serpentine creek upwards of 60 leagues from the entrance. The tides do not rise more than 6 or 8 ft. within this gulf.

SPENCERPORT, a village of Monroe co., in the state of New York, U. S., on the Rochester, Lockport, and Niagara Falls railway, 10 m. W of Rochester, and on the Erie canal. Pop. in 1850, about 400.

SPENCERTOWN, a village of Columbia co., in the state of New York, U. S., 27 m. SSE of Albany. Pop. in 1840, 200; in 1850, 250.

SPENCERVILLE, a village of De-Kalb co., in the state of Indiana, U. S., on the r. bank of the St. Joseph's river of the Maumee.

SPENNITHORNE, a parish and township in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 1 m. NE of Middleham, comprising the townships of Bellerby and Harmby, besides that of S. Area 4,680 acres. Pop. 796.

SPERENBERG, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, regency of Potsdam, and circle of Teltow-Storkow, 7 m. SSW of Zossen, on a small lake. Pop. 280. It has quarries of gypsum.

SPERLING, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Gumbinnen, and circle of Angerbury. Pop. 300.

SPERLINGA, a market town of Sicily, in the prov. and 49 m. NW of Catania, district and cant. and 4 m. W of Nicosia. On an adjacent height is a good fortress.

SPERLONGER, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-di-Lavoro, district and 9 m. WNW of Gaeta, and cant. of Fondi, on a hill bathed by the Tyrrhenian sea. Pop. 1,280. It has 4 churches.

SPERNAL, a parish in Warwickshire, 3 m. N by W of Alcester, on the river Arrow. Area 1,090 acres. Pop. in 1831, 95; in 1851, 106.

SPERRIN MOUNTAINS, a range of lofty mountains in the cos. of Tyrone and Londonderry. It extends chiefly along the mutual border of the two counties; and forms the backbone or culminating part of the Tyrone and Londonderry highlands. It commences on the W at Butterlope Glen, extends about 10 m. ENE to the upper part of Glenroe, or the remotest sources of the river Roe. Its principal summits, named from W to E, are Mullaghearn, 1,701 ft. of alt. above sea-level; a height E of Mullaghearn, 1,890 ft.; Straw, 2,085 ft.; Dart, 1,612 ft.; a height east of Dart, 2,037 ft.; Sawel, 2,236 ft.; Muinard, 1,550 ft.; and a height on the flank of Glenroe, 2,064 ft. Sawel may be said to be the centre and highest point of the range; and from it the chain gradually descends, on the one hand, to 1,000 ft. near Strabane, and on the other, to 1,200 ft. near Garvagh. The glen, which lies between the S. and the Munterlony mountains, is watered

by the Glenelly, which falls into the Owenkillew about 4 m. above Newtown-Stewart.

SPESSART, or **SPESSHARDT**, a mountain chain of Germany, enclosed on the SW and E by the Neckar, and attached on the NNE to the Rhone Gebirge. Its highest summit, the Geiersberg, has an alt. of 682 yds. above sea-level.

SPESUTI, an island in Chesapeake bay, off the coast of Maryland, U. S., and 6 m. S of the embouchure of the Susquehanna.

SPESUTIE ISLAND, an island of Harford co., in the state of Maryland, U. S., in Chesapeake bay, about 6 m. S of the embouchure of the Susquehanna.

SPETCHLEY, a parish in Worcestershire, 3 m. E by S of Worcester, in the line of the Birmingham and Gloucester railway. Area 779 acres. Pop. in 1801, 127; in 1851, 166.

SPETISBURY, a parish in the co. of Dorset, 3 m. SSE of Blandford-Forum, on the SW bank of the Stour. Area 2,148 acres. Pop. in 1851, 660.

SPEURTDRIESCH, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and dep. of Oordighem. Pop. 404.

SPEXHALL, a parish in Suffolk, 2 m. NNW of Halesworth, watered by a branch of the Blythe. Area 1,484 acres. Pop. in 1831, 197; in 1851, 196.

SPEY, one of the principal rivers of Scotland, draining a large portion of the ancient province of Moray, and belonging to the modern counties of Inverness, Moray, and Banff. It is the second Scottish stream for the volume of its water and the territorial extent of its basin; and it possesses fame for rapidity and some other properties of Highland rivers; but it holds only a middle rank for scenic character, and a remarkably inferior one for utility. It rises in the braes of Badenoch, close on the water-shed with Lochaber, 6 m. from Loch-Laggan. Less than a mile below its source it expands into a tiny lake, called Loch-Spey, whence it is popularly said to have its origin. Its course, for 37 m., measuring in a straight line, is wholly in Inverness-shire. Over that distance it runs 15 m. eastward, and 22 north-eastward; receives, on its l. bank, the Markie, the Calder, and 6 or 7 other considerable rivulets; and on its r. the Truim, the Tromie, the Feshie, and numerous minor streams. In the parish of Kingassie it averages from 80 to 100 ft. in breadth, varies from 2 to 16 ft. in depth, and moves at the mean rate of about 3 m. in the hour; in Alvie p. it expands into Loch-Inch, is partly gentle and partly impetuous, and has a mean breadth of about 150 ft. Over the next 30 m. of its course, still measuring in a straight line, its direction continues to be NE; and over the last 15, or from Craigellachie-bridge to the Moray frith at Garmouth, it is toward the north. It receives, on its l. bank, the Durnain, 2½ m. above Grantown; and, on its r., the Nethy, at Abernethy, the Avon, at Ballindalloch, and the Fiddich, below Craigellachie. Its entire length, measured in straight lines, is about 82 m.; but measured along the curvatures of its channel, cannot be less than 120 m. Its course is almost everywhere rapid; nor does it show any still water till near the very sea. It is also the wildest and most capricious of our large rivers; its alternations of emptiness and flood being complete and sudden. The chief causes of this are in the origin and courses of its tributary waters, and the elevation of its own source, amounting to more than 1,200 ft. The valley or strath of the Spey, except after the debouch from among the mountains, has been but recently touched by the hand of man, and might, not many years ago, have been described as a band of natural forest occasionally laid open by the sinuosities of a large river.

SPEYER. See **SPIRE**.

SPEYERBACH. See **SPIREBACH.**

SPEYMOUTH, a parish at the NE corner of Morayshire, bounded on the E by the Spey. It contains the villages of Garmouth, Kingston, and Boat-of-Bog. Kingston, situated between Garmouth and the sea, and peculiarly entitled from its position to bear the name of the p., has, with the exception of three or four houses, built since 1810, had a pop. in 1831, of 200. Pop. of p. in 1851, 1,898.

SPEZET, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Finistere, cant. and 9 m. SW of Carhaix. Pop. in 1846, 2,782.

SPEZZANO-ALBANESE, or **SPEZZANELLO**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Citra, district and 12 m. SSE of Castrovillari, in a plain, between the Crati and Coscile. Pop. 1,660. It has three churches.

SPEZZANO-GRANDE, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Citra, district and 7 m. ENE of Cosenza, at the foot of the Apennines. Pop. chiefly Albanians, 1,540. It has 3 churches and a convent.

SPEZZIA, **SETSAL**, or **TIPARENOS**, an island of Greece, forming a hypodiocese of the same name, in the archipelago, at the entrance to the gulf of Napoli, 12 m. WSW of the island of Hydra, in N lat. 37° 15' 25", and E long. 23° 9' 26". Pop. 6,000. It is about 4 m. in length from N to S, and 3 m. in breadth; and is separated from the continent by a channel not exceeding 1½ m. in breadth. It consists chiefly of naked rocks, its herbage affording but scanty subsistence to the few goats which are found upon it, with here and there a patch of soil, which by dint of careful cultivation has been rendered extremely fertile. On the E coast is a small fishing village of the same name, with a good roadstead. The Spezzioti are noted for their piracies. In 1778 they took part with the Russians against the Turks. To the SE of Spezzia is a small island distinguished as Spezzia-Poulo.

SPEZZIA (LA), a town of Sardinia, capital of the prov. of Levante, in the gov. and 54 m. SE of Genoa, on a height at the head of a gulf of the same name. Pop. in 1838, 9,796. It is well laid out, and tolerably well-built, and possesses one of the best and safest ports in the Mediterranean. Between two rocky points, on each of which is a fortress, is the lazaretto for the port of Genoa. Its advantageous situation renders S. a place of considerable trade. In the environs are numerous country houses surrounded with orchards and gardens.—The gulf of La Spezzia is 11 m. in depth from NNW to SSE. At its entrance extending between the island of Tinetto, and the point of Santa Croce, it is about 5 m. wide. The coasts present considerable irregularity of outline. It is defended at its entrance on the W side by the small islands of Palmeria, Tino, and Tinetto, and landward by a range of mountains. On its W side is a fine spring of fresh water, which issues from a depth of 38 ft., and forms a considerable stream. On the 21st of July 1854, the submarine telegraph to connect Europe and Africa was fixed in a recess of the promontory of Santa Croce, on the r. bank and near the mouth of the river La Magra on the shore of this gulf, at a point 3 m. from Levici, and 12 m. from the town of Spezzia. The direct line from the bay of Santa Croce, where the cable is fixed to Cape Corso, is 65½ nautical or 75 English m. The cable will be cut at Cape Corso, and laid down again on the other side of the island, at the strait of Bonifacio, to unite Corsica to Sardinia. The length is about 10 m., and with the courses by land in those two islands and the sea-line, from Santa Croce to Cagliari, there will be a complete line of about 600 m., of which 128 m. will cross Corsica

under ground, and 203 m. cross Sardinia. This line will be extended by another cable of 150 m. in length, to Bona in Algiers. The cable is composed of 6 copper-wires, and 12 iron wires; and weighs 8 tons per mile length. The Mediterranean electric telegraph, of which the first submarine portion has thus been laid down, was originated by Mr. Brett, in the beginning of 1853, for the purpose of joining Africa with Europe, with the intention of pushing eastward thence, either by land, or *via* Malta, so as to unite ultimately with the telegraphic system now being established in our Indian possessions. The advantages of forthwith connecting Malta with the continent and England, by means of telegraph, are too evident to require demonstration. Bona may be connected by under-ground wires with Alexandria, and Alexandria might be placed in connexion with Bombay, which is already in telegraph connexion with Calcutta. Such communication, moreover, if taken from Cape Bona to Malta, would afford facilities for instantly transmitting orders to Sardinia and Tunis for supplies, and thereby obviate the recurrence of the garrison being run short of provisions from want of consideration on the part of the commissariat. Mr. Brett has obtained a concession from the French and Sardinian governments for the purpose of laying the telegraph from Spezzia to Bona, *via* Corsica and Sardinia, for which the Sardinian government guarantees 5 per cent. for 50 years on 3,000,000 francs, and the French government 4 per cent. on 4,500,000 f.

SPHAGIA, an island of Greece, near the W coast of Greece, stretching across the entrance to the bay of Navarino, in N lat. 36° 54', E long. 21° 38'. It is nearly 5 m. in length from NNW to SSE, and about ½ of a mile in breadth. This island, the *Sphacteria* of the ancients, is noted as having afforded an asylum to 420 Spartans, after the loss of a naval engagement at the commencement of the Peloponnesian war.

SPHAKIA, a town and port of the island of Candia, on the S coast, capital of a district of the same name, 24 m. S of La Canée, and 57 m. WSW of Candia. The district is covered with high and inaccessible mountains, some of which are covered with snow during the greater part of the year. Barley, corn, oil, honey, wax, and cheese are its chief productions. The Sphakiotes are active and industrious, and live under the government of a chief elected by themselves, whose only acknowledgment of allegiance to the Porte consists in the payment of a small annual tribute.

SPIANO, a village of Naples, in the prov. of the Principato-Citra, district and 7 m. N of Salerno, and cant. of S. Severino, on a mountain. Pop. 1,010.

SPICER'S PEAK, a summit of New South Wales, in the district of Clarence river, near the source of the Condamine river.

SPICH, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency of Cologne and circle of Sieg. Pop. 750.

SPICHEL. See **ESPICHEL (CAPE).**

SPICHTESTRAET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W Flanders and dep. of Avelghem. Pop. 124.

SPIDDAL, a hamlet and a fishing harbour in the parish of Moycullen, co. Galway, on the N side of Galway bay, 8½ m. W by S of Galway. The harbour, a mere cove, is frequented by both coasting and fishing craft; it is dry at low water, and has a depth of about 10 ft. at high water.

SPIE, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Marne, cant. and 1½ m. from Chalons-sur-Marne.

SPIEGELBERG, a village of Württemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, bail. and 6 m. N of Back-

hang, on the slope of a hill near the l. bank of the Bommerlaute. Pop. 550. It has a vinegar work.

SPIEGELSTRAËTE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders and dep. of Ertvelde. Pop. 174.

SPIELBERG. See BRUNN.

SPIETZ, or SPIEZ, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Bern, on the SW shore of the lake of Thun, 21 m. SSE of Bern. Pop. 2,115, Protestants.

SPIGNO, a town of Continental Sardinia, in the duchy of Monterrat, prov. of Acqui, on the Valla near its junction with the Bormida, in a picturesque situation, 8 m. WNW of Noyi. Pop. 2,667.—Also a town of Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, 25 m. E of Terracina. Pop. 1,400. It has paper-mills and pottery works.

SPIKE ISLAND, an island in the p. of Great Island, co. Cork, on the W side of Cork harbour, N by W of the entrance of that harbour, and about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Cove. It has an area of 180 acres; and lies in such a position as to protect the deep and capacious sea-basin of Cove from S winds and the fury of the sea, and to contribute largely to render that noble basin completely landlocked. In 1791, Fort Westmoreland battery, intended to mount 100 guns, was commenced to be erected upon the island; in 1806, the barracks were built; and since that period, the works intended for the fortification of the island have received various accessions. Pop. of the island in 1831, 205. In 1847, this island was first used as a depot for criminals, when the Irish gaols were overcrowded with convicts. Three years afterwards the depot was arranged on a permanent footing, and the convicts were put to the labour of constructing fortifications on the island, and levelling the hard rocky ground inside the ramparts. The island is now used as a general prison, to which all convicted persons sentenced to transportation, in any part of Ireland, were first sent, and left to labour on the works till an opportunity offered to send them to Van Diemen's Land; under the recent alteration in the law of transportation, however, it is likely that they will pass the whole, or at least a large portion of their period of punishment, on the island. There are at present upwards of 2,100 convicts upon the island. From 6 in the morning till 6 at night, all who are not disabled by sickness work in gangs of from 12 to 20 persons each. They are not chained together, nor manacled in any way: the only apparent restraint upon them is the presence of a turnkey, who, with a loaded musket, attends and superintends each gang. Some of them are employed in quarrying rock, and levelling the ground within the enclosures; others are engaged in dragging trucks loaded with the materials so obtained to other parts of the ground; a few who have been taught in prison the craft of the stone-mason, are at work hewing the stones or building the rampart; the feeblers are employed in laying down turf upon the glacis; but all are kept from morning to night in occupation of one kind or another. The knowledge of a trade is allowed in some degree to determine the nature of a convict's occupation; for all the requirements of the convicts in food, clothes, &c., are procured within the prison itself. At 6 in the evening their work is finished, when, if they please, the means of instruction are afforded them, in the shape of schools, a chaplain, and a well-chosen library.

SPIKEROOG, a small sandy island of Hanover, on the coast of E. Friesland, in N lat. 53° 46', 9 m. NNE of Esens. It is about 4 m. long. Pop. 200.

SPILEO, a village and rocky promontory of Albania, on the frontiers of the sanj. of Monastir and Joanina, a little to the N of Metzovo. The promontory is surrounded on three sides by a deep gorge;

on the fourth side it is connected with the chain of Pindus. In the Greek rising in 1854, this place, in a military point of view, stronger than either Peta or Metzovo, formed a stronghold of the Greek brigand Tackas, who was not without considerable difficulty dislodged from it.

SPILIMBERGO, a town of Austrian Italy, on the r. bank of the Tagliamento, 14 m. W of Udina. Pop. 3,500. It has manufactories of silk.

SPILIMBERTO, a village of the duchy of Modena, on the river Panaro, 8 m. SE of Modena.

SPILSBY, a parish and market-town in the soke of Bolingbroke, county of Lincoln, 30 m. E by S of Lincoln. Area of p. 2,340 acres. Pop. in 1801, 932; in 1831, 1,384; in 1851, 1,461.—The town, which consists of four streets diverging from a spacious square, stands upon an eminence commanding an extensive view to the SE, over a wide tract of fens bounded by the ocean. The house-of-correction for the division, with the sessions-house adjoining, is situated close to the town. S. is a polling-station in the election of members for the parts of Lindsey.

SPILSBY, a small island on the S coast of New Holland, in Spencer's gulf.

SPINALONGA, a small port and citadel on the NE coast of the island of Candia, on the W part of the gulf of Mirabel, in N lat. 35° 17', 30 m. E of Candia.

SPINAZZOLO, a town of Naples, in the prov. and 42 m. SW of Bari, near the source of the Locone. Pop. 4,600.

SPINCOURT, a village of France, in the dep. of Meuse, 48 m. NNE of Bar-le-Duc. Pop. 500.

SPINDLESTONE, a township in the p. of Bambrough, Northumberland, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by S of Belford. Pop. in 1831, 101; in 1851, 143.

SPINETO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sanio, cant. and 4 m. W of Baranello. Pop. 2,150.

SPINONE (LAGO), a lake of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 15 m. ENE of Bergamo, to the W of Lake Iseo, in the Val-Cavallina. It discharges itself by the Cherio into the Oglio.

SPINOSO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicata, cant. and 6 m. ENE of Moliterno. Pop. 2,600.

SPIRDING-SEE, a lake of East Prussia, in the reg. of Gumbinnen, 75 m. SE of Königsberg. It is about 12 m. in length from E to W, and 4 m. in breadth, and contains four small islands. It abounds in lampreys, and such other fish as are found in shallow and muddy water. It discharges itself by the Fisch which issues from its S extremity into the Narew.

SPIRE, SPEYER, or SPERA, an ancient town of Bavaria, situated at the confluence of the Spirebach and the Rhine, 12 m. S of Mannheim, and 16 m. NE of Landau, in N lat. 49° 19', E long. 8° 26'. Pop. 9,300, partly Catholics, partly Protestants. It is a walled town, and was at one time a place of wealth and importance. The only interesting building in the place is the cathedral, a building of immense size and great massiveness of structure, the largest of all the completed German churches. S. was frequently the seat of the German diet; and it was in one of these assemblies, in 1529, that a protest, entered by the Reformers against certain proceedings of the emperor, procured them the name of Protestants. Louis XIV. having got possession of it in 1689, consigned it to the flames, and blew up a great portion of it. From 1795 to 1814, it belonged to the French; and in 1816 it was made over to Bavaria.—The bishopric of S., though not of great extent, contained 55,000 inhabitants, and yielded a revenue of £30,000. It was secularised in 1802, and at present belongs partly to Bavaria, partly to Baden. The episcopal residence was Bruchsal.

SPIREBACH, or **SPEYERBACH**, a river of Bavaria, near which the Allies were defeated by the French under Tallard, in 1703, when they attempted to raise the siege of Landau. It rises on the E flank of the Vosges; runs E, passing Neustadt; and flows into the Rhine on the L. bank, after a course of 42 m.

SPIRIDOV, an island in the Dangerous archipelago, in S lat. 14° 41'.

SPIRITU-SANTO. See **SANTO-SPIRITU**.

SPIRITUS (SANCIE), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 62 m. ESE of Badajoz. Pop. 950.

SPITAL, a small town of Austrian Illyria, in Upper Carinthia, on the Liser, 6 m. E of Saxenburg, and about 1 m. from the Drave. Pop. 1,700. In 1797, the greater part of this town was burnt by the French.—Also a village of Austria, in the circle of Traun, 4 m. S of Windeschgarten.

SPITALFIELDS, an extensive metropolitan district comprehending the parishes of Christ-church-Spitalfields and Bethnal-green, with portions of various other parishes, all within the NE boundaries of the metropolis. Anciently, this district was an open space of ground without the city walls, belonging to the hospital or spital of St. Austin—whence its present name; it was not till about the beginning of the last cent. that it became fully covered with houses, or was made the seat of the silk manufacture. The immediate cause of this change in its condition was the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1684, when at least 50,000 refugees, most of them weavers and other craftsmen, threw themselves upon the charity of the English nation. In consequence of previous religious persecutions on the Continent, many thousands of silk weavers had arrived in England, and been permitted to reside and carry on their trade at Canterbury; the new host of refugees settled in Spitalfields, and were relieved from immediate starvation by a parliamentary vote of £15,000 per annum. This munificent donation did not require to be long continued; for the weavers of S. quickly became very flourishing, and, in 1713, the silk trade had attained such importance, that upwards of 300,000 persons were maintained by it in England. For a considerable time the pop. of S. might be considered as exclusively French; that language was spoken; and all social intercourse was strongly marked by French manners. The weavers were long noted as a class for their sprightly and intelligent character; they were artists in their profession, addicted to scientific studies, cultivated a number of harmless and exhilarating amusements, and were, for their rank in life, a refined body of men. The most important crisis in the history of the S. silk manufacture was probably that which resulted in the passing of an act for the regulation of wages, in 1773, which continued in force till 1824. This act was obtained by several masters and men, who united together in consequence of the disposition of many of the masters to pay low wages and undersell those who did not. The mode in which the act operated was this: "The manufacturers, on one side, chose their committee, and the weavers chose their committee; then the two committees negotiated together, and endeavoured to come to an agreement as to the wages to be paid in different fabrics. When they did so agree, the duty of the magistrates at the quarter-sessions was easy. They had only to order what was already settled, and the magistrates of three jurisdictions always agreed to the same thing." If the trade of manufacturing silk had never gone beyond S., and if all foreign silk goods had been successfully excluded, the act might have proved beneficial to masters and men; but some years be-

fore 1824, the silk trade had penetrated into other parts of the kingdom. In Braintree, Colchester, Sudbury, Reading, and many other places within 60 m. of London, silk goods were woven at a price one-third less than the price in S. Against rivals so formidable—who were able to bring their goods into the market at a cheaper rate, it was in vain for the S. weavers to contend; and the repeal of the act became inevitable. Government now determined to remove the prohibition even from foreign goods. The act accordingly ceased to be law in 1824, and foreign goods were admitted in 1826. For some of the fabrics of S., as the bandanas, bombazines, crapes, Persians, shawls, damasks, the repeal came too late: the fabrics which had left S. have never returned to it. The number of S. weavers is now very greatly reduced from what it was at any time during last century. According to the investigations of Dr. Mitchell, the following was the number of looms, and individuals employed upon them, in July 1838. Looms worked by men, 5,098; by women, 8,395; by boys, 440; by girls, 296; by apprentice boys, 61; by apprentice girls, 12; total, 9,302 looms which belonged to 4,299 families. Of these 9,302 looms, 2,527 were employed in weaving velvets; 24, jacquard velvets; 499, jacquard or figured goods; and 6,252, plain goods. There is no doubt a small additional remnant of looms and weavers beyond what has been ascertained, as some individual weavers work towards Stepney and Poplar, and a small number at Greenwich; but, estimating the whole, it does not appear that there are more than 10,500 looms employed in the silk manufacture in and about London. The weavers of S. are employed by manufacturers, or persons who deal in velvet and other silk goods, and from these they receive certain weekly wages for their labour. The introduction of machinery at Manchester and elsewhere, and the excessive competition among employers to produce low-priced goods, also changes in taste, have conspired to abridge the number of weavers, and to lower their wages. All witnesses now concur in representing the houses and streets inhabited by the S. weavers as the poorest and most unwholesome description. The houses are generally of two stories, built of brick, and having damp foundations; the streets are mere road-ways, composed of earthy and soft rubbish, and destitute of common sewers or drains. The pop. exhibit a physical condition marked by general feebleness and liability to disease.

SPITHEAD, a celebrated reach or roadstead between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight, and within the port of Portsmouth. It is defended from all the winds blowing from W to SE by the high lands of the Isle of Wight; and from those of the opposite quarter, by the mainland of Hants. In this reach the royal navy has commonly rendezvoused in time of war.

SPITI, a pergunnah of Tibet, lying between Busahir, Kulu, Ladak, and Chinese Tartary, and occasionally under the authority of each of its neighbours. The pop. are stoutly made; their language differs little from that spoken in the higher parts of Kunawur, and over Ladak. They herd droves of horses, yaks, sheep, and goats; and export wool, blankets, borax, lead, and salt.

SPITAL, a parish in Pembrokeshire, 5½ m. N of Haverford-West. Area 2,674 acres. Pop. in 1831, 452; in 1851, 430.

SPITTLE, a township and village in the p. of Tweedmouth, co.-palatine of Durham; 1 m. SSE of Berwick-upon-Tweed, on the sea-shore, at the mouth of the Tweed. There is a powerful chalybeate spring here, for the benefit of which, together with sea-

bathing, the village is frequented during the summer months.

SPITZ, a town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 10 m. above Krems. It is built round a hill, the top of which is planted with vines. Pop. 1,000.

SPITZBERGEN, a group of islands in the Arctic ocean, situated between the parallels of $76^{\circ} 30'$, and $80^{\circ} 40' N$, and between the meridians of 9° and $22^{\circ} E$. They consist of 3 large, and a great number of small islands and rocks, presenting altogether an area of upwards of 20,000 sq. m. The three large islands are S. proper, North-east Land, and South-east Land. North-east Land is separated from S. proper by Waygat's strait, and its continuation to the NW called Henlopen strait; and South-east Land, or Edges' island, by Jans-water on the W; and by Thymen's fiord on the N. Sir Hugh Willoughby, in 1553, discovered a portion of the main island, and called it Groenland, supposing it to be a part of the western continent. In 1595, it was again visited by William Barentz and John Cornelius, two Dutchmen, who called it Spitzbergen, or Sharp mountains, from the many sharp-pointed and rocky mountains with which it abounds. The Dutch navigators claimed the discovery as their own, and alleged that the coast discovered by Willoughby was another tract which they delineated on their maps and charts under the name of Willoughby-Land, though no such land existed; and even long before the voyage of these Dutchmen, Stephen Barrows, an English shipmaster, had coasted along a desolate country from N lat. 78° to N lat. $80^{\circ} 11'$, which was undoubtedly the greater island of S. The sea in the neighbourhood of S., abounding in whales, was long the common resort of whale-fishing ships from Holland, Norway, Denmark, England, and France; above 200 vessels, manned by 10,000 or 12,000 seamen, annually resorted to these islands; but, till the voyage of Phipps in 1773, little approximation to correctness was attained in the charts of S. Towards the E Captain Phipps saw other land lying at a distance, and thus clearly ascertained that S. was surrounded by water on that side, and not joined to the continent of Asia, as former navigators had supposed. Phipps also explored a portion of the N and W coasts, but was prevented by ice from sailing so far to the northward as he wished. The coasts appeared to him neither habitable nor accessible; formed of high, barren, black rocks, without the least marks of vegetation, in many places bare and pointed, in others covered with snow appearing even above the clouds. "This prospect," says Phipps, "would have suggested the idea of perpetual winter, had not the mildness of the weather, the smooth water, bright sunshine, and constant day-light, given a cheerfulness and novelty to the whole of this romantic scene." The shores are in general very steep, but speedily rise into mountains of 2,000 ft. in alt., which attain a much greater alt. in the interior, and form an extensive range of primitive formation traversing the island in a N and S direction, and apparently having their highest points towards the W. Several varieties of Alpine plants, grasses, and lichens clothe the mountains to a considerable height, affording nourishment to rein-deer. All the valleys which have not a southern aspect are occupied by glaciers; but the radiation of the sun is so intense for three or four months of the year, that the line of perpetual snow must be fixed at about 1,500 ft. here. Captain Beechy says he has frequently seen the therm. upon the ice in the offing at 58° , 62° , 67° , and once, at midnight, at 73° . Scoresby says, "S. and its islands, with some other countries within the Arctic circle, exhibit a kind of scenery which is altogether novel. The principal objects which strike the eye, are

innumerable mountainous peaks, ridges, precipices, or needles, rising immediately out of the sea, to an elevation of 3,000 or 4,000 ft., the colour of which, at a moderate distance, appears to be blackish shades of brown, green, grey, and purple; snow or ice, in striae or patches, occupying the various clefts and hollows in the sides of the hills, capping some of the mountain-summits, and filling with extended beds the most considerable valleys; and ice of the glacier form occurring at intervals all along the coast. There is indeed a kind of majesty, not to be conveyed in words, in these extraordinary accumulations of snow and ice in the valleys, and in the rocks above rocks, and peaks above peaks, in the mountain-groups, seen rising above the ordinary elevation of the clouds, and terminating occasionally in crests of everlasting snow, especially when you approach the shore under the impenetrable density of a summer fog; in which case the fog sometimes disperses like the drawing of a curtain, when the strong contrast of light and shade, heightened by a cloudless atmosphere, and powerful sun, bursts on the senses in a brilliant exhibition, resembling the production of magic. To this strong contrast of light and shade,—with the great height and steepness of the mountains, is to be attributed a remarkable deception in the apparent distance of the land. Any strangers to the Arctic countries, however well acquainted with other regions, and however capable of judging of the distance of land generally, must be completely at a loss in their estimations, when they approach within sight of S. When at the distance of 20 m., it would be no difficult matter to induce even a judicious stranger to undertake a passage in a boat to the shore, from a belief that he was within a league of the land. At this distance the portion of rock and patches of snow, as well as the contour of the different hills, are as distinctly marked, as similar objects in many other countries, not having snow about them, would be at a fourth or a fifth of the same distance. Not, indeed, strangers only, but persons who have often been to S., such as the officers and seamen of the whale-ships, have not unfrequently imagined they could not stand an hour towards the land without running aground; and yet perhaps the ship has sailed three or four hours directly 'in shore,' and still been more remote from danger: this is a fact which I have seen realized among my own officers repeatedly. There are circumstances, indeed, when by a slight change in the density of the atmosphere, a ship after sailing towards the land for some hours may appear to be as far off as at first. Thus in clear weather the high land of S. is perfectly well-defined, and every thing on it appears distinct, when at the distance of 40 m. If after sailing 5 hours towards the shore, from this situation, at the rate of 4 or 5 knots per hour, the atmosphere should become a little hazy, or even only dark and cloudy, the land might appear to be further distant than before." The current runs N, along this coast at the rate of half a-knot an hour. The influence of the gulf-stream appears to extend to the W coast of S. Phipps found good anchorage in Schmeerenburg harbour, lying in N lat. $74^{\circ} 44'$, E long. $9^{\circ} 50'$, in 13 fathoms, sandy bottom, not far from the shore, and well sheltered from all winds. Close to this harbour is an island called Amsterdam island, where the Dutch used formerly to boil their whale-oil. These islands are uninhabited, though 8 English sailors, who were accidentally left here by a whale-fishing ship, in 1630, survived the winter, in good health, and were brought home next season; and 3 Russian sailors, who had been left on the E coast of the main island in 1743, supported themselves for 61 years until their release.

The Dutch attempted to settle a colony on Amsterdam island; but the attempt proved unsuccessful, all the settlers having perished. Norwegian and Russian fishermen frequently visit the coasts of these islands to procure fish, peltry, and walrus teeth; and it is known that they occasionally winter here. The rein-deer, foxes, and bears remain during the whole winter; but all the sea-fowl migrate towards the end of September.

Mr. Petermann, one of the ablest physical geographers of the day, in a paper recently read before the Royal Geographical society, strongly urges the probability of reaching the North Pole by the sea between S. and Novaya-Zemlaia, to which he proposes to give the name of the Spitzbergen sea. He states that at the time when the whale-fishery in that sea was most flourishing, and when the Dutch formed the settlement of Smeerenberg on the N coast of S., as the grand rendezvous of their whale-fleets, "it was for a considerable time doubted whether that establishment, situated about 10 degrees from the pole, would not become more important than Batavia, under the equator, which was founded about the same time." The Spitzbergen sea is by far the widest, indeed the only oceanic opening towards the north pole and to the chief polar regions. "On a *prima facie* consideration of that reason alone," he says, "I consider it to be the easiest and most practicable of all openings for vessels into the polar regions: it is likewise the nearest and most accessible one to Europe. Arctic writers, and geographers generally, have indeed assumed an impenetrable ice-barrier to stretch across that sea, and have pronounced it to be altogether impracticable for navigation; but this assumption I consider to be groundless, and as resting upon prejudice and imagination." In supporting his views on this point, he waived considerations of important recent discoveries by the Russians or others, as not generally known and appreciated; but drew attention to facts contained in published works of the highest authority, by English authors well known and still living. Beginning with Captain (now the Rev. Dr.) Scoresby's work, he said, this interesting volume did not contain a tittle of evidence to prove the existence of an impenetrable ice-barrier; on the contrary, the direct information given in it relative to the Spitzbergen sea, proved that an important whale-fishery was once established on the E side of S. Captain Beechey's narrative of the voyage of Buchan and Franklin towards the north pole contained a greater amount of information respecting the sea under consideration than any other work, and all that information tended to prove a considerable degree of navigableness. Mr. Crowe, British consul at Hammerfest, and proprietor of a British settlement on Spitzbergen, says:—"M. Gharostin, an intelligent Russian, with whom I have frequently conversed, actually passed 39 winters on S., and resided there for 15 years without having once left the island. He declares, that during his residence, he invariably found the coast free from ice, for four and sometimes for five months in every year. I am enabled to add, that my own vessels have frequently navigated the coast from Ryke-Yse's islands, the SE extremity, and that four times out of six, they might have circumnavigated S." In short, the assumed difficulties in the Spitzbergen sea are entirely groundless, and rest upon a mere prejudice, dating back to the voyage of Captain Wood, in 1676, which was made to effect the north-east passage. Wood had the misfortune to run upon a rock and lose his vessel as soon as he was in sight of Novaya-Zemlya, and on his return to England, sadly disappointed in not being able to effect his discovery, pronounced the

navigation of that sea as impossible, and represented the countries he had seen in as gloomy colours as possible. When it is considered, Mr. Petermann argues, that no ice whatever in that region is met with till Bear island is reached, a distance of 1,500 m. from Woolwich; that thence to the 80th parallel there is another distance of only 500 m., that such a distance could be performed by a steamer in less than a fortnight, and at a most trifling cost when compared with the millions which have now been spent in Arctic and Antarctic undertakings; and when at such trifling risk a problem can be solved, which, irrespectively of Franklin's expedition, is of the highest geographical interest, and discoveries would probably be made of great importance to the whale-fishery, then, indeed, it must be looked on as a disgrace in the history of Arctic navigation, that such a small undertaking has not long since been accomplished. If only one of the 11 vessels engaged in search of Sir John Franklin in the summer of 1850, in Baffin's bay and Lancaster sound alone, had been despatched in that direction, it would probably have eclipsed, in geographical discovery alone, all polar expeditions as yet undertaken. The Greenland sea has been nearly what the whalers call "fished out," but the whales in the Spitzbergen sea have scarcely as yet been disturbed, and that they might there be found in numbers as great as they were formerly to be met with in the Greenland sea, is, Mr. Petermann thinks, little doubtful. Even in the open water to the S of the Spitzbergen sea, whales have been frequently seen in recent times by English trading vessels, on their route to Archangel. Directly opposite, or beyond the Spitzbergen sea, on the coasts of the New Siberian islands, where the sea is very deep, we know that black and white whales occur, and that ribs of whales are frequently found on the land. Prodigious indeed must be the number of whales in the polar basin, when their numbers at some of the outlets are considered. In Wellington channel the number seen was great; to the N of Behring's straits, still greater. As to geographical discoveries: when Sir Edward Parry, in little boats, attained the lat. of 84° to the N of Spitzbergen, and when only the current forced him to return, who will deny, asks Mr. Petermann, that that determined navigator would easily have reached the north pole, and planted the English colours on that interesting spot had he had the assistance of steam? The whole of that remarkable voyage only took six months from the river Thames to the lat. of 83° and back, and only cost £9,977: how much money,—how many lives,—how many years,—how many vessels has it cost to attain only the lat. of 76° on the American side! "The expedition in the event of finding a navigable sea should strike across the polar basin, in a direction towards the north pole or Behring's straits. If once the Arctic lands on the opposite side, namely, that of America, were gained, great things would already have been achieved, and the expedition would then be in a most important position as respects the missing vessels." Mr. Petermann elsewhere writes, "If those who ridicule the notion of a polar sea being more open and more navigable than the narrow waters on the American side were inhabitants of Labrador or Kamtschatka,—which dreary countries lie in exactly the same latitude as the British islands,—what would their opinion be of the physical features of the latter? Why, if they employed the same reasoning which they employ for the Arctic regions, they would boldly affirm that Great Britain was, in the same degree as those countries, covered with ice and snow, and inhabited by ice-bears. They would disbelieve that there existed such a town as Ham-

merfest in a lat. the same as Boothia Felix, where Sir John Ross was imprisoned for three years, surrounded by all the horrors of an Arctic winter, without any such towns near him. They would scorn the idea of rain at Christmas at Bear island, while the mercury was frozen for five months in Melville island, in exactly the same lat. All these are actual well-known facts, and, with these facts before us, can any reason be assigned as to the impossibility of similar differences existing beyond Bear island towards Siberia? But it is simply an error to say that 'Captain Buchan (and also Sir Edward Pargy) was despatched to Spitzbergen to make the very attempt which is now contemplated,' for the route of my plan lies on the E side of Spitzbergen, not on the W side of it, where all the former navigators have been, and which I consider the wrong side, as much so as if a vessel going from New York to Archangel, instead of choosing the wide sea E of Iceland, were to steer on the W side of that island, between it and Greenland, where, to be sure, she would be obstructed by immense masses of ice. I can affirm, without fear of contradiction, that the sea E of Spitzbergen has never been fairly tried, and that for nearly 200 years, no English vessel whatever has been steered in that direction. Even Captain Beechy, R.N., who is among the foremost of my opponents, in his *Narrative of Captain Buchan's Voyage*, readily admits the practicability of navigating the seas beyond S., with the aid of steam. And, as to the objections raised on the score of darkness and cold, and that Sir George Back is asserted to have 'told the scientific gentlemen that it would be impossible to work the ropes,' and further, on the asserted opinion of Captain McClure, that 'death is the inevitable lot of the company of any ship which may be involved in the polar pack,' these mere surmises are directly contradicted and disproved by the actual experience of the American expedition under Lieutenant De Haven. His two slender vessels, of only 144 and 91 tons—no screws be it remembered—were involved in the polar pack for no less than nine months, during the worst part of the year (from the middle of September, 1850, to the middle of June, 1851), and were drifted, imbedded in the pack, out of Wellington channel, through Baffin's bay, down to the Atlantic ocean—a distance of upwards of 1,000 m. Yet, to that gallant commander, at least, and his crews, the rope question and darkness offered no such difficulty at all. And, although thus imbedded in the polar pack for no less than nine months, the American expedition, so far from finding 'inevitable death,' did not lose one single man; and so little injured were the two vessels that no sooner were they liberated from the pack than they boldly steered northwards, whence they had come." Following up these views, which appear to us deserving of more consideration than they yet appear to have met with among nautical men, Mr. Petermann suggests that the best route for the search after Sir John Franklin's expedition would be to attempt an entrance into the Great polar sea, the open navigable Polinya of the Russians, by the wide opening between S. and Novaya Zemlaia, and to pursue this route to the Herald and Plover islands lying N of Behring's straits.

SPIXWORTH, a parish in Norfolk, 4½ m. N by E of Norwich, watered by a branch of the Bure. Area 1,224 acres. Pop. in 1831, 54; in 1851, 41.

SPLIT (CAPE), a headland of Nova Scotia, at the N extremity of King's co., in N lat. 45° 22'.

SPLUGEN, a mountain of the Swiss Alps, on the S frontier of the cant. of the Grisons, to the E of Mont-Bernardin, and 18 m. W of the Septimer. Its summit, called the Combinhorn, has an alt. of 2,850

metres = 9,350 ft. above sea-level. A road has been carried across it, forming the route betwixt the Grisons and Lombardy, at an alt. of 6,800 ft. above sea-level. The crest across this Alpine summit is not very broad; indeed it can scarcely be said that there is any actual level space on the summit of the pass, for the moment the traveller has gained the highest point, he finds himself descending on the opposite side, though for some time very gradually. An Austrian custom-house, appearing like a large barrack, and occupied by a small detachment of soldiers, with a few mean buildings near it, consisting chiefly of taverns for the entertainment and accommodation of the commercial travellers who have to cross these Alps, forms the first halting point in descending on the side of Italy. From the summit to this spot, as well as for some little distance below it, not a shrub of any kind is to be seen near the road; while on the Swiss sides, a few rhododendrons and small shrubby Alpine plants, and tufts of grass, form the vegetation beyond the village of Splügen; and even these finally give way to mosses and lichens.—*Barrow's Tour in Lombardy.*

SPLUGEN, a petty village of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Grisons, 16 m. NW of Chiavenna, on the l. bank of the Rhine, at an alt. of 4,882 Parisian ft. above sea-level. The distance from this v. to the very summit of the pass which bears its name is 5 m., forming a station or pass on the usual road from the Grisons to Como, in Italy.

SPOFFORTH, a parish and township in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 3¼ m. NW of Wetherby, including the townships of Follifoot, Linton, Plompton, Little Ribston, Stockeld, and the chapelry of Wetherby. Pop. in 1831, 3,233; in 1851, 3,599.

SPOLETO, a delegation of the Papal states, comprising the greater part of the ancient *Umbria*. Its surface, amounting to 854 geo. sq. m., is generally mountainous. On its E side, Monte-Vittore attains an alt. of 8,133 ft. The valley of Spoleto constitutes the most fertile part of the territory. Olives, wine, silk, and fruit, are abundantly produced. Pop. 130,000.

SPOLETO, the capital of the above deleg., is situated on the side and summit of a hill, in N lat. 42° 45', E long. 12° 25', 30 m. SSE of Perugia. It is large, but far from proportionally populous, containing only 6,000 inhabitants. The streets, from the uneven nature of the ground, are steep, and, though the houses are in general well-built, there is no edifice that has any peculiar claim to distinction. The cathedral, occupying a commanding situation, presents a front of 5 Gothic arches supported by Grecian pillars. There are 22 other churches, and 22 convents. The castle, situated on a high hill which overlooks the town, is a vast stone building surrounded with a rampart, and connected with the town by a bridge and aqueduct, thrown over a deep dell, and supported by arches of surprising height. S. is a place of great antiquity, and was in vain attacked by the Carthaginians, after their victory at Lake Thrasymene. In 572, it was erected into a duchy by Longinus, exarch of Ravenna. Its chief antiquities are two of the gates, the ruins of a theatre, and those of a temple. The only manufacture is that of hats.

SPOLOUK, a village on the S coast of the island of Java, near to which are hot mineral springs of a temp. of 122°, and rising close by the side of the sea.

SPOLTORE, a town, or rather a group of three villages, of Naples, in Abruzzo-Ultra, 1ma, 9 m. E of Civita-di-Penne.

SPONDON, a parish in Derbyshire, 3 m. E of Derby, in the line of the Midland Counties railway, which has a station here. Area 4,300 acres. The

v. of S. stands upon an eminence overlooking the romantic vale of the Derwent. Pop. in 1851, 2,052.

SPONTEN, a village of Belgium, in the prov. and 12 m. SE of Namur.

SPOONBED, a tything in the p. of Painswick, Gloucestershire. Pop. in 1831, 899.

SPORADES, the name of one of the ancient divisions of the islands of the Grecian archipelago, comprising those scattered irregularly along the shores of Europe and Asia, in contradistinction to the Cyclades, which were grouped circularly around Delos. The Western S. comprises Hydra, Spezzia, Pores, Egina, and Colosni; the Eastern S., Susam-Adassi, Nikaria, Patinets, Calamo, and Lero; the Northern S., Skiatho, Skopelo, Selidromi, Skyro, and Ipsara.

SPORLE-WITH-PALGRAVE, a parish in Norfolk, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Swaffham. Area 3,817 acres. Pop. in 1831, 746; in 1851, 847.

SPORLEVOI NOS, a cape on the S coast of Novaya-Zemblaia, in N lat. $70^{\circ} 36'$.

SPOTICO, a small island in the Grecian archipelago, 6 m. SW of Paros, in N lat. $36^{\circ} 57'$. It is of an ~~irregular~~ ^{irregular} form, about 4 m. long, and from 1 to 2 m. broad.

SPOTLAND (FURTHER and NEARERSIDE), a township in the p. of Rochdale, Lancashire, forming an extensive suburb to the town of ROCHDALE, which see. Area 40,340 acres. Pop. in 1801, 9,031; in 1831, 15,325; in 1851, 23,476.

SPOTORNO, a village of Continental Sardinia, 3 m. N of Noli. Pop. 1,200.

SPOTSWOOD, a village of Middlesex co., New Jersey, U. S., 9 m. SE of Brunswick.

SPOTSylvania, a county in the NE of Virginia, U. S. Area 408 sq. m. Pop. in 1850, 14,911.

SPOTT, a parish in the SE of Haddingtonshire, consisting of two detached districts. The smaller district, entirely and wildly moorland, lies on the S slope of the Lammermoor; the larger district comprehends about 2,880 acres, on a conglomerate hill, called Doon, situated a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of the village of S., and rising 550 ft. above sea-level, cultivated to the summit on the one side, and stooping precipitously down, yet covered all over with wood on the other. General Leslie had his camp before the battle of Dunbar or Doon-hill, fought with Cromwell, on the E side and immediate vicinity of the hill. From this strong post, Leslie was induced, contrary to his original opinion, to come down; and, though Cromwell was just about to embark his troops at Dunbar for want of provisions, the Scottish general was defeated, and pursued with great slaughter. Pop. in 1801, 502; in 1831, 612; in 1851, 595.

SPOTTED ISLAND, an island in the North Atlantic, off the E coast of Labrador, in N lat. $53^{\circ} 30'$.

SPOY, a village of France, in the dep. of Aube, 4 m. W of Bar-sur-Aube. Pop. 750.

SPRANG, a village of Holland, in the prov. of N. Brabant, 10 m. SW of Hertogenbosch.

SPRATTON, a parish in Northamptonshire, 7 m. NNW of Northampton. Area 2,820 acres. Pop. in 1801, 850; in 1831, 1,012; in 1851, 961.

SPREE, a navigable river of Prussia, which rises in Upper Lusatia, 4 m. SSW of Lobau; runs E; passes New Salza, Spremberg, and Cottbus; then turns W; receives the Lobau, the Schweinitz, and the Schlops; crosses the Spreewald, separates Cöln from Berlin, and joins the Havel, on the l. bank, opposite Spandau, after a course of 180 m. Its course is slow, with hardly any fall, so that it is very fit for navigation, and is joined to the Elbe and the Oder by canals.

SPREMBERG, a town of Prussian Lusatia, on an island in the Spree, 28 m. SSW of Guben. Pop.

4,500.—Also a village of Saxony, on the Spree, about 30 m. E of Dresden. Pop. 1,500.

SPRENKLINGEN, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, 8 m. E of Creutznach, and 16 m. WSW of Mentz. Pop. 1,100.

SPREYTON, a parish in Devon, 7 m. ENE of Okehampton. Area 3,666 acres. Pop. in 1851, 384.

SPRIDLINGTON, a parish in Lincolnshire, 8 m. WSW of Market-Raisen. Area 2,180 acres. Pop. in 1831, 250; in 1851, 313.

SPRING, a township of Crawford co., Pennsylvania, U. S., 206 m. NW of Harrisburg, on the Beaver and Erie canal. Pop. 2,000.

SPRING-ARBOUR, a township of Jackson co., in Michigan, U. S., 86 m. S of Lansing. Pop. in 1850, 1,075.

SPRINGBOK-FONTEIN, a village and mining station in Little Namaqualand, in South Africa, about 20 m. N of Spectakel mountains, and in the vicinity of the Copperberg. The surrounding district is covered with bare amorphous granite mountains, which everywhere rear their naked heads above their rugged bases of gneiss, the former without a fissure or crack, and perfectly destitute of vegetation, if we except some patches of red and brown lichens, which only add to their dreary appearance. The mines are situated in rather a pleasant valley, an oasis in the desert; and here we already behold the nucleus of a rapidly rising village. The external indications of copper are exceedingly rich, and only want common quarrymen to work them, except for the selection of exportable ore. Specimens of ore containing 75 per cent. of copper are frequently picked up on the surface. Malachite, blue carbonate of copper, and minute particles of gold also occur here.

SPRINGBOROUGH, a village of Warren co., in Ohio, U. S., 4 m. E of the Miami.

SPRINGBURN, a village in the p. of St. Mungo's, Lanarkshire, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Glasgow, chiefly inhabited by weavers.

SPRINGE, a town of Hanover, 14 m. SW of Hanover, on the l. bank of the Haller. Pop. 1,900.

SPRINGEN, a town of Württemberg, on the Brenz, near Aalen. Pop. 1,000.

SPRINGFIELD, a parish in Essex, 1 m. NE of Chelmsford, in the line of the Eastern Counties railway. Area 2,878 acres. Pop. in 1801, 889; in 1831, 1,851; in 1851, 2,582. It is supposed to have derived its name from the number of springs within its boundaries, and is watered by the Chelmer, on the banks of which are wharfs and an iron foundry. The county-jail and house-of-correction, a brick building, constructed on the radiating plan at a cost of about £56,000, is situated here. The wards are surrounded by an inner wall 30 ft. high, and enclosing an area of 4 acres and 70 roods.

SPRINGFIELD, a village in the p. of Gretna, Dumfries-shire, on the r. bank of the Sark, where that stream forms the boundary with England, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Sarkfoot or the head of the Solway frith, and 9 m. E of Annan. Pop. 500, almost all cotton-weavers, in the employment of manufacturers in Carlisle. The place figures in unenviable notoriety, as the scene of the inglorious marriage-trade of Gretna.—Also a village connected with the paper-mills of the p. of Lasswade, Edinburghshire, on the r. bank of the North Esk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Lasswade.

SPRINGFIELD, a hamlet and seat of manufacture, in the p. of Magheralin, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Moira, co. Down. A muslin manufacturing and bleaching establishment here employed at one time about 1,000 persons.

SPRINGFIELD, a township of Penobscot co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 116 m. NE by N of Au-

gusta, drained by branches of Mattawamkeag river. Pop. in 1840, 546; in 1850, 583.—Also a township of Sullivan co., in the state of New Hampshire, 31 m. NW by N of Concord, on the height of land between the Connecticut and Merrimac rivers. Pop. in 1840, 1,252; in 1850, 1,270.—Also a township of Windsor co., in the state of Vermont, 77 m. S of Montpelier, bounded on the E by the Connecticut, and drained by Black river. Pop. in 1840, 2,625; in 1850, 2,762.—Also a township of Hampden co., in the state of Massachusetts, on the E side of Connecticut river, 81 m. W by S of Boston, watered by Chickapee and Mill rivers, and intersected by the Western, New Haven, Hartford, and Springfield, and Connecticut river railroads. Pop. in 1830, 6,784; in 1840, 10,985; in 1850, 11,766. About $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile E of the village of S. is the U. S. armoury.—Also a township of Otsego co., in the state of New York, 59 m. W by N of Albany. It has a hilly surface, and is watered on the N by Otsego lake. Pop. in 1840, 2,382; in 1850, 2,322.—Also a township of Essex co., in the state of New Jersey, 42 m. NE by N of Trenton, between Rahway river on the E, and Passaic river on the W. The surface is hilly. The soil is chiefly clay loam and red shale. The Morris and Essex railroad passes through its N part. Pop. in 1840, 1,651; in 1850, 1,945.—Also a township of Burlington co., in the same state, 5 m. NE of Mount Holly. It has a level surface, and is drained by Assiscunk creek and its branches, and by affluents of the N branch of Rancokus creek. The soil is a fertile loam. Pop. in 1840, 1,632.—Also a township of Bradford co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 154 m. N by E of Harrisburg. The surface is hilly, and is drained by Bentley's creek, and by branches of Sugar creek. In its vicinity is the William's port and Elmira railroad. Pop. 1,487.—Also a township of Bucks co., in the same state, 15 m. N of Doyle's town. It has an undulating surface, and is drained by Durham creek, and by branches of Tohickon creek. The soil consists of sandy loam. Pop. 2,072.—Also a township of Delaware co., in the same state, 12 m. W of Philadelphia, bordered on the W by Crum creek. Pop. 860.—Also a township of Mercer co., in the same state. The surface is level, and is drained by Neshannock creek. The soil consists of clay and loam. Pop. 1,804.—Also a township of Erie co., in the same state, drained by Crooked, Elk, and Racon creeks. The surface is hilly, and the soil chiefly loam. Pop. 2,344. Also a township of Huntingdon co., in the same state, 21 m. S of Huntingdon, drained by Great Aughwick creek and its branches. The surface is hilly, and the soil in the valleys chiefly calcareous loam. Pop. 904.—Also a township of Montgomery co., in the same state, 10 m. N of Philadelphia. It has an undulating surface, and is drained by a branch of Wissahickon creek. The surface is undulating, and the soil chiefly calcareous loam.—Also a township of York co., in the same state. Pop. 1,207.—Also a township of Muskingum co., in the state of Ohio. Pop. 1,091.—Also a township of Clark co., in the same state, on the S of the E fork of Mad river, and 43 m. W by S of Columbus. It is intersected by the Mad river and Lake Erie, the Little Miami, the Springfield, Mount Vernon, and Pittsburg, the Ohio, and Pennsylvania, and the Springfield and Columbus railroads. Pop. in 1840, 2,062; in 1850, 7,314.—Also a township of Gallia co., in the same state. Pop. in 1840, 991.—Also a township of Hamilton co., in the same state. Pop. 3,992.—Also a township of Richland co., in the same state. Pop. 1,686.—Also a township of Summit co., in the same state. Pop. 1,663. Also a township of Williams co., in the same state.

Pop. 359.—Also a township of Oakland co., in the state of Michigan, 51 m. E of Lansing, drained by some of the head waters of Shiawassee river. Pop. 956.—Also a township of La Grange co., in the state of Indiana. Pop. 429.—Also a village of Franklin co., in the same state, 71 m. ESE of Indianapolis, on a small branch of Whitewater river.—Also a village of Sangamon co., near the centre of the state of Illinois, of which it is the capital, 84 m. NNE of St. Louis. It is finely situated in a plain, and is intersected by the Great Western, the Chicago and Mississippi, and the Massae and Sangamon railroads. Pop. in 1840, 2,579; in 1850, 4,533.—Also a village of Greene co., in the state of Missouri, on Wilson's creek, 109 m. SW of Jefferson city. Pop. in 1840, 500; in 1850, 415.—Also a village of Washington co., in the state of Kentucky, 39 m. S by W of Frankfort. Pop. in 1840, 598.—Also a village of Limestone co., in the state of Texas, on the NE bank of Navasota river, and 119 m. NE by N of Austin city.—Also a village of Robertson co., in the state of Tennessee, on Sulphur fork of Red river, and 24 m. N by W of Nashville. Pop. in 1840, 275.—Also a village of Sutter co., in the state of California, on the l. bank of Sacramento river, at the mouth of Feather river, opposite Fremont.—Also a village of Livingston parish, in the state of Louisiana, 65 m. NW of New Orleans, on the W bank of Notalbaney river. Pop. in 1840, 75.

SPRING-GARDEN, a township of York co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 1,819.—Also a village of Philadelphia co., in the same state, 100 m. ESE of Harrisburg. See PHILADELPHIA, of which it forms an integral part.

SPRING-GROVE, a township of Greene co., in the state of Wisconsin, U. S., 37 m. S of Madison, drained by a branch of Rock river. Pop. 703.

SPRING-HILL, a parish of Van Diemen's Land, in the co. of Monmouth, bounded on the N by the Dulverton, and on the W by the Jordan.—Also a post-office station in the same county, 39 m. from Hobart's Town.

SPRING-HILL, a township of Fayette co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 2,385.—Also a village of Mobile co., in the state of Alabama, a little to the SW of Mobile. Pop. 125.

SPRING-LAKE, a township of Ottawa co., in the state of Michigan, U. S., on Lake Michigan, 86 m. W by N of Lansing. Pop. in 1850, 545.

SPRING-PLACE, a village of Murray co., in the state of Georgia, U. S., 184 m. NW of Milledgeville, 3 m. E of Connessanga river. Pop. 150.

SPRING-PORT, a township of Cayuga co., in the state of New York, U. S., 9 m. SW of Auburn. The surface is undulating, and is drained by several small affluents of Cayuga lake, by which it is bounded on the W. The soil, consisting of calcareous loam, is fertile and well cultivated. Pop. in 1840, 1,890.—Also a township of Jackson co., in the state of Michigan, 100 m. W of Detroit. It has an undulating surface, and is drained by a branch of Grand river. Pop. in 1840, 294; in 1850, 759.

SPRING-PRAIRIE, a township of Walworth co., in the state of Wisconsin, U. S., 59 m. SE of Madison, drained by Honey creek and its branches. Pop. in 1850, 1,344.

SPRING-ROCK, a village of Clinton co., in the state of Iowa, U. S., on Potane creek, and on the proposed line of the Damache and Iowa city railroad.

SPRINGTHORPE, a parish in Lincoln, 4 m. E of Gainsborough. Area 1,072 acres. Pop. 300.

SPRING-TOWN, a village of Warren co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., on the New Jersey Central railroad, 68 m. W from New York city.

SPRING-VALE, a township of Fond-du-Lac, in

the state of Wisconsin, U. S., 61 m. NNE of Madison. It is drained by several small streams, and is very fertile. Pop. in 1850, 588.

SPRING-VALLEY, a village of Greene co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., on the E side of Little Miami river, and on the Little Miami branch of the Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati railroad.—Also a township of Rock co., in the state of Wisconsin, 31 m. S of Madison, drained by a branch of Sugar creek. Pop. in 1850, 766.

SPRINGVILLE, a village in the p. of Burry, 2 m. WSW of Kells, co. Meath.

SPRINGVILLE, a village of Concord township, Erie co., in the state of New York, U. S., on Spring creek, 260 m. W by S of Albany. Pop. in 1840, 1,000.—Also a township of Susquehanna co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 108 m. NNE of Harrisburg, drained by affluents of the Susquehanna. Pop. in 1840, 926.—Also a village of Lawrence co., in the state of Indiana, 61 m. SSW of Indianapolis. Pop. in 1850, 250.—Also a village of Greenup co., in the state of Kentucky, at the junction of Tygert creek with the Ohio, and opposite Portsmouth.—Also a village of Utah co., Utah territory, 90 m. NNE of Fillmore city. Pop. 650.

SPRINGWATER, a township of Livingston co., in the state of New York, U. S., 200 m. W of Albany, drained on the N by the inlet of Hemlock lake, and on the E by Conhocton river, and intersected by the Buffalo, Corning, and New York railroad. Pop. in 1840, 2,832; in 1850, 2,670.

SPRING-WELLS, a township of Washtenau co., in the state of Michigan, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 916.

SPROATLEY, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 7 m. NE by E of Kingston-upon-Hull. Area 1,380 acres. Pop. in 1831, 366; in 1851, 463.

SPROGOE, or *Srøøe*, a small island of Denmark, in the diocese of Fyen, and bail. of Svendborg, between Corsør and Nyborg, at the distance of about 8 m. from each of these towns, and in the central part of the Great Belt, in N lat. 55° 19', and E. long. 11° 58'. Off each end there is a reef.

SPROTBOROUGH, a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 2½ m. SW of Doncaster, including the townships of Cateby and S. Area 3,865 acres. Pop. 528.

SPROTtau, a town of Prussia, capital of a circle of the same name, in the regency and 39 m. NW of Liegnitz, on the r. bank of the Bober, at the confluence of the Sprotta. Pop. in 1843, 4,196. It is enclosed by walls, and has three gates, a suburb, a Lutheran and two Catholic churches, an hospital, and a school. It contains manufactories of cloth, linen, gloves, pipes, and leather. The circle comprises an area of 96 sq. m. Pop. 19,819.

SPROUGHTON, a parish in Suffolk, 3 m. WNW of Ipswich, on the river Gipping. Area 2,335 acres. Pop. in 1831, 524; in 1851, 555.

SPROUSTON, a parish in the extreme NE of Roxburghshire, bounded on the NW and N by the Tweed. Area about 8,200 acres. The village of S., situated 200 yds. from the Tweed, and 2½ m. ENE of Kelso, has upwards of 100 houses. Lempitlaw is situated 2½ m. to the SE. Pop. in 1851, 1,424.

SPROWSTON, a parish and village in Norfolk, 2 m. NNE of Norwich. Area 2,576 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,179; in 1851, 1,308. The village contains some handsome houses, especially on the S side adjoining the city of Norwich, within the parl. boundary of which it is partly included.

SPROXTON, a parish in Leicestershire, 8 m. NE by E of Melfton-Mowbray, watered by the river Eye. Area 2,369 acres. Pop. in 1831, 378; in 1851, 426.—Also a township in the p. of Helmsley, N. R. of Yorkshire, 1½ m. S of Helmsley. Area 2,813 acres. Pop. in 1831, 195; in 1851, 171.

SPRUCE-CREEK, a village of Huntingdon co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., on the Pennsylvania railroad, 111 m. W of Harrisburg.

SPRUYHONK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Moorsel. Pop. 202.

SPUNDEN, a lofty summit of Western Afghanistan, 170 m. NW of Candahar, on the road thence to Herat.

SPURGOLA, a town of the Papal states, in the delegation and 12 m. E of Frosinone. Pop. 1,060.

SPURN-HEAD, a long narrow flat promontory on the coast of Yorkshire, with two lighthouses upon it, in N lat. 53° 34' 42", E long. 0° 17' 15".

SPURSTOW, a township in the p. of Bunbury, co.-palatine of Chester, 4 m. SSE of Tarporley. Area 1,797 acres. Pop. in 1831, 588; in 1851, 562.

SPY, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Namur, watered by the Sambre and Orno. Pop. of dep., 2,264. The village is 8 m. W of Namur, on a hill. Pop. 2,176.

SPYDBERG, a parish of Norway, in the diocese of Aggershuus, and bail. of Smaalehen, 30 m. SSE of Christiania, on the r. bank of the Glommen. Pop. 2,000.

SPYNIE (New), a parish in Morayshire, bounded on the N by Duffus and Drainie; on the S by the Lossie. Area about 8 sq. m. The loch of S., formerly a beautiful sheet of fresh water, 3 m. long and 1 m. broad, and originally a marine bay, stretched along the N boundary; but, at the expense of nearly £11,000, has been converted into an unsightly morass, an impregnation of sulphur and iron-ore athwart its bed having ruined the hopes which occasioned it to be drained. Bishop-mill, a suburb of Elgin, included within its new burgh-boundaries, and communicating with it by a handsome iron bridge, is the only village. Pop. 1,344.

SQUAM, a lake of New Hampshire, U. S., partly in Grafton, partly in Strafford co. It is 6 m. long, and 6 m. in greatest width, and contains numerous islands. It discharges itself by a stream of the same name which runs SW into the Merrimack.

SQUAM-HARBOUR, a port of Massachusetts, on the NE side of Cape Ann, in N lat. 42° 42'.

SQUANICOOK, a river of Massachusetts, which runs SE into the Nashua, E of Shirley.

SQUARE HANDKERCHIEF, a cluster of islets and rocks in the Atlantic, formerly called Bazos de Babuca, in N lat. 21°, W long. 69°.

SQUARE ISLAND, a small island in the N part of Lake Superior, in N lat. 48° 40'.—Also an island near the E coast of Labrador, in N lat. 52° 54'.

SQUILLACE, a town of Naples, in Calabria-Ultra 2da, on the Favelone, near the bay of S., and 10 m. SW of Catanzaro. It is the see of a bishop. Lead is found in the neighbouring territory. Pop. 3,000.

SQUINZANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Otranto, 7 m. NW of Lecce.

SRAVANA-BELGULA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Mysore, 33 m. N by W of Seringapatam. This place is celebrated as being the principal seat of the Jain worship, once so prevalent over great part of Hindostan.

SREBERNIK, a town of Bosnia, 30 m. NW of Svornik. Pop. 1,500.

SRIMENANTI, a state of the Malay peninsula, formerly considered subordinate to Johore, but which now asserts her independence, and has tacitly assumed a place among the four elective states, though her claims are not distinctly recognised. It is bounded on the N by Jhompole; on the E by the hill Bukit-Pecla; towards the S by Ulu Muar and Rumbowé, from which it is separated by the mountains of Lepat Cajang and Gunong tujoh; on the W the Paro stream and the Teraçu divide it from Singie-

ujong. The extent of S. is supposed to be about equal to that of Rumbowé; its pop. is estimated at 8,000. The principal villages are those of Srimeanti Pinang, Saribu Peela, Pondok Passer, and Terachi; the two latter places now claim their independence. Like S. itself, they were formerly subordinate to Johore, but have been governed for seven generations past by their own panghulus. The manners and customs of the inhabitants of S., its revenue, internal administration, and law of inheritance, are much the same as those of the natives of the other Malay states already described. The produce of the district is tin, sapan wood, wax, rattans, and rice, most of which find their way down to Malacca. A fresh tin-mine has been lately opened at a place called Plangaye.

SRI-MUTTRA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Agra, in N lat. $26^{\circ} 41'$, E long. $77^{\circ} 29'$. It is a place of considerable extent, situated on a naked rock of red granite, of which material all the houses are constructed.

SSIDA, a town of Nifon, in Japan, 18 m. S of Fitaqua.

STAAB, a small town of Bohemia, on the Radbuisa, 11 m. SW of Pilsen.

STAATEN LAND. See NEW ZEALAND.

STAATZ, a town of Lower Austria, 35 m. N of Vienna, and 5 m. WSW of Falkenstein. Pop. 1,500.

STABANNON, a parish in co. Louth, containing the villages of Dromgoolstown and S. Area 4,376 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,221; in 1851, 1,712.

STABLO. See STAVELOT.

STABROEK, a town of Belgium, in the prov. and 7 m. N by W of Antwerp. Pop. 2,200. It has a trade in flour and agricultural produce.

STABROEK. See GEORGE-TOWN.

STACK, an island of the Pacific, in the Washington group, in S lat. $9^{\circ} 30'$, W long. $139^{\circ} 50'$.

STACKALLEN, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in co. Meath. Area 2,351 acres. Pop. in 1831, 837; in 1851, 642. The village of S. stands $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Navan. There is here a recently established college for communicating a knowledge of the Irish language to students of divinity belonging to the Established church.

STACKS MOUNTAINS, a range of hills in Ireland, which commences in co. Kerry, in the vicinity of the old episcopal village of Ardferit, and extends $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. E, separating the valley of Tralee on the S from the moorish country around the sources of the Brick on the N.

STACUMNEY, a parish in co. Kildare, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by W of Leixlip. Area 568 acres. Pop. 134.

STADAGER, a village of Denmark, in the bail. and 15 m. NE of Marieboe. Pop. 300.

STADE, a landroesti or administrative division of Hanover, bounded by the territory of Ritzebuttel and the Elbe on the N; on the E by the prov. of Luneburg; on the S by the Otter and the Weser, and the territory of Bremen; and on the W by the Weser, which separates it from Oedenburg. It is a flat, low district, little raised above sea-level; and is only protected from inundation by strong sea-dykes. It has an area of 123 $\frac{1}{2}$ German sq. m. Pop. in 1843, 263,916, of whom 255,965 were Lutherans. —Its cap., of the same name, is situated on the Schwinge, a navigable river which falls into the Elbe 4 m. below the town. Pop. 5,800. It was formerly well fortified, but the works were blown up towards the end of the 18th cent. It has a council-house, merchants'-hall, gymnasium, and 3 churches. Its manufactures consist of lace, flannel, stockings, hats, beer, and liquors. It is the seat of the public offices and courts for the provinces of Bremen and Verden. Its foreign trade, once con-

siderable, is now confined chiefly to transit business. At the confluence of the Schwinge and the Elbe, is a fort called Schwingerschanze, where a vessel is stationed for collecting the dues imposed by the Hanoverian government, on vessels sailing up or down the Elbe.

STADEL, a village of Styria, 36 m. WSW of Judenburg, on the l. bank of the Muhr.

STADEN. See STRADEN.

STADHAMPTON, a parish in Oxford, 8 m. SE of Oxford, on the Thames. Area 620 acres. Pop. in 1801, 193; in 1831, 313; in 1851, 401.

STADMORSLOW, a township in the p. of Wolstanton, Stafford, 2 m. N of Newcastle-under-Lyne. Pop. in 1831, 290; in 1851, 392.

STADT-AM-HOF, a town of Bavaria, on the l. bank of the Danube, opposite to Ratisbon, to which it is united by a bridge. Pop. in 1823, 2,020. During the retreat of the Austrians in April 1809, after the battle of Abensberg, it was laid in ashes.

STADTBERG. See MARSBERG.

STADTELDORF, a town of Lower Austria, 20 m. NNW of Vienna, near the l. bank of the Upper Schmieda.

STADTHAGEN, a town of Westphalia, the chief place of the co. of Schaumburg-Lippe, on the Dymel, an affluent of the Leine, 9 m. E of Minden. It is situated in a pleasant valley, and is surrounded by an old wall and ditch. Pop. 1,900.

STADT-ILM. See ILMSTADT.

STADTKYLL, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 40 m. N of Treves, on the r. bank of the Kyle.

STADTLOHN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, 6 m. SSW of Ahaus, on the l. bank of the Bakel. Pop. 2,200. It has manufactories of linen, pottery, and small iron wares.

STADT-OLDENDORF, a walled town of the duchy and 52 m. SE of Brunswick. Pop. 2,000.

STADTSCHWARZACH, a village of Bavaria, in the presidial and 4 m. E of Deutzbach, near the l. bank of the Schwarzach, an affluent of the Maine.

STADTSTEINACH, a town of Bavaria, 15 m. N of Bairreuth, on the Steinach. Pop. 1,200. It has iron works, and in the vicinity marble and serpentine are quarried.

STAFFA, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 12 m. SE of Zurich, on the lake of Zurich. Pop. 3,705. It has large thread spinning-mills. In the vicinity are the mineral springs of Wannenbad.

STAFFA, a small island of the Hebrides, celebrated for its basaltic pillars and its caves, 5 m. SE of the Treshinish islands, 3 m. S of Gometra, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of nearly the extreme point of the Ross of Mull, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE of Iona. It forms part of the p. of Kilninian and co. of Argyll. Seen from a distance, it appears a round, lumpish, uninteresting rock; and not till approached within less than a $\frac{1}{2}$ m., does it unfold to a visitor its museum of wonders. It is irregularly oval, extending from N to S, and measuring about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in circumf.; and presents an uneven table-land resting on cliffs of variable height. The greatest elevation occurs on the SW, and appears to be about 144 ft. The surface, though in some spots bare, is in general covered with a rich soil and luxuriant grass; but seems to produce few or no rare plants. A herd of black cattle browse upon its herbage; but not a house or a hut exists to shelter any one of a thousand visitors from an occasional or sudden storm. The coast, over a considerable portion of its precipitous face, presents a columnar disposition. Its highest point occurs between the Great cave and the Boat, and is 32 ft. lower than the extreme alt. of the island, or 112 ft. above high water-mark. Toward the W the coast decreases in elevation, and near MacKinnon's cave, is only 84 ft. high; from this it varies in height toward the north, and there subsides into a flat rocky shore but a few feet above the sea; thence it rises, and after continuing for a short space precipitous, declines into an irregular rocky shore, stretching out in beaches, and forming the landing-place; and from this it once more gradually rises, till, again becoming perpendicular beyond the crooked cave, it passes on to the point of greatest altitude. The geognostic composition of the coast shows a fundamental ledge of conglomerated trap or tufa, supporting a black, hard, and compact columnar basalt, surmounted by an amorphous basaltic mass interspersed with small columns. The whole façade of the coast, and the arches, sides, and floorings of the caves strikingly resemble architectural struc-

tures, and have been described by architectural terms; and even the spots on the ammit-surface, which are bare of soil, present, in several instances, such a compact agglutination of the ends of columns, jutting up from the amorphous basalt, as closely resembles a tessellated pavement. The caves are so numerous, that they may be said to perforate, at brief intervals, the whole face of the island; but those which occur on the S and the N sides are remarkable neither for beauty nor for magnitude; five on the north-east are distinguished chiefly for making loud reverberations when the surge of the tumultuous sea breaks into them. The Great face or colonnade of Fingra's cave is formed of three distinct beds of rock, of unequal thickness, inclined towards the E in an angle of about 9°. The lowest is a rude trap tufa, the middle one is divided into columns placed vertically to the planes of the bed, and the uppermost is an irregular mixture of small columns and shapeless rock. The thickness of the lowest bed at the western side is about 50 ft.; but, in consequence of the inclination, it disappears under the sea, not far westward of the Great cave. The Columnar bed is of unequal depth, being only 36 ft. at the W side, and 54 ft. where the water first prevents its foundation from being further seen. At the entrance of the Great cave on this side, the columns are only 18 ft. high, becoming gradually reduced to two or three, till they disappear. Although the columns have a general air of straightness and parallelism, no one is perfectly straight or regular: they never present that geometrical air, which appears in the published views of their aspect. The average diam. is about 2 ft.; but they sometimes attain to 4 ft. Hexagonal and pentagonal forms are predominant; but they are intermixed with figures of three, four, and more sides, extending even as far as to eight or nine, but rarely reaching ten. S. appears to have remained almost entirely unnoticed till a very recent period. It is not so much as named by Martin in his account of the Western Isles, published in the beginning of last cent. Its existence was first made generally known by Sir Joseph Banks, who visited it in August, 1772, and whose account was printed in the 2d vol. of Pennant's *Tour in Scotland*.

STAFFARDA, a town of Piedmont, 3 m. N of Saluzzo, near the l. bank of the Po. The French, under Catinat, defeated the duke of Savoy, in 1690, in the vicinity of this place.

STAFFEL-SEE, a lake of Bavaria, 6 m. S of Wertheim. It is about 2 m. in length and breadth, and has in the middle a small island with a church. It discharges itself by the Ammer.

STAFFELSTEIN, a town of Bavarian Franconia, on the Lauter, 19 m. E of Culmbach. Pop. 1,200. It has a traffic in grain, wine, and fruit.

STAFFIELD, or **STAFFOL**, a township in the p. of Kirk-Oswald, Cumberland, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Kirk-Oswald. Area 5,472 acres. Pop. in 1851, 244.

STAFFIN (Loch), a marine bay, sometimes called Altivaig-bay, on the E coast of the p. of Kilmuir in Skye. The hills which environ it rise with surpassing magnificence, in basaltic colonnades, to the height of 1,000 or 1,500 ft., enclosing a large sweeping valley.

STAFFIS. See **ESTAVAYER**.

STAFFORA, a river of Austrian Italy, which rises on the N flank of the Apennines; runs N; NW, and W; passes by Voghera, and joins the Po on the r. bank, 8 m. SW of Pavia.

STAFFORD, a county in the NE part of the state of Virginia, U. S., comprising an area of 297 sq. m., drained by Aquia and Potomac creeks, and by tributaries of the Potomac, and intersected by the Richmond, Frederick, and Potomac railway. The surface is level, and the soil generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 8,454; in 1850, 8,044. It contains a village of the same name, situated on the N bank of the Rappahannock river, opposite Fredericksburg. Pop. in 1840, 415.—Also a township of Tolland co., in the state of Connecticut, 25 m. NE of Hartford, watered by Furnace, Willimantic, and Roaring branch railways, and intersected by the Willimantic and Palmer railroad. It is generally mountainous, and possesses little fertility. Pop. in 1840, 2,466; in 1850, 2,941.—Also a township of Genessee co., in the state of New York, 228 m. W by N of Albany, drained by Allen and Black creeks, and intersected by the Buffalo and Rochester railroad. It is level and fertile. Pop. in 1840, 2,561; in 1850, 1,973.—Also a township of Monmouth co., in the

state of New Jersey, 38 m. S of Freehold. The surface is level, and the soil chiefly sand, gravel, and marsh. It is drained by Manahocking, Gunning, Cedar, and Weslecunk creeks. Pop. in 1840, 2,149.

STAFFORD, a borough and market-town in the S division of the hund. of Pirehill, nearly in the centre of Staffordshire, of which it is the capital. It is 16 m. S by E of Newcastle-under-Lyme and the Potteries, 16 m. N of Wolverhampton, and 135 m. NW by W of London. The parishes of St. Mary and St. Chad include the townships of Salt and Enson, Tillington, Whitgreave, and Worston, the liberty of Hopton and Coton, and the chapelry of Marston. Area 2,510 acres. Pop. in 1801, 3,927; in 1831, 6,998; in 1851, 11,829.—The town occupies a low but pleasant site on the l. bank of the Sow, about 6 m. above that river's confluence with the Trent. The lower and ancient division occupies an irregular four-sided area about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in circumf.; and is disposed in a principal street, five or six small squares or open areas, and a number of subordinate streets and alleys. A suburb called Forebridge, is situated on the S side of the Sow, and communicates with the town by a stone-bridge.—The shire-hall, situated in Market-square, presents a front 120 ft. in length, ornamented with four Doric pilasters supporting a pediment. The county-gaol and house-of-correction, situated on the NE side of the town, is a large cluster of edifices, disposed in three interior courts, a governor's house, and a porter's lodge, and surrounded by a high wall which encloses an area of nearly 4 acres. The Staffordshire General lunatic asylum, situated near the gaol, and built in 1812-18 at the cost of nearly £34,000, is a neat and lofty brick edifice, 368 ft. in length, and has 30 acres of gardens and pleasure-grounds, enclosed by a strong brick-wall. The Staffordshire General infirmary is situated in Foregate. St. Mary's church, a venerable cruciform edifice, consisting of a nave, two side aisles, a transept 100 ft. in length, and a spacious three-aisled chancel, has been recently restored. The castle of the ancient barony figures conspicuously in the landscape of the environs, crowning a bold, well-wooded, conical eminence a little SW of the suburb of Forebridge. It is a magnificent and massive castelated structure, commenced in 1810, but left off unfinished in 1815. The ancient castle, on the same site, and finally razed to give place to the present structure, was built by William the Conqueror.—Vast quantities of boots and shoes, chiefly of a light kind for females and children, are manufactured in S., and sent to the markets of London, Liverpool, Manchester, and other large towns. The reversal of an ancient attainder having been made by an act of the Crown in 1824, Sir George Jermyingham then received the dignity of Baron Stafford, and he has since been succeeded by his son. The title of marquis of S., created in 1786, and now borne by the duke of Sutherland, was taken from the co., not the town, of Stafford. This town still retains, in its common law, the ancient custom of Borough English, which reverses the rule of primogeniture, and makes the youngest son heir-at-law. Among natives of S. known to history are John of Stafford, a Franciscan friar, who wrote a Latin history of England; Edmund of Stafford, who was bishop of Exeter and chancellor of England, in the reign of Henry IV.; Thomas Ashburn, who won notoriety by opposing the doctrines of Wycliffe; Thomas Fitzherbert, governor of the English college at Rome, in the 17th century; and Isaac Walton, the well-known author of the *Art of Angling*.

STAFFORDSHIRE, an inland county, nearly in the centre of England; bounded on the NW by

Cheshire; on the NE by Derbyshire; on the E by Derbyshire and Leicestershire; on the SE by Warwickshire; on the S by Worcestershire and a detached part of Shropshire; and on the W by the main body of Shropshire. A detached district, containing the hills of Clent, lies to the S of Stourbridge, wholly surrounded by Worcestershire. The form of the co., in a proximate view, is slenderly ellipsoidal, the longer axis extending N and S. It lies between $52^{\circ} 20'$ and $53^{\circ} 14'$ N lat., and between $1^{\circ} 37'$ and $2^{\circ} 45'$ W long. of Greenwich. Its greatest length, from the extremity of Axe-Edge common on the N, to that of Woods-Eave S of the Severn, is 60 m.; its greatest breadth, from the confluence of the Dove and the Trent on the E, to the extremity of Terley-heath on the W, is 38 m. Its average breadth is from 25 to 30 m.; and its area is 1,250 sq. m., or 781,000 acres. It is the 18th English county in superficial extent; the 9th in amount of pop.; the 17th in agricultural moment, and the 3d in manufacturing importance. The NE district, called the moorlands, and comprehending about one-sixth of the co., is the commencement of that long and rugged mountain-range which runs through the NE of Derbyshire, along the W border of Yorkshire, and away to the Cheviots, in Northumberland. These moorlands are a singular melange of wildness, desolation, beauty, and grandeur. They possess an average alt. of from 300 to 600 ft. above the general level of the rest of the co.; in some instances rising to the height of 1,200 and even 1,500 ft. Extensive tracts of the highest ground, in the extreme N, are mere upland wastes,—broken, and probably irreclaimable, expanses of peat mosses and spongy moors. Such are Axe-Edge, the Cloud-Heath, High-Forest, Leek-Frith, Mole-Cop, and part of Morredge. The glen of the Dove at Ilam has been said to suggest recollections of some of the wondrous ravines of the Alps. The vales of Manyfold, the Hamps, the Tean, the Blythe, the Deam, and the Churnet, all likewise intersect the moorlands, and abound in varied features of close picturesque landscape. The Weaver hills, stretching between the vales of the Dove and the Churnet, are of considerable extent, and nearly rival the Derbyshire peaks in both altitude and interest; they rise in some places to the height of about 1,500 ft., and command very extensive and thrilling views. A tract of limestone country, 50 or 60 sq. m. in area, commences near Longnor, near the extreme N, and extends to the vicinity of Oakamoor, embracing the Staffordshire flank of Dove-dale, the Weaver hills, and most of the picturesque regions we have noticed. The wastes called High Shutt, Ranger, and Alveton common, are a confused mass of gravelly mounds and hillocks on a high basis, defying the innovation of the plough. The NW district, nearly identical with the hundred of Pirehill, is prevailingly champaign, soft, and pleasing; in its N part, broadly dashed with the peculiar characteristics belonging to its extensive and far-famed potteries. Cannock-chase, a tract of about 25,000 acres, extending S through the middle of the co. from the vicinity of Stafford, is an open heath of considerable elevation, and sends off streams in all directions to the Trent. It has recently been discovered to be rich in coal, and is becoming covered with collieries and railways.—The S district, also, is prevailingly champaign. Rowley-Regis mountain, an isolated eminence of primitive rock, about 900 ft. high, terminates in various peaks or summits, the chief of which are Oakham, Corney, and Turner's hills. The Clent hills, in the detached part of the co., lift their principal summit, Barbeacon, to the height of about 700 ft. above sea-level.

Rivers.] The Trent, in the upper part of whose basin by far the greater part of S. lies, and which ranks in size as the third river of England, rises from New-Pool, near Biddulph, on the borders of Cheshire, and flows S through the district of the potteries to Trent-ham, SE to Rudgeley, E to the boundary with Derbyshire, and NE along that boundary to a point a little below the town of Burton. It is throughout a rapid, limpid, pleasant stream, and has an entire course, before leaving the co., of upwards of 50 m., yet begins to be navigable only at Burton, when about to take its leave. The chief town upon its margin, additional to Stoke and Burton, is Stone. The principal affluents, on its r. bank, are the Sow and the Tame, and, on its l., the Blythe and the Dove. The Sow rises on the W border, near Broughton; and flows ESE, past Eccleshall and Stafford, to the Trent a little below Milford. The Penk, the chief affluent of the Sow, rises on the SW border, near Codsall, and runs N, past Penkridge, to the Sow, a little below Stafford.—The Tame is formed by the confluence of various head-waters, a little SW of Walsall; it thence flows ESE into Warwickshire; and, after making a considerable sweep returns into contact with S. three miles above Tamworth; and finally goes sinuously N across a wing of the county, to the Trent.—The Blythe rises near Watley-moor, on the S slopes of the northern district; and flows SE, somewhat parallel to the Trent, and never at quite 6 m. distance from it, to a confluence with that river at King's Bromley.—The Dove rises in the moorlands, a little NW of Longnor, near the point where Staffordshire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire meet; it soon after enters the exquisite close vale to which it gives name [see DOVEDALE]; traverses it SSE, to Ashbourn; and finally runs ESE to the Trent, at the point where that river leaves the co. The entire run of the Dove is 32 or 33 m., nearly all upon the boundary. Its chief tributaries from Staffordshire, are the Manyfold, the Hamps, and the Churnet.—The Manyfold rises a little south of Longnor, and flows circuitously S to the point where it begins to be, for 4 m., a subterranean stream; the Hamps rises near Upper Elkstone, and flows SE to a natural covered tunnel near Caldon; and the two unite, while in the bowels of the hills, and burst upon the day in Dove-dale at Ilam.—The Churnet is formed by two head-streams in the vicinity of Leek; and moves sinuously SE to the Dove at Combridge.—The Dane rises near the source of the Dove, and runs 8 or 10 m. SW and W into Cheshire, tracing, over most of this distance, the boundary between the counties.—The Severn crosses a narrow limb of S., which projects, on the SE, between Shropshire and Worcestershire, and forms the parish of Areley.—The Stour traverses a portion of the S, on its way to the Severn; and is augmented by the Smestall, from the vicinity of Wolverhampton.—Chalybeate springs, and others alleged to possess medicinal properties, are numerous in the iron and limestone districts.

Climate.] The air, especially in the moorlands, is sharp, and impresses the senses with greater cold than in many other English cos. The annual rains amount to upwards of 36 inches; while those of London do not exceed 20 or 21, and those at Upminster in Essex, amount to only 19½. Snow falls to a great depth, and often lies long in the moorlands.

Minerals and soils.] Coal extends beneath a surface of upwards of 50,000 acres. In the S, it extends from Walsall to Wolverhampton, and from a line within Cannock-heath, to a line near Stourbridge, in Worcestershire; in the N it abounds around Newcastle and the potteries, and in the vicinity of Cheddle and Dilhorn. The strata at present worked are aggregately from 24 to 36 ft. thick. Ironstone is found in every part of the

coal districts, lying between the coal strata; and, in the neighbourhood of Wednesbury, Wolverhampton, Tipton, Bilstone, and Sedgley, and some other localities, forms a rich ore, and is mined and subjected to the furnace in such numerous and extensive works, that the whole district appears to a stranger passing through it, to be wrapped in a continuous cloud of smoke. These works aggregately produce about 200,000 tons of pig-iron a-year; and have nearly doubled their amount of produce during the last 20 years. Copper is mined at Ecton and Butterton. Lead has been mined at Ecton and on Stanton moor. Extensive works for smelting and refining copper and brass, exist at Brookhouses, Oakmoor, and Whiston, near Cheadle; but they obtain their ore and calamine from other cos. Limestone is more extensively diffused than even coals; it forms the substratum of much of the county, and the mass of a considerable proportion of the hills; in particular, it abounds at Sedgley and Dudley hills, at Rushall and Hayhead, but, above all, in the extensive upland and precipitous limestone district of the moorlands. In some places, the limestone is of a marble character, and susceptible of a high polish. Sandstone of fine grain and fit for mouldings, ornamental masonry, or fine grindstones, is quarried at Bilstone. A peculiar stone called Rowley ragstone, of rusty blue colour, extremely hard, and devoid of any gritty quality, forms the basis of Rowley mountain. Clays of very great variety, both on the surface and at nearly all mineable depths, occur in great abundance, and are a principal source of the county's manufacturing wealth. Potter's clay is found in the greatest abundance around Newcastle; clays, in many instances admirably adapted for making the fire-brick building material of kilns, and forming the *sagars* or cases in which ~~pottery~~ pottery are burned, constitutes many of the strata between the seams of coal in the district of the potteries: a blue clay, much in request by glovers, occurs at Darlston; and a stratum of clay, producing upwards of 4,000 tons a-year, asserted to be the best yet found in the world for making crucibles, fire-bricks, and glass-house pots, lies 45 ft. below the coal at Amblescoot.—Gravelly and sandy soils are most prevalent in this co. A calcareous soil, resting upon limestone, covers most of the great limestone district in the moorlands. A thin, black, peaty earth, retentive of moisture, and for the most part lying upon gravel, occupies some wastes and also cultivated pendicles. The subsoils throughout the county are variously sand, gravel, clay, marl, and different kinds of rock.—S. possesses a great aggregate extent of wood. The amount of forest and waste lands was estimated in 1796 at 141,760 acres; and was supposed to be reclaimable to the extent of 100,000 acres. It has since been considerably reduced by enclosing.

Agriculture.] About 630,000 acres are supposed to be in tillage. Grass lands of great extent lie in the vicinity of all the large towns; and the low lands adjacent to the rivers and brooks are chiefly disposed in meadows. Many of the great proprietors extensively farm their own lands. The farms range between 20 and 1,000 acres. The average rental is 29s. per acre. Excepting in the parish of Tottenhall, where great quantities are raised of a peculiar pear which bears the name of the Tottenhall pear, the orchards of S. are inconsiderable.—The indigenous wild cattle of Britain are still preserved in unmixed breed, at Chartley-park. They are white in the body, and black in the ears and muzzles, and have white horns tipped with black. The cattle grazed upon the ordinary pastures are generally of the long horned breed, and partly of several varieties; and they are well and skilfully fed for both the dairy and the shambles. A native breed of sheep, grey-faced, hornlip, and with long wool, tenants Cannock-heath and Sutton-Coldfield. The Leicestershire, the South Down, and some mixed breeds, occupy the sheep-walks of other districts. The draught horses are, for the most part, of the Flemish breed, black or brown; the Suffolk, Durham, and Cleveland breeds have been introduced.

Manufactures.] The manufactures of S. are considerably various and of vast extent. The extraction of iron and other metals from the ore, is so extensively conducted as to employ many thousand persons. Almost all the articles of ironmongery and of sheet tin and iron japanned wares are produced in great quantity in the town and vicinity of Wolverhampton, and in smaller quantity in Bilston. Gunlocks, bits, stirrups, buckles, and other articles of iron and steel manufacture, are extensively produced in Walsall, Darlston, and the parish of Wednesbury. Edge-tools, augers, and kindred instruments, employ many persons in Wolverhampton, Wednes-

bury, and Church Bridge. The making of nails employs many thousands of men, and not a few women and children, in the populous parishes of Rowley, Sedgley, Smothwick, West Broomwich, Polsall, Wombourne, and Tipton. Steam-engines, fowling-pieces, and a long list of the most various and contrasted kinds of articles which iron or steel wholly or mainly constitute, are made in one or more places of that southern region which is so constantly murky and sombre under an atmosphere of smoke. Silver and silver-plated wares, and all kinds of vases, candelabra, and many other articles in stone, bronze, and or-moulu, are produced in the celebrated Soho works, at Handsworth, 1½ m. NW of Birmingham. Glass-works occur at Longport in the potteries, and abound in the vicinity of Amblescoot and Dudley, on the S border.—The potteries derive their name from being the seat of the most extensive and important manufacture of china and earthenware in the kingdom. They consist of a chain of towns and villages, and lines of intermediate and connecting streets, extending nearly 10 m. in a serpentine manner N, along the vale of the Trent, through the parishes of Stoke, Burslem, and Wolstanton. Their towns, named from S to N, are Lane-end, with the suburbs of Longton and Foley; Lane-Delph, with Fenton; Stoke-upon-Trent, with Penkhull and Boother; Hanley-and-Shetton, with Etruria, Vale-Pleasant, Cabbage, and Sneyd-Green; Burslem, with Hot-Lane, Hamell, Dale-Hall, Newport, and Longport; and Tunstall, with Brown-Hills, Clay-Hills, Greenfield, Greenlane, and Golden-Hill. See article POTTERIES. Cotton factories exist at Burton-upon-Trent, Fazeley, Tutbury, Cheadle, Checkley, Drayton, Mayfield, Rocester, and Tamworth. Sewing-silks, twist, buttons, ribbons, ferrets, galloons, shawls, sarcenet, and other articles of silk and mohair, are extensively manufactured at Leek. A carpet and worsted factory stands within a mile or two of Lichfield. Hats are manufactured at Rudgeley and Newcastle; tape, at Cheadle and Tean; boots and shoes at Stafford; ale, at Burton and Tamworth; and some chemical preparations at Wolverhampton and Tipton.

Canals.] The canals of Staffordshire are more extensive and better ramified, in proportion to the area of the country, than those of almost any other district in the world: they aggregately exceed 250 m. in length, and were constructed at the cost of upwards of £500,000: they lead the way to water-communication with most of the considerable ports of England; and they are, in some instances, so well plied as to yield 30 or 40 per cent. a-year upon the cost of their construction.—The Grand-trunk or Trent and Mersey canal enters from Cheshire, near Lawton on the NW; follows through most of the county the course of the Trent; and passes into Derbyshire a little N of Burton. It attains its greatest elevation of 326 ft. on Hare-castle-hill, soon after entering from Cheshire, where it passes through two tunnels, one of which is 2,926½ yds. long; and it is carried across the Trent, the Dove, and other streams, on aqueducts, several of which are stupendous. This canal has a depth of 4½ ft. breadth of 29 at the top, and 16 at the bottom, and an entire length of 93 m.; it descends toward the navigation of the Trent by 40 locks, and toward that of the Mersey by 35; and it was constructed in the years 1766-77.—The Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal goes off from the Grand-trunk at Haywood, near the mouth of the Sow; passes up the vale of that stream for several miles westward; and then proceeds S, by Penkridge and Wolverhampton, to Worcestershire, in the vicinity of Kinver. This canal, jointly with the former, connects Bristol interiorly with Liverpool and Hull.—The Coventry and Oxford canal branches from the Grand-trunk at Fradley-heath, in the vicinity of Alrewas, and proceeds southward and south-westward, past Willington to Warwickshire in the vicinity of Tamworth. This canal connects the interior navigation of the Thames with that of the Mersey, the Humber, and their ramifications.—The Birmingham canal enters the county 2 m. NW of Birmingham, and passes NW through the coal and iron district, to the Stafford and Worcestershire canal, 1 m. beyond Wolverhampton.—A Junction canal, opened in 1834, branches from the Birmingham canal, in the neighbourhood of Wolverhampton, and proceeds N to Nantwich in Cheshire.—The Wyrley and Essington canal, 23½ m. long, with 30 locks, leaves the Birmingham canal at Wolverhampton; proceeds NE through Sneyd-commons, Essington-Wood, and Oldfield; and sends off one branch from the vicinity of Wolverhampton to

Stow-heath, and two others from respectively Pool-Hayes and Lapley-Hayes.—The Fazeley and Birmingham canal goes off from the Coventry and Oxford canal at Fazeley, 1½ m. S of Tamworth, and proceeds SW, partly in Staffordshire and partly in Warwickshire, to Birmingham.—Branches of the Birmingham canal through the coal district, and many other canals of small extent, are individually too unimportant to bear separate notice.

Railways and Roads.] The Grand Junction railway, on the N part of the Great North-Western line from London to Manchester and Liverpool, passes through or near the towns of Walsall, Bilston, Wolverhampton, Penkridge, and Stafford, and through the district of the potteries, to Cheshire in the vicinity of Blackenhall.—The Birmingham and Derby Junction railway crosses the E wing of the co. which is traversed by the river Tame, runs down the vale of the Trent, below the confluence with it of the Tame, and passes into Derbyshire a little below Burton-upon-Trent.—Roads are so minutely interlaced over the whole face of the county, that a fair view of them can be obtained only by reference to the map.

Divisions and Towns.] S., excepting a small part which forms the co. of the city of Lichfield, is divided into the 5 hundreds of Totmanslow, on the NE; Firehill, on the NW; Offlow, on the SE; Cuttleshall in the centre, and W of the middle topographical division; and Seisdon, on the S. Each hundred is subdivided into two parts; each of which has a chief constable.—The parliamentary divisions, under the Reform act, are the north and the south; the former comprehending Totmanslow, Firehill, and the northern part of Offlow; and the latter, Cuttleshall, Seisdon, and the southern part of Offlow.—The co. contains the city of Lichfield; the parliamentary boroughs of Lichfield, Stafford, Walsall, Tamworth, Wolverhampton, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Stoke-upon-Trent, and Dudley; the market-towns, additional to the boroughs of Abbots-Bromley, Bilston, Brewood, Burton-upon-Trent, Burslem, Cheadle, Eccleshall, Hanley and Shelton, Lane-end, Leek, Longnor, Penkridge, Rudgeley, Stone, Tutbury, Uttoxeter, and Wednesbury; and upwards of 1,000 small towns, villages, and hamlets. The county is ecclesiastically divided into 145 parishes. Two of these, Clent and Broom, have been annexed by the new boundary act to Worcestershire; all the other parishes are in the diocese of Lichfield; and constitute the 4 deaneries of the archd. of Stafford; namely Leek and Alton, Newcastle and Stone, Tamworth and Tutbury, and Lapley and Treizull.

Statistics.] Pop. in 1801, 239,285; in 1831, 410,400; in 1841, 510,206; in 1851, 608,716. The pop. of 1831 consisted of 83,593 families, of whom 18,156 were chiefly employed in agriculture, 43,648 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft, and 21,789 otherwise occupied. In 1851, about 6 per cent of the pop. lived by agriculture, and 19 per cent. by trade and manufactures. In 1833, there were in Staffordshire 847 daily schools, attended by 33,338 scholars; 65 infant schools, attended by 2,372; and 388 Sunday schools, attended by 53,157. The sum expended for the relief of the poor in 1833, was £133,270; in 1838, £84,038; in 1840, £92,835. The number of members sent to parliament, previous to the Reform act, was 10, or 2 each from the county, Lichfield, Stafford, Newcastle, and Tamworth; but now it is 17, or 2 from each division of the county, 2 from each of the old boroughs, 2 from each of the new boroughs of Stoke upon Trent and Wolverhampton, and one from the new borough of Walsall. The polling-places for the N division of the county are at Stafford, Leek, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Cheadle, and Abbot's Bromley; the principal place of election being at Stafford. The polling-places for the southern division are at Walsall, Lichfield, Wolverhampton, Penkridge, and King's Swinford, the principal place of election being at Lichfield. The number of electors registered, in 1837, for the northern division was 9,540; in 1852, 9,546; for the southern in 1837, 7,871; in 1852, 10,116.

History.] The *Cornavii* of the British period possessed S. in common with the counties of Chester, Salop, Worcester, and Warwick. The *Brigantes* overran a large portion of the Cornavian territory a little before the Roman invasion; and were the last of the British tribes in England to bend to the Roman yoke. The Romans included S. in their province of *Flavia Caesariensis*. Under the Saxons, S. formed part of the kingdom of Mercia; and, though far from the nominal capital, was frequently the seat of the Mercian court. Most of the subsequent noticeable history of the co. is connected with Lichfield, Tamworth, Burton, and Tutbury. In 1459, the Yorkists and the Lancastrians, the former led by the earl of Salisbury, and the latter by Lord Audley, fought at Blore-heath, a battle which was fatal to Lord Audley, and nearly all the Cheshire men whom he brought into action. In 1643, the Royalists, under the earl of Northampton, and the parliamentarians, under Sir J. Gell and Sir W. Brereton, fought a sharp battle on St. Amon's heath, under Beacon-hill.

STAFFORD (WEST), a parish in Dorset, 2½ m. SE of Dorchester, on the river Came. Area 984 acres. Pop. in 1831, 184; in 1851, 229.

STAFFORD-SPRINGS, a village of Stafford township, Tolland co., in the state of Connecticut, U. S., 27 m. NE of Hartford, and near the New London, Willimantic, and Palmer railroad. It is noted for its mineral springs.

STAFFORDSTOWN, a parish in co. Meath, 4 m. ESE of Navan. Area 616 acres. Pop. in 1851, 51.

STAG-ISLAND, or **ISLE-AUX-CERFS**, an island of Upper Canada, in the river St. Clair, 5 m. below Port Sarnia. It comprises about 150 acres, and is leased by British settlers from the Indians.

STAGGIA, a town of Tuscany, in the prov. of Florence and vicariat of S. Guingnano. It contains an Augustine convent.

STAGLIENO, a town of Sardinia, capital of a mandemento, in the prov. and 3 m. SE of Genoa, on the gulf of that name.

STAGNO, **STAGNO GRANDE**, or **STON**, a town of Austria, in Dalmatia, in the circle and 25 m. NW of Ragusa, on the S coast of the isthmus by which the peninsula of Sabioncello is joined to the continent, and at the head of a gulf of the same name, formed by the channel of Calamata. Pop. 1,325. It has an excellent port capable of affording safe accommodation to 300 vessels, and possesses important pilchard fisheries.—A little to the NNE of Stagno is a village distinguished as Stagno-Piccolo, and situated on the N coast of the isthmus at the head of the Narente channel, which here forms a magnificent port called Mare-Piccolo, 24 m. in length, and 6 in breadth, easy of access, and capable of affording safe accommodation to 100 vessels of war. The adjacent fisheries, especially of pilchard, form the chief object of local industry.

STAGNONE, a group of low rocky islands in the Mediterranean, near the W coast of Sicily, in the prov. of Palermo and district of Trapani, to the SE of the island of Favignana and N of Marsala, in N lat. 37° 53', and E long. 12° 27'. Burrone, San Pantaleo, Favilla, and Cernisi are the principal islands of the group. The last two are defended by two towers. Cernisi, which is the largest, is 2 m. in length and about ¾ of a mile in breadth.

STAGS OF BROADHAVEN, a cluster of seven rocky islets, 1 m. N of Benwee-head, and 7½ m. ENE of Erris-head, co. Mayo. They rise precipitously on all sides from the ocean, to the alt. of about 300 ft.

STAGS OF CASTLEHAVEN, three high rocks about 1 m. S of Toe-head.

STAGSDEN, a parish in Bedfordshire, 5 m. W by S of Bedford. Area 3,386 acres. Pop. in 1831, 597; in 1851, 727.

STAGUS, or **KALABAKI**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the sanj. and 12 m. NNW of Trikal, near the l. bank of the Cachia. On the rocky eminences in the environs are several Greek convents.

STAHALMOC, or **STAHOLMOG**, a parish in co.

Meath, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW of Nobber. Area 2,109 acres. Pop. in 1831, 756; in 1851, 418.

STAHLBERG, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of the Pfalz, and district of Kaiserslautern. Pop. 550.

STAIKE, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district and 39 m. SE of Kiev, on the r. bank of the Dnieper.

STAIN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, and dep. of Sombreff. Pop. 240.

STAINBOROUGH, a chapelry in the p. of Silkstone, Yorkshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Barnesley. Area 1,692 acres. Pop. in 1831, 304; in 1851, 479.

STAINBURN, a township in the p. of Workington, Cumberland, 1 m. E of Workington, on the S bank of the Derwent. Pop. in 1851, 152.—Also a chapelry in the p. of Kirkby-Overblows, Yorkshire, 4 m. NE of Otley. Area 2,910 acres. Pop. in 1831, 290; in 1851, 245.

STAINBY, a parish in Lincolnshire, 8 m. S of Grantham. Area 1,550 acres. Pop. in 1851, 180.

STAINDROP, a parish in the co.-palatine of Durham, 11 m. WNW of Darlington, watered by a branch of the Tees, comprising the townships of Hilton, Langley-Dale and Shotton, Raby and Keverstone, S., Wackerfield, Woodland, and part of Cleatlam. Area 11,837 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,395; in 1851, 2,447. The town, which is very ancient, consists principally of one wide and well-built street. Extensive works for smelting lead ore are carried on in Langley-Dale.

STAINES, a parish and market-town in Middlesex, 17 m. WSW of London, on the banks of the Thames. Area 1,844 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,750; in 1831, 2,486; in 1851, 2,577. The town is chiefly composed of houses on each side of the highway, which forms the principal street. It has been greatly improved of late years.

STAINETZA. See **BONA**.

STAINFIELD, a parish in Lincolnshire, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by N of Lincoln, on a branch of the Lugworth. Area 2,450 acres. Pop. in 1831, 136; in 1851, 132.

STAINFORTH, a township in the parish of Hatfield, Yorkshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. WSW of Thorne, on the S bank of the Dearn, and crossed by the Stainforth and Keadby canal. Area 4,947 acres. Pop. in 1831, 852; in 1851, 881.—Also a township in the p. of Giggleswick, Yorkshire, 2 m. N by W of Settle. Area 3,698 acres. Pop. in 1831, 263; in 1851, 225.

STAINLAND, a chapelry in the p. of Halifax, Yorkshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Halifax. Area 1,730 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,800; in 1851, 4,173.

STAINLEY (NORTH), a township in the p. of Ripon, Yorkshire, 4 m. NNW of Ripon. Area with Sleningsford, 4,114 acres. Pop. in 1831, 407; in 1851, 429. A residence for the bishop of Ripon has been recently erected here, under the provisions of an order in council, dated 11th July 1839.

STAINLEY (SOUTH), a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. NE by N of Ripley. Area 1,800 acres. Pop. in 1831, 243; in 1851, 247.

STAINMORE, a chapelry in the p. of Brough, Westmoreland, 4 m. ESE of Brough. Pop. in 1831, 707; in 1851, 549.

STAINS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine, cant. and 2 m. NE of St. Denis, and 8 m. N of Paris, near the r. bank of the Crould. Pop. 956. It has three artesian wells, and possesses manufactories of tulle, artificial pearls, wax-cloth, several spinning-mills, a bleachery, &c. In its vicinity is one of the handsomest mansions in the neighbourhood of Paris, with a fine park and gardens.

STAINTON, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. ESE of Stockton, watered by a small branch of the Tees, comprising the townships of Hemling-

ton, Ingleby-Barwick, Maltby, S., and Thornaby. Area 7,744 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,000; in 1851, 2,485.

STAINTON (GREAT), a parish in the co.-palatine of Durham, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE of Darlington, including the townships of Elstols and Stainton. Area 1,947 acres. Pop. in 1831, 248; in 1851, 155.

STAINTON-BY-LANGWORTH, a parish in Lincolnshire, 6 m. NE by E of Lincoln, on the E bank of the Lugworth, including the hamlets of Newhall and Reasby. Area 3,021 acres. Pop. in 1831, 238; in 1851, 227.

STAINTON, or **CROSSCRAKE**, a chapelry in the p. of Heversham, Westmoreland, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE of Kendal. Area 1,440 acres. Pop. in 1851, 384.

STAINTON-WITH-HELLABY, a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 7 m. SSW of Doncaster. Area 2,789 acres. Pop. in 1831, 254; in 1851, 284.

STAINTON-DALE, a township in the p. of Scalby, Yorkshire, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW of Scarborough. Area 2,945 acres. Pop. in 1801, 271; in 1851, 343.

STAINTON-LE-VALE, a parish in Lincolnshire, 6 m. NE of Market-Raisen. Area 2,450 acres. Pop. in 1831, 118; in 1851, 144.

STAINTON-MARKET, a parish in Lincolnshire, 18 m. ENE of Lincoln. Area 1,180 acres. Pop. in 1831, 132; in 1851, 142.

STAINVILLE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Meuse, cant. and 8 m. ENE of Ancerville, on the l. bank of the Saulx. Pop. 1,116.

STAINX, a town of Austria, in Styria, in the circle and 32 m. NW of Marburg, on a small river of the same name. Pop. 580. It is well-built, and has a fine church and barracks.

STAIR, a parish a little W of the centre of Kyle, Ayrshire, stretching along the l. bank of the river Ayr. The village of S. occupies a romantic situation on the Ayr, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Tarbolton. Pop. in 1801, 563; in 1831, 737; in 1851, 820. The district has given successively the titles of Viscount and Earl to the noble family of Dalrymple; created Viscount Stair and Baron Glenluce and Stranraer in 1690, and Earl of Stair 1703.

STAIRWAY-BROOK, a village of Pike co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., on the S side of Delaware river, and on the New York and Erie railroad, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Delaware.

STAITHES, a hamlet, partly in the p. of Easington, and partly in that of Hinderwell, Yorkshire, 10 m. NW of Whitby, upon the sea-coast, and inhabited chiefly by fishermen.

STAITI, a village of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra, district and 25 m. SSW of Gerace, on a hill. Pop. 1,400. It has two churches. Silk is extensively cultivated in the environs.

STAKENDYKE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, and dep. of Syssele. Pop. 212.

STALA, a headland of Greece, at the SE extremity of Lemnos, in the archipelago, in N lat. $39^{\circ} 47' 30''$, and E long. $25^{\circ} 22' 45''$.

STALBRIDGE, a parish and market-town in the co. of Dorset, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by N of Sherburn. Area 5,681 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,773; in 1851, 1,909.

STALEEN, a village in the p. of Donore, co. Meath, near the Boyne, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. WSW of Drogheda.

STALEYBRIDGE, a chapelry and market-town, partly in the p. of Ashton-under-Lyne, co.-palatine of Lancaster, partly in the p. of Stockport, and partly in the p. of Mottram, co.-palatine of Chester, 7 m. NNE of Stockport. The Huddersfield canal passes close to the town; a branch-railway from Staleybridge through Ashton, to the Sheffield and Manchester railway, has its terminus here at 372 ft. above the level of the sea; and the Manchester and Leeds section of the Great North-Western railway passes through it. The town, which stands on

the banks of the Tame, derives its name from the family of the Staveleighs who formerly resided here, and from the bridge across the river, connecting the two counties of Lancashire and Cheshire. The streets are lighted with gas, and the supply of water is abundant. Extensive factories for cotton-spinning, and the manufacture of various cotton goods, have been established here. Pop. in 1851, 20,760, of whom 6,474 were in that part of the chapelry which is in Lancashire.

STALHAM, a parish in Norfolk, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. ESE of North-Walsham. Area 1,792 acres. Pop. in 1832, 613; in 1851, 698.

STALHILLE, a dep. and com. of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, arrond. of Bruges. Pop. 668.

STALISFIELD, a parish in Kent, 12 m. WSW of Canterbury. Area 2,226 acres. Pop. in 1831, 342; in 1851, 363.

STALKEN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limbourg, and dep. of Sutendael. Pop. 103.

STALL, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg and dep. of Coursel. Pop. 500.

STALLA, Bivio, or Bevio, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Grisons, 21 m. SSE of Coire, in the upper part of the valley of Ober-Halbstein, at the foot of the Julier and Septimer, and at the confluence of three mountain streams. Pop. 257. It has an alt. of 5,500 ft. above sea-level. In its vicinity is a mine yielding borax.

STALLATI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra, district and 9 m. SSW of Catanzaro, on a high mountain, the base of which is washed by the Ionian sea. Pop. 1,260. In 1783 it suffered extensively from an earthquake.

STALLE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Uccle. Pop. 1,371.

STALLINGBOROUGH, a parish in Lincolnshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. WNW of Great Grimsby. Area 5,792 acres. Pop. in 1831, 366; in 1851, 516.

STALLUPOHNEN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of E. Prussia, capital of a circle in the regency and 16 m. ENE of Gumbinnen. Pop. in 1843, 3,075. It has a custom-house, and possesses manufactories of linen and of hats, and carries on a considerable trade in grain and cattle.—The circle comprises an area of 117 sq. m. Pop. 27,343.

STALMINE-WITH-STAYNALL, a chapelry in the p. of Lancaster, co-palatine of Lancaster, 13 m. SE by S of Lancaster. Area 2,138 acres. Pop. in 1831, 504; in 1851, 508.

STALOVITCH, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 102 m. ESE of Grodno in the district of Novogrodek.

STAMBACH, or **STAMMBACH**, a market-town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, and 5 m. SW of Müncheberg. Pop. 632.

STAMBORNE, a parish in Essex, 20 m. NW by W of Colchester. Area 1,842 acres. Pop. in 1831, 475; in 1841, 564.

STAMBRIDGE (GREAT), a parish in Essex, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by N of Rochford. Area 1,670 acres. Pop. in 1831, 405; in 1851, 392.

STAMBRIDGE (LITTLE), a parish in Essex, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE of Rochford. Area 600 acres. Pop. in 1831, 105; in 1851, 136.

STAMBRUGES, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and arrond. of Tournai, watered by the Trafiuque. Pop. of de . 2,008. The village is 21 m. E of Tournai. It has extensive manufactories of hosiery. Free-stone and lime are quarried in the vicinity.

STAMCARTHY, **STONECARTHY**, or **STUMCARTY**, a parish, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by W of Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny. Area 1,489 acres. Pop. in 1851, 582.

STAMFORD, a township of Upper Canada, in VI.

the Niagara district, bounded on the E by the Niagara river, and opposite its falls. Pop. 2,636.

STAMFORD, a township of Fairfield co., in the state of Connecticut, U. S., 67 m. SW of Hartford. It has an undulating surface, bounded on the S by Long Island Sound, and drained by Mill and Mianus rivers. The soil is generally fertile. It is intersected by the New York and New Haven railroad. Pop. in 1840, 3,516; in 1850, 5,004.—Also a township of Delaware co., in the state of New York, 50 m. SW of Albany. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by the head waters of Mohawk or West branch of Delaware river. The soil is tolerably fertile. Pop. in 1840, 1,686; in 1850, 1,708.—Also a township of Bennington co., in the state of Vermont, 108 m. SW by S of Montpelier. The surface is hilly, and is drained by the head waters of the Hoosick and Walloomsack rivers. Pop. in 1840, 662; in 1850, 833.

STAMFORD, or **STANFORD**, a borough and market-town in the wapentake of Ness, county of Lincoln, 44 m. S of Lincoln, and 89 N by W of London, on the great North road, and the river Welland. Area of p. 1,860 acres. Pop. in 1801, 4,022; in 1831, 5,837; in 1851, 7,332. The town is pleasantly situated on a gently rising hill, on the N bank of the Welland, across which a stone-bridge connects it with Stamford-Baron, or St. Martin's in Northamptonshire, containing part of the town and borough, though consisting chiefly of the park and demesne of Burleigh. The houses are well-built, generally of freestone obtained from the neighbouring quarries of Ketten and Barnoak. The Welland is navigable up to the town for boats and small barges, but the trade is inconsiderable. It consists principally in malt, beer, coal, timber, and free-stone. St. Mary's, the mother-church of S., appears to have been built about the latter end of the 13th cent., the others were erected or rebuilt in the 15th cent. The charitable institutions are numerous and liberally endowed. The income of the corporation, in 1840, was £2,292; in 1850, £3,174. S. returns 2 members to parliament. The number of electors registered, in 1837, was 662; in 1847, 484. S., originally Steanforde, is of great antiquity. It was at this town that the barons, in the 17th of King John, concerted those measures which led to the signing of the famed Magna Charta. S. gives the title of earl to the Greys of Groby. Burleigh-house, a celebrated seat in its vicinity, is the mansion of the Exeter family.

STAMFORD, a township in the p. of Embleton, Northumberland, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE of Alnwick. Area 1,602 acres. Pop. in 1831, 94; in 1851, 125.

STAMFORD-BRIDGE (EAST), a township in the p. of Catton, Yorkshire, 8 m. E by N of York, on the E bank of the Derwent. Area 680 acres. Pop. in 1831, 385; in 1851, 407.

STAMFORD-BRIDGE (WEST), a township in the p. of Catton, Yorkshire, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by N of York. Area 1,891 acres. Pop. in 1831, 151; in 1851, 165.

STAMFORDHAM, a parish in Northumberland, 12 m. WNW of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on the river Pont, comprising the townships of Bitchfield, Blackhedden, Cheeseburn-Grange, Fenwick, Hawkwell, Hough, Ingot, Kearsley, East and West Matten, Nesbit, Ouston, Ryal, and Walridge. Area 18,089 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,736; in 1851, 1,781.

STAMFORD-HILL, a chapelry in the p. of Hackney, Middlesex, 3 m. N by E of St. Paul's, in the line of the London and Cambridge railway.

STAMMHEIM, a market-town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Zurich, and district of Andelfingen. Pop. 1,567. It is divided into Ober and Nieder Stammheim.

STAMPALIA, or **ISTAMPALIA**, an island of the Archipelago, in the Southern Cyclades, between the islands of Naxia and Rhodes. Mount Veglia, its highest summit in the W, is in N lat. $36^{\circ} 32' 15''$, and E long. $26^{\circ} 17' 20''$. Pop. 1,500. It comprises an area of 30 sq. m., and is very irregular in outline. Its coasts have several bays, affording good anchorage, and although mountainous and scantily supplied with water, possesses considerable fertility. S. Andrea and Livorno are its chief villages. Fishing forms the chief occupation of its inhabitants. This island is the *Asypalea* of the ancients.

STAMPER'S CREEK, a township of Orange co., in the state of Indiana, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 699.

STAMPFEN, **STOMPHA**, or **STUPAWA**, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 11 m. NNW of Presburg, near the March. Pop. 3,633. It belongs to the counts of Palty, and contains a Catholic church and a synagogue. It has manufactories of cloth and of glass. The inhabitants are chiefly Slavacs or Jews, who carry on an active trade in skins and mercery. On a mountain, 3 m. ESE, is the castle of *Ballenstein*.

STAMPHANO. See **STRIVALL**.

STAMPKAT AND VOSESTRAET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, and dep. of Heester. Pop. 475.

STAMPKOT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders and dep. of Staden. Pop. 400.

STAMPORKOW, a village of Poland, in the woivodie of Sandomir and obwodie of Opoczno. Pop. 80.

STAMULLEN, a parish in co. Meath, containing the villages of Gormanstown and S. Area 5,144 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,322; in 1851, 1,244.

STANARDSVILLE, a village of Greene co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., near the Blue Ridge of the Alleghany chain, and 76 m. NW of Richmond. Pop. in 1840, 150.

STANBRIDGE, a chapelry in the p. of Leighton-Buzzard, Bedfordshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by S of Leighton-Buzzard. Pop. in 1851, 597.

STANCO, **STANCHIO**, **Kos (GULF)**, an inlet on the SW coast of Anatolia, in the sanj. of Menteshia, to the E of the island of the same name. Its entrance extending between Cape Arkayalla, the S extremity of the peninsula of Budrun, on the N, and Cape Krio on the S, is about 20 m., and is divided by the island into two unequal parts, the channel on the N not exceeding 2 m. in width, while the S. stretching N to Cape Aya-Fouka, the SE extremity of the island, is upwards of 10 m. in breadth. The depth of the embrasure is nearly 60 m., and it divides towards the head into two arms distinguished as the gulfs of Giova and Morgebet. Its banks are generally mountainous, and in some parts steep. See also *Kos*.

STANDERWICK, a parish in Somerset, 3 m. NE of Frome. Area 303 acres. Pop. in 1851, 78.

STANDFORD, a parish in Kent, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Hythe, in the line of the South-Eastern railway. Area 1,181 acres. Pop. in 1831, 243; in 1851, 297.

STANDGROUND, a parish in Huntingdonshire, 1 m. SE by S of Peterborough, on the S bank of the Nene. Area 5,698 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,762.

STANDIA, an island of the Archipelago, near the N coast of the island of Candia, and about 9 m. NNE of the town of that name. Its N summit is in N lat. $35^{\circ} 27' 20''$, and E long. $25^{\circ} 14'$. It is about 5 m. in length, and 3 m. in breadth. It rises to a considerable height, is entirely calcareous, and is destitute of cultivation. On its S side are three ports, in which vessels of small size bound for Candia frequently seek anchorage.

STANDING-STONE, a township of Bradford co.,

in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., on the E. bank of the Susquehanna, 103 m. N by E of Harrisburg. It has a hilly surface drained by several affluents of the Susquehanna; the soil is gravelly loam.

STANDISH, a township of Cumberland co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 69 m. SW of Augusta, bounded on the N by Sebago lake, and on the SW by Saco river. It is intersected in the NE by the Cumberland and Oxford canal. Pop. in 1850, 2,290.

STANDISH, a parish in Gloucestershire, 7 m. SSW of Gloucester. Area 3,388 acres. Pop. in 1801, 504; in 1831, 536; in 1851, 534.—Also a parish in the co. palatine of Lancaster, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW of Wigan, in the line of the Wigan and Preston railway, comprising the townships of Adlington, Anderton, Charnock-Heath, Charnock-Richard, Coppull, Duxbury, Shevington, S., with Langtree, Welsh-Whittle, and Worthington. Area 15,285 acres. Pop. in 1831, 7,719; in 1851, 8,594. Coal abounds in the parish, and there are manufactures of cotton and coarse linen.

STANDLAKE, a parish in Oxfordshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Witney, on the river Windrush, which falls into the Isis, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of the town. Area 2,495 acres. Pop. in 1801, 570; in 1831, 669; in 1851, 810.

STANDLINCH, a parish in Wilts, 5 m. SE of Salisbury, on the banks of the Avon. Area 694 acres. Pop. in 1831, 31; in 1851, 65.

STANDON, a parish in Hertfordshire, 8 m. NE by N of Hertford. Area 7,520 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,846; in 1831, 2,272; in 1851, 2,462.—Also a parish in Staffordshire, 4 m. NNW of Eccleshall, intersected by the Grand Junction railway, and watered by the river Sow. Area 2,570 acres. Pop. in 1801, 332; in 1831, 420; in 1851, 373.

STANESDORF, or **STANISA**, a village of Transylvania, in the com. of Zarand, 12 m. E of Korösbanga.

STANFIELD, a parish in Norfolk, 6 m. NW by N of E. Dereham. Area 903 acres. Pop. 243.

STANFORD, a hamlet in the p. of Southill, Bedfordshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW of Biggleswade. Pop. in 1831, 335.—Also a parish in Norfolk, 6 m. SW of Watton, watered by the Wissey or Stoke river. Area 2,608 acres. Pop. in 1801, 106; in 1831, 153; in 1851, 180.—Also a parish in Northamptonshire, 5 m. SE of Lutterworth, on the SE bank of the Avon, and in the line of the Union canal. Area 1,510 acres. Pop. in 1851, 35.—Also a parish in Worcestershire, 8 m. N by E of Bromyard. Area 1,278 acres. Pop. in 1851, 178.

STANFORD, a village of Lincoln co., in the state of Kentucky, U. S., on a branch of Dick river, 44 m. N by W of Frankfort. Pop. in 1840, 263.—Also a township of Dutchess co., in the state of New York, 52 m. S of Albany. It has a hilly surface, drained by Wappinger's creek, and possesses considerable fertility. Pop. in 1840, 2,278; in 1858, 2,158.

STANFORD (BISHOP'S), a parish in Herefordshire, 3 m. SE by S of Bromyard, including the township of Stanford-Regis. Area 1,471 acres. Pop. in 1831, 362; in 1851, 235.

STANFORD-DINGLEY, a parish in Berks, 9 m. W by S of Reading. Area 914 acres. Pop. in 1831, 139; in 1851, 178.

STANFORD-IN-THE-VALE, a parish in Berks, 4 m. E by S of Great Faringdon, watered by the river Ock. Area 2,871 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,032.

STANFORD-LE-HOPE, a parish in Essex, $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by S of Romford, in the line of the projected Thames Haven railway. Area 2,984 acres. Pop. in 1831, 330; in 1851, 439.

STANFORD-RIVERS, a parish in Essex, 5 m. E by S of Epping. Area 4,386 acres. Pop. in 1831, 905; in 1851, 1,082.

STANFORD-UPON-SOAR, a parish in Nottinghamshire, 2 m. NNE of Loughborough, and 1 m. E of the Midland Counties railway. Area 1,520 acres. Pop. in 1831, 129; in 1851, 147. The village of S. is noted for the natural beauty of its situation.

STANGALPE, a mountain of the Noric alps, in the SW extremity of the Styrian circle of Judenburg, and on the confines of the Illyrian circle of Villach. It has an alt. of 7,510 ft. above sea-level.

STANGE, a parish of Norway, in the diocese of Aggershuus, and bail. of Hedemarken, 60 m. NNE of Christiania, on the E bank of Lake Mioese. Pop. 4,000.

STANGWUG, a parish of Norway, in the diocese and 72 m. SW of Drontheim and bail. of Romsdal, on the E bank of the Stangwug-fjord, into the head of which flows the Todals-elv. Pop. 2,800.

STANHOE-WITH-BARWICK, a parish in Norfolk, 4 m. SSW of Burnham-Westgate. Area 1,489 acres. Pop. in 1831, 436; in 1851, 517.

STANHOPE, a parish in the co. palatine of Durham, 6 m. WNW of Wolsingham, pleasantly situated on the N bank of the Wear, and intersected by the Stanhope and Tyne railway, comprising the townships of Forest-Quarter, Newland-Side, Park-Quarter, and Stanhope-Quarter. Many of the inhabitants are employed in lead mines, which are wrought here on an extensive scale. Area 54,870 acres. Pop. in 1801, 5,155; in 1831, 9,541; in 1851, 8,882.

STANHOPE, a parish of New South Wales, in the co. of Northumberland, bounded on the N by the p. of Heddon, on the E by that of Stockrington, and on the W by Pokolbin.—Also a p. in the co. of Durham, bounded on the S by the river Hunter.

STANHOPE, a village of Sussex co. in the state of New Jersey, U. S., on the N bank of the Musconetcong river, and on the Morris canal, 47 m. N of Trenton.

STANIMAK, or **STANIMAKIA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanj. and 99 m. ESE of Sophia, on a river of the same name, an affluent of the Maritza.

STANION, a parish in Northamptonshire, 19 m. NNE of Northampton, watered by a branch of the Nene. Area 1,850 acres. Pop. in 1851, 365.

STANISA. See STANESDORF.

STANISLAUS, a village of San Joaquin co., in the state of California, U. S., on the E. bank of a river of the same name, 13 m. S by E of Stockton.—The river S. is formed by the confluence of three forks, which descend from the Sierra Nevada. It separates Calaveras and San Joaquin counties from that of Tuolumne, and joins the San Joaquin at the town of the same name.

STANISLAVOV, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 120 m. ESE of Grodno and district of Novogrodek.

STANISLAWCZYK, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 24 m. N of Zloczow, in a woody locality, on the E. bank of the Styr.

STANISLAWOW, or **STANISLAU**, a circle and town of Austria, in Galicia, in the gov. of Lemberg. The circle is bounded on the N by that of Brzezany; on the NE by the circles of Tarnopol and Czortkow; on the E and SE by that of Kolomea; on the S by Hungary; and on the W by the circle of Stry. Pop. in 1837, 233,932; in 1843, 251,557. It is 75 m. in length from NE to SW, and 24 m. in medium breadth. It is covered in the SW by the Carpathian chain, and presents in other parts a finely diversified surface. It is watered by the Dniester, its affluent the Bystrica, the Zlota-Lipa, and Koropiec. Its principal productions are corn, fruit, lint, and hemp. Cattle and bees are reared in great numbers, and game is abundant.—The town is 35 m.

NW of Kolomea, on a height, between the two arms of the Bystrica, which reunite a little to the N. Pop. in 1837, 10,522. It is enclosed by walls, and is well-fortified. It has a Catholic, an Armenian, and several Greek churches, a synagogue, a gymnasium, and a school. Its inhabitants are chiefly Armenians.—Also an obwod and town of Poland, in the gov. of Masovie, 24 m. E of Warsaw. Pop. 400.

STANITZ. See STEINITZ.

STANKAU, or **STANKOW**, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle and 20 m. SW of Pilsen, on the E. bank of the Radbuz. Pop. 784.

STANLEY, a county of New South Wales, comprising an area of 2,000,000 acres, lying between 27° and 28° S lat., and between the Pacific on the E. and the mountains which form the dividing line of the basin of the river Darling. Pop. 1,599. It is watered by the Brisbane river and its affluents, the principal of which are the Lockyer, Bremer, and Stanley, and by the Logan, all affluents of Moreton bay, one of the finest harbours in Australia. Adjacent are the islands of Moreton, Shadbrook, and Peel. The principal summits are Brisbane, Sampson, Flinder's peak, French, Edwards, Fraser, Forbes, Hay, and Hallen. The plains are among the richest in the prov. This co., with those of Macquarie and Gloucester, returns one member to the Australian senate.—Also a county of S. Australia, bounded on the E by the Main range, and on the S by the counties of Gawler and Light.—Also a parish of Tasmania, in the co. of Devon, bounded on the N by the Tamar, and on the E by the South Esk.

STANLEY, a township of Upper Canada, in the Huron district, bounded on the N by the river Bayfield, and on the W by Lake Huron. Pop. 737.—Also a central county of the state of North Carolina, U. S., comprising an area of 353 sq. m., bordered on the S by Rocky river, and drained by its branches. It is partly hilly, but has considerable fertility. Pop. in 1850, 6,922. Its cap. is Albemarle.

STANLEY, a chapelry in the p. of Spondon, Derbyshire, 5 m. NE by E of Derby. Area 1,470 acres. Pop. in 1831, 391; in 1851, 380.

STANLEY (King's), a parish in Gloucestershire, 3 m. W by S of Stroud. Area 1,679 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,438; in 1851, 2,095. Woollen cloth factories employ a considerable number of hands.

STANLEY-ST. LEONARDS, a parish in Gloucestershire, 3½ m. WSW of Stroud. Area 1,070 acres. Pop. in 1831, 942; in 1851, 861. The village, in 1686, was almost entirely destroyed by fire. Previously to this event it ranked as a market-town of some importance.

STANLEY-PONTLARGE, a parish in Gloucestershire, 2 m. NW of Winchcombe. Area 960 acres. Pop. in 1831, 62; in 1851, 96.

STANLEY (Port), a settlement on East Falkland island, in S lat. 51° 41' 19", W long. 57° 47' 24". It was formed in 1844 by the removal of Port Louis. Its inner harbour is 4½ m. in length, by a ½ m. in width; and communicates with the outer harbour by a passage of not above 300 yds. in width.

STANLEY-WITH-WRENTHORP, a township in the p. of Wakefield, Yorkshire, 2 m. N of Wakefield. Area 4,345 acres. Pop. in 1851, 7,257.

STANMER, a parish in Sussex, 4 m. NNE of Brighton. Area 1,346 acres. Pop. in 1851, 130.

STANMORE (Great), a parish in Middlesex, 10½ m. NW by W of London. Area 1,441 acres. Pop. in 1801, 722; in 1831, 1,144; in 1851, 1,180. The p. contains many handsome seats and villas. The elevation of its common is such, that the ground-floors of the houses are said to be on a level with the battlements of the tower of Harrow.

STANMORE (*LITTLE*), a parish in Middlesex, 9 m. NW of London. Area 1,552 acres. Pop., including part of the village of Edgeware, in 1851, 811.

STANNERN, or **STONAROW**, a town of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle and 8 m. S of Iglau, at the N extremity of a small lake. Pop. 1,779.

STANNEY (*LITTLE*), a township in the p. of Stoke, co.-palatine of Chester, 5 m. N of Chester. Area 797 acres. Pop. in 1831, 201; in 1851, 177.

STANNINGFIELD, a parish in Suffolk, 5 m. SE by S of St. Edmunds-Bury. Area 1,455 acres. Pop. in 1831, 306; in 1851, 326.

STANNINGLEY, a village, partly within the township of Bramley, and partly within that of Calverley-cum-Farsley, on the high road between Leeds and Bradford, and 5 m. N of Leeds. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the clothing manufacture.

STANNINGTON, a parish in Northumberland, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE of Morpeth, including the hamlet of Bel-lasis. Area 10,093 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,021; in 1851, 1,000. Coal mines exist here in which the greater part of the inhabitants find employment.

STANOVOL, a town and fortress of Russia in Asia, in the prov. and 210 m. W of Omsk. This forms part of the military line of Ishim.

STANOVOL, or **YABLONOI**, a chain of mountains in the NE part of Asiatic Russia, forming part of the great northern chain which crosses the breadth of that continent, in a NE direction from the Mongolian system, and divides the streams which fall into the icy sea from those which run E to the ocean. It receives this name after turning to the N near the source of the Aldan, whence it runs parallel to the gulf of Okhotsk, leaving only a narrow plain intervening. It is of considerable height, and is supposed to continue uninterrupted, though with some diminution of magnitude, to Cape Tchoutchi or Tchukotski, at the NE extremity of Asia. The Aleutian and Fox isles may probably be considered in some degree as a continuation of it; while an important and lofty branch passes into Kamtschatka and the Kurile islands. This chain is supposed to consist chiefly of granite and porphyry, though there are whole mountains composed of green jasper. The whole chain is rich in metallic deposits.

STANSFIELD, a parish in Suffolk, 5 m. N by E of Clare. Area 1,989 acres. Pop. in 1851, 506.—Also a township in the p. of Halifax, Yorkshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by N of Halifax. Area 5,920 acres. Pop. in 1831, 8,262; in 1851, 7,627.

STANSTEAD, a parish in Kent, 9 m. SW by W of Rochester. Area 1,956 acres. Pop. in 1851, 440.—Also a parish in Suffolk, 6 m. ENE of Clare. Area 1,162 acres. Pop. in 1851, 412.

STANSTEAD-ABBOTS, a parish in Hertfordshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE of Hoddesdon, intersected by the river Lea, which is here navigable. Area 2,594 acres. Pop. in 1831, 696; in 1851, 914. The Rye-house, in this parish, is noted in history for a supposed plot in the reign of Charles II. Part of the ancient structure still remains.

STANSTEAD-MOUNTFITCHET, a parish in Essex, 18 m. NW of Chelmsford, intersected by the London and Cambridge railway. Area 4,193 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,560; in 1851, 1,719.

STANTHORNE, a township in the p. of Davenham, co.-palatine of Chester, 1 m. WNW of Middlewich. Area 106 acres. Pop. in 1851, 156.

STANTON, a village of Hunterdown co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., on the N side of Round mountain, 24 m. N by W of Trenton. Pop. in 1850, 400.—Also a village of New Castle co., in the state of Delaware, on Red Clay creek, and on the Phila-

delphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore railroad, 6 m. from Wilmington.

STANTON, a chapelry in the p. of Youlgrave, Derbyshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE of Bakewell. Pop. in 1831, 744; in 1851, 705.—Also a parish in Gloucestershire, 5 m. NE by N of Winchcombe. Area 1,650 acres. Pop. in 1831, 293; in 1851, 307.—Also a township in the p. of Long-Horsley, Northumberland, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. WNW of Morpeth, on the river Pont. Area 2,254 acres. Pop. in 1831, 135; in 1851, 110.—Also a township in the p. of Ellastone, Staffordshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Ashbourn. Pop. in 1851, 397.

STANTON (*LONG*), a parish in Salop, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW of Much-Wenlock. Area 1,837 acres. Pop. 224.

STANTON-ALL-SAINTS, a parish in Suffolk, 9 m. NW of Bury-St.-Edmund's. Area with St. John's 3,254 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,035; in 1851, 1,082.

STANTON-ALL-SAINTS (*LONG*), a parish in Cambridgeshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW by N of Cambridge. Area 885 acres. Pop. in 1831, 428; in 1851, 463.

STANTON-UPON-ARROW, a parish in Herefordshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE by E of Kington. Area 2,925 acres. Pop. in 1831, 396; in 1851, 359.

STANTON-UPON-BARDON, a township in the p. of Thornton, Leicestershire, 9 m. WNW of Leicester. Pop. in 1831, 295; in 1851, 330.

STANTON-Sr.-BERNARD, a parish in Wilts, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by N of Devizes, intersected by the Kennet and Avon canal. Area 1,979 acres. Pop. 349.

STANTON-BY-BRIDGE, a parish in Derbyshire, 6 m. S by E of Derby. Area 1,770 acres. Pop. in 1831 and in 1851, 215.

STANTON-BURY, a parish in Bucks, 3 m. WSW of Newport-Pagnell. Area 750 acres. Pop. 27.

STANTON-BY-DALE, a parish in Derbyshire, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by N of Derby. Area 1,412 acres. Pop. 689.

STANTON-DREW, a parish in Somerset, 6 m. S of Bristol, watered by a branch of the Avon. Area 2,075 acres. Pop. in 1831, 731; in 1851, 592.

STANTON-FITZWARRREN, a parish in Wilts, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Highworth. Area 1,391 acres. Pop. in 1831, 188; in 1851, 183.

STANTON-Sr.-GABRIEL, a parish in Dorset, 4 m. W by S of Bridport. Area 1,242 acres. Pop. 90.

STANTON-HARCOURT, a parish in Oxfordshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE by E of Witney. Area 3,120 acres. Pop. in 1831, 657; in 1851, 699.

STANTON-UPON-HINE-HEATH, a parish in Salop, 5 m. SE by E of Wem, on the river Roden. Area 5,560 acres. Pop. in 1831, 722; in 1851, 646.

STANTON-Sr.-JOHN'S, a parish in Oxford, 5 m. ENE of Oxford. Area 3,290 acres. Pop. 555.

STANTON-LACY, a parish in Salop, 3 m. NNW of Ludlow, on the E bank of the Corve. Area 7,815 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,467; in 1851, 1,556.

STANTON-Sr.-MICHAEL (*LONG*), a parish in Cambridgeshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Cambridge. Area 830 acres. Pop. in 1831, 127; in 1851, 171.

STANTON-AND-NEWHALL, a chapelry in Stapenhill p., Derbyshire. Pop. in 1851, 1,182.

STANTON-PRIOR, a parish in Somerset, 5 m. WSW of Bath. Area 841 acres. Pop. in 1851, 149.

STANTON-Sr.-QUINTIN, a parish in Wilts, 4 m. NNW of Chippenham. Area 1,820 acres. Pop. in 1831, 317; in 1851, 346.

STANTON-STONEY, a parish in Leicestershire, 4 m. ENE of Hinckley. Area 1,750 acres. Pop. in 1831, 549; in 1851, 751.

STANWAY, a parish in Essex, 4 m. W by S of Colchester. Area 3,368 acres. Pop. in 1831, 665; in 1851, 1,723.—Also a parish in Gloucestershire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE by N of Winchcombe. Area 3,390 acres. Pop. in 1831, 401; in 1851, 850.

STANWELL, a parish in Middlesex, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE of Staines. Area 3,963 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,723.

STANWICK, a parish in Northamptonshire, 2½ m. NE by N of Higham-Ferrers. Area 1,830 acres. Pop. in 1831, 503; in 1851, 609.

STANWICK-ST. JOHN, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 7½ m. N by E of Richmond, including the townships of Aldborough, Galdwell, East Layton, and S. Area 6,045 acres. Pop. in 1851, 959.

STANWIX, a parish and village in Cumberland, adjoining Carlisle, and comprising the townships of Cargo or Craghow, Stainton, Etterby, Houghton, Linstock, Rickerby, S., and Tarraby. Area of p., 6,158 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,788; in 1851, 2,276. The v. is beautifully situated on the N bank of the Eden, over which there is a bridge, connecting it with Carlisle.

STANZ, or **STANTZ**, a town of Switzerland, capital of the cant. of Unterwalden, and of the small republic of Nidwald, 8 m. SSE of Lucerne, situated at the foot of a mountain of the same name, at an alt. of 496 yds. above sea-level, and so completely environed by rocks, that for 41 days before and after the winter solstice, the sun is invisible except for a few minutes in the morning. Pop., Cath., 1702. The mountain is covered at the summit with pines, and well-cultivated at the base. Between this mountain and that of Burghenstock, opposite to the gulf of Buochs, are extensive plains. The town of S. is the finest of the Unterwald. In the public square is a statue of Arnold-Winkelried. It has a church, a town-house, an arsenal, a Capuchin convent. The rearing of sheep and manufacture of cheese form the chief objects of local industry.

STAPEL (*SUDEB*), a village of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswig, 7 m. ESE of Friederichstadt, on the r. bank of the Eyder. Pop. 580.

STAPELEY, a township in the p. of Wyburnbury, co. palatine of Chester, 1½ m. SE of Nantwich. Area 1,198 acres. Pop. in 1831, 356; in 1851, 462.

STAPENHILL, a parish in Derbyshire, 1 m. SSE of Burton-upon-Trent, in the line of the Birmingham and Derby railway, including the hamlet of Caldwell, and the chapelry of Stanton and Newhall. Area 4,620 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,604. There are extensive coal mines in this parish.

STAPHORST, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Over-Yssel, cant. and 7 m. NE of Hasselt. Pop. 2,800.

STAPLE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 4 m. NW of Hazebrouck. Pop. 1,050.

STAPLE, a parish in Kent, 8 m. E by S of Canterbury. Area 1,009 acres. Pop. in 1851, 590.

STAPLE-FITZPAINE, a parish in Somersetshire, 5 m. SE by S of Taunton. Area 2,864 acres. Pop. in 1831, 475; in 1851, 267.

STAPLEFORD, a parish in Cambridgeshire, 4 m. SE of Cambridge, crossed by the London and Cambridge railway. Area 1,400 acres. Pop. in 1831, 464; in 1851, 507.—Also a parish in Hertfordshire, 3 m. NNW of Hertford, on the river Beane. Area 1,319 acres. Pop. in 1831, 237; in 1851, 289.—Also a parish in Leicestershire, 4½ m. SE by E of Melton-Mowbray, intersected by the river Eye, and the Melton-Mowbray and Oakham canal. Area 3,960 acres. Pop. in 1831, 185; in 1851, 98. Stapleford-hall, the seat of the Earl of Harborough, which stands in an extensive park in the p., exhibits a fine specimen of the domestic architecture of the 16th cent.—Also a parish in Lincolnshire, 6 m. ENE of Newark, on the W bank of the Witham. Area 2,930 acres. Pop. in 1831, 185; in 1851, 182.—Also a parish in Nottinghamshire, 6 m. WSW of Nottingham. Area 1,450 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,533; in 1851, 1,968.—Also a parish in Wilts, 4 m.

NNW of Wilton, on the river Wiley. Area 2,015 acres. Pop. in 1831, 337; in 1851, 309.

STAPLEFORD-ABBOTS, a parish in Essex, 5 m. SE of Epping. Area 2,331 acres. Pop. 492.

STAPLEFORD-TAWNEY, a parish in Essex, 3½ m. ESE of Epping. Area 1,633 acres. Pop. 333.

STAPLEGROVE, a parish in Somersetshire, 2 m. NW of Taunton, near the Bristol and Exeter railway. Area 1,059 acres. Pop. in 1851, 513.

STAPLEHURST, a parish in Kent, 9 m. SSE of Maidstone, on the line of the South-Eastern railway. Area of p., 5,737 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,484; in 1851, 1,660.—The v. stands on the acclivity of a hill, and is celebrated for the salubrity of its air.

STAPLETON, a village of Richmond co., in the state of New York, U. S., on the NE side of Staaten Island, 7 m. SSW of New York. Pop. in 1840, 400. It has a large seamen's hospital.

STAPLETON, a parish in Cumberland, 9 m. ENE of Longtown, comprising the townships of Belbank, Solport, S., and Trough. Area 11,335 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,397; in 1851, 1,119.—Also a parish in Gloucestershire, 2½ m. NNE of Bristol. Area 2,554 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,715; in 1851, 2,840. There are extensive collieries in this p.; and a spring called the Boiling-well, the waters of which flow up perpendicularly like a boiling cauldron.—Also a chapelry and hamlet in the p. of Barwell, county of Leicester, 3 m. N by E of Hinckley. Area 1,380 acres. Pop. in 1831, 249; in 1851, 239.—Also a parish in Salop, 5½ m. SSW of Shrewsbury. Area 836 acres. Pop. in 1831, 235; in 1851, 253.—Also a township in the ps. of St. John Stanwick and Croft, Yorkshire, 2 m. SW of Darlington, on the Tees. Area 920 acres. Pop. in 1831, 121.—Also a township in the p. of Darrington, Yorkshire, 13 m. SE of Pontefract. Pop. in 1851, 125.

STAPYLTON, a lake of New South Wales, near the junction of a creek of the same name with the Murrumbidgee.

STARA. See *SZTARA*.

STARA-BESHENOVA, O-BESHENYO, or ALT-BESHENOWA, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Torontal, 17 m. N of Nagy-Kikinda, on the r. bank of the Aranka.

STARA-PISTRA, a village of Galicia, in the circle of Sandec, 10 m. SSW of Nowy-Targ, in the midst of mountains, on a small affluent of the Czarny-Dunajec. Pop. 1,400.

STARAIA-ROUSSA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district and 93 m. S of Novgorod, on the Polist. Pop. 5,000. It has extensive salt-works, and possesses an active trade in wood and grain.

STARAPOL. See *MARIANPOL*.

STARASOL, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 12 m. WSW of Sambor, in a plain. Pop. 3,500. It has a Catholic and three united Greek churches.

STARBOG MOUNTAINS, a tract of dreary, moorish upland, in co. Tyrone, commencing in the N vicinity of Ballygawley, and extending 7½ m. NW. Its highest ground, the summit of Shantavny, occurs near the commencement of the tract, and has an alt. of 1,035 ft. above the level of the sea.

STARBRUCK, an island of the Southern ocean, in S lat. 5° 36', and W long. 155° 58' 15'.

STARCROSS, a chapelry in the p. of Kenton, Devon, at the mouth of the Exe, or Topsham harbour, opposite Exmouth, and on the South Devon railway. Pop. 1,300.

STAREVORISOV, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 84 m. SE of Kharkov, and district of Izioum, on the r. bank of the Oskol.

STARGARD, a town of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 14 m. NE of Neu-Strelitz.

Pop. 1,178. It is enclosed by walls, and has five gates, a castle, and a school, and possesses manufactories of cloth, linen, and of pottery, and a dye-work.

STARGARD, or **NEU-STARGARD**, a town of Prussia, capital of the circle of Pyritz and Saazig, in the prov. of Pomerania, regency and 21 m. ESE of Stettin, on the l. bank of the Inha, which is here navigable. Pop. in 1843, 13,060. It is enclosed by walls, and has five gates, three suburbs, three churches, an orphan's asylum, five hospitals, three poor's houses, a gymnasium, and a provincial nursery-garden. It possesses manufactories of cloth, linen, hosiery, hats, tobacco, brandy, black soap, and leather. This town was formerly capital of Ulterior Pomerania. It was taken by the Russians in 1758.

STARGARD, or **STAROGARD**, a circle and town of Prussia, in the prov. of West Prussia, and regency of Danzig. The circle comprises 201 sq. m. Pop. 26,879. The town is 27 m. S of Danzig, on the r. bank of the Ferse. Pop. in 1843, 4,176. It is enclosed by walls, and has a suburb, a Lutheran, and two Catholic churches, a school, a Catholic and a Lutheran hospital. It contains distilleries of brandy, and several breweries and tanneries.

STARIA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Rumeilia, sanj. and 39 m. SW of Monastir.

STARI-MAIDAN, or **MODEN**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, in the sanj. and 33 m. W of Bagna Louka, on the Maidanskipodoc. Pop. 700. In its vicinity are important iron-mines.

STARINKI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district and 36 m. E of Minsk.

STAR ISLAND, or **PIC-DE-L'ETOILE**, an island of the South Pacific, in the archipelago of the New Hebrides, in S lat. 14° 29', and E long. 168° 9'. It was discovered in 1606 by Guiro, and was named by him Nuestra-Senhora-de-la-Luz.

STARITZA, a town of Russia in Europe, capital of a district in the gov. and 48 m. WSW of Tver, at the confluence of a river of the same name with the Volga, which is here crossed by a draw-bridge. Pop. 3,500. It has seven churches, a convent, and two almshouses. It has an active trade in corn, and in its vicinity is a quarry of fine free-stone. The origin of this town is unknown. It is said to have belonged for a long period to the principality of Tver, and that it was united in 1375 to the grand-duchy of Moscow. In 1570 it was joined to the crown of Russia.

STARI-VUKOVAR. See **VUKOVAR** (O).

STARK, a county near the W part of the state of Illinois, U. S., comprising an area of 289 sq. m., intersected by Spoon river. The surface is undulating, and the soil highly productive. Pop. in 1840, 1,573; in 1850, 3,710. Its capital is Toulon.—Also a county in the NW part of the state of Indiana, comprising an area of 432 sq. m., drained by Kankakee river, and intersected by the New Albany and Salem extension, the Logans port and Chicago, and the Fort Wayne and Chicago railway. Pop. in 1840, 149; in 1850, 557. Its capital is Knox.—Also a county in the NE part of the state of Ohio, comprising an area of 587 sq. m., generally level, drained by Tuscarawas and its affluents, and intersected by the Ohio and Pennsylvania, the Cleveland and Pittsburg railroads, and by the Ohio and the Canton Branch canals. Pop. in 1840, 34,653; in 1850, 39,878. Its capital is Canton.—Also a township of Coos co., in the state of New Hampshire, on the S side of Upper Ammonoosuc river, and on the Atlantic and St. Lawrence railroad. Pop. 418.

STARKEY, a township of Yates co., in the state of New York, U. S., on the W side of Seneca lake. The surface is elevated, and is drained by affluents

of the lake. It is intersected by the Canandagua railroad. Pop. in 1840, 2,426; in 1850, 2,675.

STARKS, a township of Somerset co., in the state of Maine, U. S., on Sandy river, near its entrance into the Kennebec. Pop. in 1840, 1,559; in 1850, 1,446.—Also a township of Herkimer co., in the state of New York, 12 m. SE of Herkimer, drained by Otsquaga creek. Pop. in 1840, 349.

STARKEBOROUGH, a township of Addison co., in the state of Vermont, U. S., 23 m. W of Montpelier, drained by Lewis creek and Huntingdon river. Pop. in 1840, 1,263; in 1850, 1,400.

STARKSTADT, or **STARKOW**, a market town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle and 27 m. NE of Königgrätz, at the foot of the Sudetes, in a valley on the Erlitz. Pop. 842. It has a castle, and possesses manufactories of linen.

STARKVILLE, a village of Lee co., in the state of Georgia, U. S., on the W side of Muckalee creek.—Also a village of Oktibbeha co., in the state of Mississippi.

STARNBERG, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, 15 m. SW of Munich, at the N extremity of lake Wurm. Pop. 400. It has a castle.

STAROBIELSK, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 180 m. S of Voronej, on the l. bank of the Aïdar.

STAROBIN, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 96 m. S of Minsk, and district of Sloutsk.

STARQCHESMINSK, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 90 m. ESE of Kazan, and district of Tchistopoli.

STARODOUB, a district and town of Russia, in the prov. of Tchernigov. The town is 108 m. NE of Tchernigov, on the Babintza, an affluent of the Vablia. Pop. 4,000. It has several copper-foundries and tanneries, and carries on an active trade in corn, brandy, grain, lint, hemp, and masts.

STAROE-UKRIPLÉNIE, or **TRAKTIR**, in some maps 'Old Fort,' a position on the W coast of the Crimea, nearly in the centre of Kalamita bay, about 30 m. direct distance N by E of Sebastopol, 16 m. SSE of Eupatoria, and 25 m. W by N of Simferopol, in N lat. 45° 2'. In the campaign of 1854, the allied forces, consisting of 23,600 French, 6,000 Turks, and 27,000 English, landed above and below this point between the 14th and 16th of September; on the 19th commenced their march towards Sebastopol; and on the 20th stormed the entrenched camp of the Russian army on the heights of the Alma, and forced the passage of that river. A correspondent of the *Times* thus describes the point at which the English portion of the armament disembarked: "The place selected for our landing is a low strip of beach and shingle, cast up by the violence of the surf, and forming a sort of causeway between the sea and a stagnant salt-water lake, one of those remarkable deposits of brackish water so frequent along this shore of the Crimea, and which abound close to our present quarters. The lake [Lake Kamishli] is about 1 m. long and a ½ m. broad, and when we first arrived its borders and surface were frequented by vast flocks of wild fowl. There is another sheet to the S of us, and there is another [Lake Sasik] to the N, between our camp and Eupatoria. The causeway is not more than 200 yds. broad, and it leads, at the r. or S extremity of the lake, by a gentle ascent, to an irregular table-land or plateau of trifling elevation, dotted with tumuli or barrows such as are seen in several parts of England, and extending to the base of the very remarkable chain called from their shape the Tent mountains. Towards the sea this plateau presents a precipitous face of red clay and sandstone, varying in height from 100 to 150 ft. and it terminates by a descent

almost to the sea-level, at the distance of nearly 2 m. from the shores of the lake. Thence towards the S there is a low sandy beach, with a fringe of shingle raised by the action of the waves above the level of the land, and saving it from inundation. This low coast runs as far as the eye can reach, till it is lost beneath the base of the mountain-ranges over Sebastopol. The country inland, visible from the decks of our ships, is covered with cattle, with grain in stack, with farm-houses, and seems capable of producing enormous quantities of live stock and fodder. The stubble fields are now covered with wild lavender, southernwood, and other fragrant shrubs, which the troops are busily collecting for fuel, and which fill the air with an aromatic perfume. The French portion of the armament landed at a point about 2 m. farther S.

STAROGRAD. See **STARGARD**.

STAROGRIGHOREVSKAIA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of the Don Cossacks, and district of the Don, 12 m. E of Perekopaskaia.

STAROL or **STARATA**, a Russian adjective signifying 'old.' Names, of which it forms a prefix, are to be sought for in the following word.

STAROSELE, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 36 m. NNW of Mohilev, and district of Kopy.

STAROSOT, a town of Austria, in Galicia, in the regency of Lemberg and circle of Sambor. Pop. 1,065. It has a saline spring, and one of petroleum.

STARR, a township of Hooking co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 47 m. SE of Columbus, drained by the head waters of Raccoon river, and intersected on the NE by Hooking river and canal. It is hilly but fertile. Pop. in 1850, 1,045.

STARSTON, a parish in Norfolk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Harleston. Area 2,244 acres. Pop. in 1851, 485.

STARTFORTH, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 1 m. WSW of Barnard-Castle. Area 3,060 acres. Pop. in 1801, 336; in 1831, 632; in 1851, 828.

START-POINT, the termination of a narrow peninsula which extends $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. eastward from the NE corner of the island of Sandy in Orkney. It bears a lighthouse situated in N lat. $59^{\circ} 20'$, W long. $2^{\circ} 34'$; the Sand-head of Stronsay is 15 m. SW of it, and the tower of North Ronaldshay lighthouse, 8 m. NNE $\frac{1}{2}$ E.—Also a promontory on the coast of Devonshire, with a lighthouse in N lat. $50^{\circ} 13' 24''$, W long. $3^{\circ} 38'$.

STARUCCA, a village of Wayne co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 124 m. NE of Harrisburg, near a creek of the same name, an affluent of the Susquehanna, which gives its name to a viaduct of the Erie railroad, a fine structure, consisting of 18 arches, with spans of 50 ft., 110 ft. in height, and presenting a total length of 1,200 ft.

STARVE-GUT BAY, an indentation of the SW coast of Jamaica, in the p. of St. Elizabeth, extending between a headland of the same name, on the SE and Parotte point, by which it is separated from Black River bay, in N lat. $17^{\circ} 55'$, and W long. $77^{\circ} 50'$.

STARY-BUDJU. See **BUDE**.

STARY-GICZIN. See **TISCHENT** (ALT).

STARZ, a town of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle and 29 m. NNW of Znaim. Pop. 700.

STARZIN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Danzig, to the NW of Putzig. Pop. 200.

STASFURTH, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, in the regency and 21 m. S of Magdeburg, and circle of Kalbe, on the r. bank of the Bode, by which it is separated from Alt-Stasfurth. Pop. 1,700. It is enclosed by walls, and has an hospital and several tanneries.

STASIDA, two small islands of Turkey in Asia, in the group of the Sporades, to the NW of the is-

land of Scarpanto, in N lat. $35^{\circ} 53' 20''$, and E long. $26^{\circ} 50' 40''$.

STASZOW, a town of Poland, in the wojwodie and obwodie, and 29 m. WSW of Sandomir, on the l. bank of the Czarna. Pop. 3,983, of whom 1,558 are Jews. It is enclosed by walls, and has a suburb, a Lutheran, and three Catholic churches. It has manufactories of woollen and linen fabrics, and of hosiery, and several copper works.

STAT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Wavne. Pop. 230.

STATEN ISLAND, an island of the state of New York, U. S., 12 m. SW of the city of that name, and forming the co. of Richmond. It is 14 m. in length, and from 4 m. to 8 m. wide, and is divided into 4 townships. Its highest summit, Richmond-hill, has an alt. of 307 ft. above sea-level. It is level towards the S, and is generally well-cultivated.—The New York quarantine station is situated on its NE point.

STATEN ISLAND, an island off the SE coast of Tierra-del-Fuego, from which it is separated by the straits of Le Maire. It is 34 m. in length from E to W, and 9 m. in extreme breadth. The surface is hilly and precipitous, being in fact a cluster of lofty hills separated by narrow ravines; in several parts it is deeply intersected by bays. The soil is loose and boggy, and there are several lakes in the interior. The climate is remarkably humid, but eminently uniform. The geological structure consists of quartz, mica, clay slate, and micaceous slate. The vegetation is chiefly composed of beautiful evergreen plants. The shores abound in seals, sea-elephants, and otters.—The harbours are all, with one exception, on its N side. See *Foster's Narrative*, vol. ii. App.

STATESVILLE, a village of Iredell co., in the state of North Carolina, U. S., 115 m. W of Columbia. Pop. in 1840, 220.

STATFOLD, a parish in Stafford, 3 m. NE of Tamworth. Area 450 acres. Pop. in 1851, 38.

STATHERN, a parish in Leicestershire, 9 m. N by E of Melton-Mowbray, intersected by the Grantham canal. Area 1,420 acres. Pop. in 1851, 620.

STATION-PEAK, or **UDE-YOUANG**, a summit of Australia Felix, in the co. of Grant and p. of Wurdil-Yowang. It has an alt. of 1,370 ft. above sea-level, and commands a prospect of great extent.

STAUBACH, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, on the Acha, in the presidial of Traunstein. It has manufactories of nails and of fire-arms.

STAUBBACH, or **PLETSCHBACH**, a magnificent cascade of Switzerland, in the cant. and 36 m. SE of Berne, in the valley of Lauterbrunnen. It has a fall of 850 ft., and discharges itself into the Lutschine-Blanche, an affluent of Lake Brienz.

STAUFBERG, a parish of Sweden, in the cant. of Aargau, district and 1 m. SW of Lenzburg, on the l. bank of the Aa. Pop. 2,153.

STAUFEN, a town of the grand-duchy of Baden, capital of a bail, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, 11 m. SSW of Friburg, on the r. bank of the Neumagen. Pop. 1,838. It has four churches, a convent, and a hermitage, an hospital, and institution for deaf mutes, and possesses a fulling, a tobacco, and several saw-mills, manufactories of needles, and several tanneries and dye-works. Wine is cultivated in the environs. In the vicinity are the ruins of the fortress of Staufen. Pop. of bail, 9,600.—Also a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Swabia, 11 m. W of Immenstadt. Pop. 544.

STAUFENBERG, a town of the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. of Upper Hesse, bail. and 6 m. NNE of Geisen, on a height, the foot of which

is bathed by the Lahn. Pop. 537. It has the ruins of a fortress.

STAUFFENBERG, a mountain of Electoral Hesse, in the prov. of Lower Hesse, and circle of Hof-Geismar. It forms one of the principal summits of the Reinhardswald.

STAUGHTON (GREAT), a parish in Huntingdonshire, 3 m. SE of Kimbolton, consisting of two divisions, North-side and South-side. Area 5,940 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,191; in 1851, 1,316.

STAUGHTON (LITTLE), a parish in Bedfordshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE of Kimbolton. Area 1,660 acres. Pop. in 1801, 272; in 1831, 455; in 1851, 521.

STAUNTON, a township of Miami co., in the state of Ohio, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 1,220.—Also a village of Macoupin co., in the state of Illinois, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of Kahokia creek.—Also a village of Augusta co., in the state of Virginia, 116 m. WNW of Richmond, on Lewis creek, and on the Virginia Central railroad, by which it is connected with the Potomac and James' rivers. Pop. in 1840, 2,500; in 1850, 2,200.—Also a village of Fayette co., in the state of Ohio, 33 m. SW of Columbus. Pop. in 1850, 87.

STAUNTON-AND-STREATHAM, a township in the p. of Gainsford, co.-palatine of Durham, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE of Barnard-Castle. Area 2,907 acres. Pop. in 1831, 324; in 1851, 344.

STAUNTON, a parish in Nottinghamshire, 7 m. S of Newark. Area 2,375 acres. Pop. in 1851, 173.—Also a parish in Worcestershire, 9 m. WSW of Tewkesbury. Area 1,447 acres. Pop. in 1831, 348; in 1851, 559.

STAUNTON-HARROLD, a township in the p. of Breedon, co. of Leicester, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Pop. in 1831, 342; in 1851, 326. Coal, iron, limestone, and lead occur here.

STAUNTON-UPON-WYE, a parish in Herefordshire, 9 m. WNW of Hereford. Area 2,320 acres. Pop. in 1831, 544; in 1851, 586.

STAUROSZYN, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Masovie, obwod and near Kalisch. Pop. 1,350.

STAUTICHEM, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and department of Guaremont. Pop. 208.

STAVANGER, a town and port of Norway, capital of a bail of the same name, in the diocese and 108 m. NW of Christiansand, at the head of a small bay, on the SW side of the Bukke-fiord, in N lat. $58^{\circ} 58' 20''$, and E long. $5^{\circ} 56' 30''$. It has a fine church erected in 1013, an hospital, a communal school, a custom-house, and on a height in the centre of the town a lighthouse. Its trade, which is considerable, consists chiefly in planks, salt fish, and skins. Pottery is its chief article of manufacture. The harbour is good. Pop. of bail, 60,000. This town was almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1686.

STAVELE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, and arrond. of Furnes. Pop. of dep. 1,181. The village is 10 m. S of Furnes, near the r. bank of the Yser.

STAVELEY, a parish in Derbyshire, 4 m. NE by E of Chesterfield, watered by the Rother, and crossed by the Chesterfield canal, and the Derby and Leeds railway. Area 10,442 acres. Pop. in 1801, 2,205; in 1831, 2,926; in 1851, 4,064. There are valuable mines of coal and iron-stone in the parish, which includes the chapelry of Great Barlow.—Also a chapelry in the p. of Cartmel, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 9 m. NE of Ulverstone. Area 2,480 acres. Pop. in 1831, 326; in 1851, 399.—Also a parish in the W. of Yorkshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW by S of Boroughbridge. Area 1,240 acres. Pop. in 1851, 348.

STAVELEY (OVER), a chapelry in the p. of Kirkby-Kendal, Westmoreland, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW of

Kendal. Pop. in 1831, 412; in 1851, 732. This chapelry, situated on the W bank of the river Kent, contains several woollen and bobbin manufactories.

STAVELOT, a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and arrond. of Verviers. Pop. of dep. 3,800. The town is 25 m. SE of Liege, in a deep valley, on the r. bank of the Amblève. Pop. 2,148. It is noted for its leather, and has manufactories of cloth and glue. This town owes its foundation to a monastery erected in 651, by Sigebert, king of Austrasia.

STAVENHAGEN, a bailiarge and town of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Pop. of bail. 2,957. The town is 32 m. ESE of Gustrow. Pop. 1,200. It has distilleries of brandy, and several factories.

STAVERTON, a parish in Devon, 3 m. NNW of Totness, bounded on the S by the river Dart. Area 5,356 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,055; in 1851, 1,052.—Also a parish in Gloucestershire, 5 m. NE of Gloucester, in the line of the Cheltenham railway. Area 720 acres. Pop. in 1831, 245; in 1851, 278.—Also a parish in Northamptonshire, 2 m. WSW of Daventry. Area 2,240 acres. Pop. in 1831, 475; in 1851, 478.—Also a chapelry in the parish of Trowbridge, Wilts, 2 m. N by W of Trowbridge, on the S bank of the Avon.

STAVICHTCHE, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 48 m. W of Kiev.

STAVIGNIES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Oise, cant. and 6 m. WNW of Beauvais. Pop. 750. It has manufactories of earthenware.

STAVOERN. See **FREDERIKSVOERN**.

STAVOREN, or **STAVEREN**, a town of Holland, at the SW extremity of the prov. of Friseland, cant. and 5 m. SW of Hindelopen, on the Zuiderzee, in the midst of rich pasture fields. Pop. 2,000. It is well-built, and has a Latin school, and boat-building docks. It returns a member to the provincial states. This town was formerly the largest in Friseland, and was the residence of the ancient sovereigns of that country. One of these, Odilbade VI., about the year 339, surrounded it with walls and ditches. Previous to its port becoming choked with sand, it carried on an active trade. It suffered extensively in common with other parts of Holland from the great storm of 1825.

STAVROPOL, a town of Russia in Europe, capital of a district of the same name, and of the prov. of the Caucasus, 1,200 m. SSE of St. Petersburg, and 300 m. NW of Tiflis, on the l. bank of the Tashla, an affluent of the Kalaus, in a fertile locality. Pop. in 1833, 5,015. Its streets are spacious and well-laid out. It has three churches, four schools, and extensive magazines, and possesses several tanneries, and manufactories of soap. The surrounding forests abound with game.—Also a town, capital of a district in the prov. and 75 m. SSE of Simbirsk, on the l. bank of the Volga. Pop. 3,038. The centre of the town forms a kind of citadel, consisting of an enclosure of palisades flanked with towers, and garnished with a battery, and containing two churches, the governors' houses, the judiciary courts, dwellings for the Kalpuck chiefs, salt, and provision stores, shops, and a school. A little above this fortress are several streets of the most miserable description, built of wood, inhabited chiefly by soldiers and Cossacks. Below is a suburb occupied by the commercial portion of the pop. This town was built in 1737 for the Kalmucks who had embraced the Christian religion. With the exception of a few chiefs, none of that people are now to be found within its walls, although they are to be found in numbers forming a total of 14,000 in the surrounding district.

STAVROS, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanj. and 40 m. E of Salonica, on the gulf of Contessa or Orphano, 2 m. SE of the embouchure of the Betchik. It is noted as the birth-place of Aristotle.

STAW, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Warsaw, obwod and 14 m. ESE of Kalisch. Pop. 500.

STAWELL, a chapelry in the p. of Moorlinch, Somersetshire, 5 m. NE by E of Bridgewater. Area 973 acres. Pop. in 1831, 214; in 1851, 211.

STAWISZKI, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Augustow, obwod and 16 m. NNE of Lomza. Pop. 1,975. It is well-built, and has two churches.

STAWKOW. See **SCHLACKENWALD**.

STAWLEY, a parish in Somersetshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW of Wiveliscombe. Area 830 acres. Pop. 187.

STAXTON, a township in the p. of Willerby, Yorkshire, 14 m. N of Great Driffeld. Area 1,640 acres. Pop. in 1831, 260; in 1851, 274.

STAYLEY, a township in the p. of Mottram, co.-palatine of Chester, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Staley-Bridge, in the line of the Huddersfield canal. Area 2,760 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,440; in 1851, 4,579.

STAZZEMA, a village of the grand-duchy of Tuscany, prov. and 48 m. WNW of Florence, and vicariat of Pietra-Santa, on the Mulema and Cardoso. Pop. 900. It has a marble quarry.

STCHARA, or **CHARA**, a river of Russia in Europe, which takes its rise in the gov. of Grodno, in the district of Novogrodek; runs S; enters the gov. of Minsk; and after running for some distance along the confines of that gov., and receiving the outlet of Lake Vititski, re-enters the gov. of Grodno; bends first W, then NW; passes Slonim, and unites with the Niemen at Jakontevtsi. This river, which has a total course of about 150 m., is connected by Lake Vititski and the Oginsky canal with the Jasiolda, an affluent of the Pripet and Dnieper, and thus forms a continuous line of communication between the Baltic and Black sea.

STCHEDRINSK, or **CHEDRINSK**, a village of Russia in Europe, in the prov. of the Caucasus, circle and 54 m. WSW of Kizliar, on the l. bank of the Terek, opposite the mouth of the Sunja.

STCLELINSKOE, a lake of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Riazan, and district of Zarsk, near the l. bank of the Oka, with which it is connected by two small streams.

STCHIGROUI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 102 m. E of Grodno, and district of Novogrodek.

STCHOUTSCHIN, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 39 m. ESE of Grodno, and district of Lida.

STEAN, a parish in Northamptonshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Brackley. Area 1,360 acres. Pop. 30.

STEBBING, a parish in Essex, 3 m. NE by E of Dunmow. Area 4,301 acres. Pop. 1,398.

STECKBORN, a bezirk or bail., and town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Thurgau, 9 m. NNE of Trauenfeld, on the Unter-see. Pop. 2,205. It has manufactories of pottery and of lace, and several tanneries. The vine and hemp are cultivated in the environs.

STECKEN, or **STOKV**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 33 m. SSE of Czeslau, near a small pond. Pop. 360.

STECKENITZ, a river of Germany, which has its source in the duchy of Lauenburg, to the SE of Molln, and joins the Trave at Moisling. This river is connected by means of a canal of the same name with the Delvenau, an affluent of the Elbe, and thus forms a line of communication between the Baltic and the North sea. The canal is about 60 m. in length, and has a descent to the Baltic of 62 ft.,

and towards the Elbe of $45\frac{1}{2}$ ft.—Also a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle and 3 m. ESE of Saatz, on the r. bank of the Eger, at the confluence of the Goldbach. It has a castle, and is noted for its mineral waters.

STEDHAM, a parish in Sussex, 2 m. WNW of Midhurst, on the river Rother. Area 2,249 acres. Pop. in 1831, 494; in 1851, 533.

STEDTFELD, a village of the grand-duchy of Saxe-Weimar, bail. and 3 m. WNW of Eisenach.

STEEGH, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, dep. of Baelen. Pop. 375.

STEEL'S PRAIRIE, an extensive sandy plain, on the W part of Davies's co., in the state of Indiana, U. S., 79 m. SW of Indianapolis. It comprises about 1,000 acres, all in a state of cultivation, and is intersected by Prairie creek. On its S border is a village named Steele. Pop. in 1850, 450.

STEELE, or **STEYLE**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 21 m. NE of Dusseldorf, and circle of Essen, on the r. bank of the Ruhr. Pop. 1,728. It has a glass-work. Coal is wrought in the environs.

STELEN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, and dep. of Gheel. Pop. 482.

STEENBECQUE, or **STENNEBECQUE**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 5 m. SSW of Hazebrouck. Pop. 2,144.

STEENBEKE, **PUTTSTRAET**, **PIERKESTRAET**, or **BUSEGEM**, and **LINDE**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and dep. of Velsicque-Ruddershove. Pop. 779.

STEENBERGE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Bottelaere. Pop. 150.

STEENBERGEN, a fortress of Holland, in the prov. of North Brabant, arrond. and 22 m. W of Breda, on a canal, near its termination in the Roozendael-Vliet. Pop. 4,200.—Also a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Allenrode-Wever. Pop. 134.

STEENBRUGGE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, and dep. of Oostcamp. Pop. 190.—Also a commune in the same prov., and dep. of St. Michel. Pop. 240.

STEENDEREN, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Gelderlands, arrond. and 6 m. S of Zutphen, near the r. bank of the Yssel. Pop. 2,000.

STEENE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, and arrond. of Bruges. Pop. of dep., 467; of com., 165.—Also a commune in the prov. of East Flanders, and dep. of St. Marie-Horebeke. Pop. 157.

STEENHOUT (**VRECKEM**), a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and dep. of Denderwindeke. Pop. 228.

STEENHUYZE-**WYNHUYZE**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and arrond. of Audenarde. Pop. 1,977.

STEENKERKE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, and arrond. of Furnes. Pop. 714.

STEENKERKE, **STEINKERKE**, or **STENNEKERQUE**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and arrond. of Mons. Pop. of dep., 1,118. The village is 15 m. NNE of Mons, on the l. bank of the Senne. It has manufactories of linen, several bleacheries, a paper and a flour-mill, and several breweries. It is noted for the victory gained by the French, under Marshal Luxembourg, over William III. of England, in 1692.

STEENNESTRAET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, dep. of Lichtaert. Pop. 249.

STEEN-PLAAT, a port on the W coast of the island of Gololo, one of the Molucca islands, in N lat. $1^{\circ} 20'$, and E long. $127^{\circ} 20'$.

STEENSTRAET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and dep. of Marie-Laethem. Pop. 188.

STEEN-SUNDOE, a small island of the North sea, on the W coast of Norway, and bail. of North Bergenshus, in N lat. $61^{\circ} 4'$, and E long. $4^{\circ} 49'$.

STEENTGEN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and dep. of Lede. Pop. 167.

STEENUFFEL, a departement and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and arrond. of Brussels. Pop. 1,649.

STEENVOORDE, or **STENNEWORDE**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Nord, and arrond. of Hazebrouck. The cant. comprises 9 com. Pop. in 1831, 14,438; in 1846, 14,443. The town is 8 m. N of Hazebrouck, near the l. bank of the Penne. Pop. in 1846, 3,982. It has manufactures of printed calicoes, linen, tape, hats, pottery, tiles and bricks, several tanneries, an oil-mill, several breweries, and a spring mill. Its trade consists chiefly in cattle, butter, hops, tape, and thread. Hops of fine quality are cultivated in the environs. The rearing of cattle and bees forms also an important branch of local industry.

STEENWEG, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and dep. of Leeuwegem. Pop. 203.—Also a commune in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Nukerke. Pop. 236.—Also a commune in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Wesemael. Pop. 155.

STEENWERKE, or **STENNEWERQUE**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 4 m. SE of Bailleul, near the l. bank of the Meterbecque. Pop. in 1846, 4,761.

STEENWYK, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Over-Yssel, 20 m. N of Zwolle, on the Aa. Pop. 2,480. It is well-built, and carries on an active trade in grain, cattle, butter, and meat. Iron and agates are found in the environs. This town was unsuccessfully besieged by the Count de-Meurs in 1522, and again in 1581 by the Count of Rennenberg. In 1582 it fell into the hands of the Spaniards, who retained it till 1592, when they were expelled by Prince Maurice. It was afterwards fortified.

STEEP, a parish in Southamptonshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW of Petersfield. Area 5,259 acres. Pop. 870.

STEEPHEAD, an island of Bass' strait, to the W of Burran Island, and about 6 m. NNW of Mac-dai Point, the NW extremity of Van Diemen's Land, in S lat. $40^{\circ} 37' 30''$, and E long. $144^{\circ} 32' 30''$.

STEEP-HOLM, a rock in the Bristol channel, belonging to the co. of Somerset, 10 m. SSE of Cardiff. It rises perpendicularly out of the sea to the height of 400 ft.; and is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in circumf. It is inaccessible except by two narrow passages rising from the beach on its NE and SW sides.

STEEPING (GREAT), a parish in Lincolnshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. ESE of Spilsby. Area 1,724 acres. Pop. 343.

STEEPING (LITTLE), a parish in Lincolnshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Spilsby. Area 1,490 acres. Pop. 326.

STEEPLE, a parish in Dorset, 5 m. SSW of Wareham. Area 3,362 acres. Pop. in 1831, 237; in 1851, 270.—Also a parish in Essex, 6 m. ESE of Maldon, on the river Blackwater. Area 3,434 acres. Pop. in 1831, 497; in 1851, 547.

STEEPLETON-PRESTON, an extra-parochial chapelry in Dorset, 4 m. NNW of Blandford-Forum. Area 773 acres. Pop. in 1831, 36; in 1851, 44.

STEERNE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, and dep. of Wielsbeke. Pop. 263.

STEERT (VANMARCKE), a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, and dep. of Marcke. Pop. 225.

STEETEN, a village of the duchy of Nassau, in the bail. of Runkel. In its vicinity are quarries of white and red marble.

STEETON-WITH-EASBURN, a township in the p. of Kildwick, Yorkshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE by S of Skipton. Area 2,043 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,289.

STEFANO (SANTO), a town of Austria, in Dalmatia, in the circle and 21 m. SSW of Cattaro, on a rock which advances into the Adriatic, and which is connected with the continent by only a narrow neck of land. Pop. 500. The town is enclosed by walls, and has a powder magazine; but it is commanded by an adjacent mountain, and is scantily supplied with fresh water. It contains the ruins of a fortress, in which the inhabitants took refuge during the incursions of the Montenegrins and Turks. Olives are extensively cultivated in the environs.—Also a town of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 9 m. S of Frosinone. Pop. 1,060.—Also a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra, district and 15 m. E of Aquila, on a high mountain. Pop. 400. It has two churches.—Also a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Principato-Ultra, district and 17 m. W of S. Angelo-di-Lombardi, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. 1,360. It has four churches.—Also an island of the Mediterranean, to the SE of the strait of Bonifacio, near the N coast of Sardinia, to the S of the island of Maddalena, and NNW of Cape dell' Orso. It is nearly 3 m. in diameter from NE to SW, and has deeply indented coasts. It affords excellent pasturage, and grain is cultivated in some parts by the Corsican shepherds, by whom it is inhabited.—Also a village of Sicily, in the prov. and 88 m. WSW of Messina, and district of Mistretta, near the Tyrrhenian sea. Pop. 3,000. It is situated in a pleasant, but at some seasons, unhealthy locality, and is regularly built.—Also a fort of the grand-duchy of Tuscany, in the prov. of Sienna, podesteria and 5 m. ESE of Orbitello, on the N coast of the peninsula of Mont Argentaro, in N lat. $42^{\circ} 25' 40''$, E long. $1^{\circ} 8' 15''$.

STEFANO-D'AVETO (SANTO), a town of Sardinia, capital of a mandemento, in the div. and 29 m. ENE of Genoa and prov. of Chiavari, on a mountain, near the sources of the Taro and Aveto.

STEFANO-BELBO (SANTO), a town of Sardinia, capital of a mandemento, in the div. of Coni, prov. and 17 m. ESE of Alba, on the r. bank of the Belbo. Pop. 3,200. It has an abbey.

STEFANO-AL-MAKE (SANTO), a town of Sardinia, capital of a mandemento, in the div. of Nice, prov. and 7 m. ENE of San-Remo, on the gulf of Genoa. Pop. 900.

STEFANO-DI-NIZZA (SANTO), a village of Sardinia, capital of a mandemento, in the div. and prov. and 44 m. NNW of Nice, near the r. bank of the Tinca. Pop. 1,600.

STEFANO-ROERO (SANTO), a village of Sardinia, in the div. of Coni, prov. and 8 m. NW of Alma, on a hill. Pop. 2,000.

STEGE, a small port of Denmark, on the N side of the island of Moen, 48 m. SSW of Copenhagen. Pop. 1,800.

STEGEBORG, a town of Sweden, with a well frequented harbour, 9 m. N of Calmar.

STEGEN, an island off the NV coast of Norway, in N lat. 68° , separated from the Loffoden group by West-fiord. Pop. 1,800.

STEGOPOLIS, a village of Albania, in the sanj. of Avlona, 15 m. NW of Delviniki.

STEIG, a village of Baden, 12 m. ESE of Freiburg. Pop. 500.

STEIERMARK. See **STYRIA**.

STEIGE, a village of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, 12 m. NW of Schelestadt. Pop. 1,100.

STEIGERBERG, a town of Hanover, on the Weser, 31 m. WNW of Hanover. Pop. 800.

STEIGERWALD, a mountainous and woody tract of Bavaria, lying along the l. bank of the Maine, to the E of the principality of Wurzburg, and stretching 40 m. in a SSW and NNE direction.

STEIN, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Schaffhausen, on the Rhine, where it issues from the lake of Zell, 13 m. W of Constanx. Pop. 1,469.

—Also a village of the cant. of Appenzell, in the district of Sitter. Pop. 1,666.—Also a village of the cant. of Aargau, 6 m. E of Rheinfelden. Pop. 375.

—Also a town of Lower Austria, on the l. bank of the Danube, joined to the village of Mautern, on the opposite side of the river, by a long wooden bridge, 37 m. WNW of Vienna, and a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Krems. Pop. 1,700.—Also a town of Baden, 9 m. ESE of Carlsruhe. Pop. 1,200.

STEIN, or **KAMNIG**, a village of Austrian Illyria, in Carinthia, on the Freistritz, an affluent of the Drave, 14 m. N of Laybach. Pop. 1,100.

STEIN-AM-ANGER, or **SZOMBATHELY**, a town of Hungary, on the river Gunz, 68 m. SSE of Vienna, pleasantly situated in the midst of a plain. It is poorly and irregularly built; but is a bishop's see. The cathedral, the episcopal palace, the seminary, and the meeting place of the diets of the county of Eisenburg, form a square, which in its neatness exhibits a striking contrast to the rest of the town. The inhabitants, 3,800 in number, are, chiefly Catholics. The town was the ancient *Sabaria*, which held the second rank among the Roman colonies in Illyria.

STEIN-AM-KIRCHEN, a town of Austria, 53 m. W of Vienna.

STEIN-AM-RITTEN, a village of the Tyrol, 18 m. N of Brixen.

STEIN-SCHONAU, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. Pop. 2,200. It has manufactories of beautiful glass.

STEINA, a village of Hanover, in the principality of Grubenhagen, 6 m. ESE of Scharzfels.

STEINACH, a small river of the duchy of Saxe-Coburg, which falls into the Maine, after a S course of 30 m.—Also a small river of Wurtemberg, which passes by Pudingon, and joins the Neckar.—Also a village of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, on the stream of the same name, 25 m. NW of Coburg. Pop. 2,000.

STEINAU, a fortified town of Prussian Silesia, near the Oder, 23 m. SE of Gros-Glogau, and 34 m. NW of Breslau. Pop. 2,600. It has woollen and linen factories.

STEINAU-AN-DER-STRASS, a town of Hesse-Cassel, in the co. of Hanau, 16 m. SW of Fulda. Pop. 2,750. It has soap-works and paper-mills.

STEINBACH, a town of Hesse-Cassel, in the lordship of Schmalcalden, 5 m. E of Schmalcalden. Pop. 2,660. There are iron-works here.—Also a town of Germany, in the principality of Saxe-Meiningen, bail. of Altenstein. Pop. 1,600.—Also a town of Baden, 9 m. SW of the town of Baden. Pop. 1,700.—Also a village of Upper Austria, on the r. bank of the Steyer, 6 m. S of Steyer.—Also a village of Prussian Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, near Muhlheim. In the neighbourhood are mines of iron, lead, and copper.—Also a village of France, in the dep. of Haut-Rhin, cant. and 1 m. NW of Cernay. Pop. 2,500.

STEINBERG, a hill of Silesia, in the co. of Glatz, with a fort which defends a pass into Bohemia.—Also a mountain of Switzerland, on the common frontier of Berne and Uri, alt. 7,965 ft. above sea-level.—Also a mountain of Hanover, in the gov. of Hildesheim, 6 m. from Minden.

STEINBOURG, a village of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, 3 m. NE of Saverne.

STEINBUHEL, a village of Austrian Illyria, 1 m. S of Ratmannsdorf, with extensive iron-works.

STEINEN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 3 m. NW of Schwytz. Pop. 1,570.

STEINENSTADT, a village of Baden, in the bail. and 4 m. SW of Mullheim. Pop. 600.

STEINFELD, a town of Illyria, near the l. bank of the Drave, 7 m. SW of Sachsenburg.—Also a village of Oldenberg, 9 m. SSW of Vechte.

STEINFURT, or **BURG-STEINFURT**, a town of Prussian Westphalia, on the river Ahe or Aa, 17 m. NW of Munster, the chief place of a lordship belonging to the counts of Bentheim, but surrounded by the principality of Munster. Pop. 2,200.—Also a town of Prussian Westphalia, 11 m. SSE of Munster. Pop. 850.

STEINHAGEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, in the reg. of Minden, 5 m. W of Bielefeld, at the foot of the Teutoburgerwald.

STEINHEIM, a town of Prussian Westphalia, in the reg. of Minden, on the l. bank of the Emmer, 13 m. NNE of Paderborn. Pop. 1,900.—Also a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, on the l. bank of the Maine, 11 m. E of Frankfurt. Pop. 1,200.—Also a small town of Wurtemberg, 14 m. N by E of Stutgard, on the r. bank of the Muhr. Pop. 1,200.

STEINHUDE-SEE, a lake of Germany, in the co. of Schaumburg-Lippe, 15 m. WNW of Hanover. It is about 5 m. in length, and 3 m. in breadth, and on an average 16 ft. in depth. It contains an island, with a small fort called Wilhelmstein. Its environs on the N are marshy. There is a small town of the same name on the SE shore, 16 m. WNW of Hanover. Pop. 900.

STEINITZ, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 22 m. ESE of Brunn. Pop. 1,490.

STEINKIRCHEN, a village of Hanover, in the duchy of Bremen, 10 m. SE of Stade, near the l. bank of the Luhe, an affluent of the Elbe.

STEINMAUERN, a village of Baden, in the bail. and 4 m. N of Rastadt. Pop. 1,000.

STEINSCHONAW, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 24 m. NE of Leitmeritz, on the Kamnitz. Pop. 1,200.

STEINSEIFEN, a village of Prussian Silesia, in the reg. and 34 m. SSW of Liegnitz. Pop. 1,200.

STEINWIESEN, a village of Bavaria, in the principality of Bamberg, on the l. bank of the Rodach, 7 m. NE of Kronach. Pop. 1,000.

STEBORN, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bail. and of a circle, in the cant. of Thurgau, 10 m. W of Constanx, and on the N bank of the lake of that name. Pop. 1,640, of whom about 195 are Catholics. In the vicinity is a convent. Pop. of bail. 9,900.

STEKENE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders and arrond. of Termonde. Pop. of dep. 5,242. The village is 13 m. N of Termonde, near a canal of the same name, which extends between Ghent and Hulst. Pop. 2,308.

STELLA, a township in the p. of Ryton, co. palatine of Durham, 6 m. WNW of Gateshead, intersected by the Carlisle and Newcastle railway, and watered by the Tyne, which is navigable to the village. Area 319 acres. Pop. in 1851, 565.

STELLA, a river of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. of Udino. It has its source near S. Daniello; runs S; and after a course of about 45 m., throws itself into the Adriatic, at Port Lignano, 5 m. NE of the embouchure of the Tagliamento. Its principal affluent is the Cormer, which it receives on the l. It is navigable to Palazzolo.

STELLATA, a fortress of the Papal states, in

the legation, and 14 m. NW of Ferrara, on the r. bank of the Po.

STELLENBOSCH, a district and town of South Africa, in the western division of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope. The district is bounded on the N and W by the district of the Cape; on the E by the district of Tulbagh or Worcester; and on the S by the Atlantic. It has a total length of about 110 m., and varies from 20 to 40 m. in breadth. Pop. in 1849, 4,950, of whom 1,950 were whites. Its principal river is the Great Berg, which forms a large part of the W and the N boundary of the district. It is noted for its wine.—The town is 24 m. E of Cape Town. Pop. 1,200. It has a fine square planted with trees, and intersected by several streams, the banks of which are also bordered with trees; its vicinity to the mountains, and the prevalence of SE winds, render the heat of the climate in January and February intense. The surrounding country is covered with vineyards and fruit-trees, and is studded with fine country seats. The mountains form a fine back-ground, and are of such an alt. that for several days in winter their summits appear capped with snow. The town was founded by Governor Van-der-Stell in 1670.

STELLING, a parish in Kent, 6 m. S by W of Canterbury. Area 1,325 acres. Pop. in 1851, 333.

STELLO (MONTE), a mountain of Corsica, in N lat. 42° 47', E long. 9° 24', having an alt. of 709 toises = 1,511 yds. above sea-level.

STELVIO (PA-S OP), a celebrated pass in the Rhetian Alps, leading from the Tyrol into Lombardy. Setting out from the baths of Bormio, the first part of the road is carried along the foot of a bare mountain of rock, on one side; and of a deep ravine or chasm on the other, at the bottom of which the Adda rushes along with considerable impetuosity. The road, though steep, is generally good and even; in some parts it passes through tunnels of considerable length cut through the projecting rock. In one or two places these tunnels are built of masonry, and covered with wooden roofs sloping with the same declivity as the side of the mountain at the foot of which they are built. The intention of these is the preservation of the road against the fall of masses of snow or avalanches of rocks, which, by rolling over the roof, are thrown forward and precipitated into the gulf below. The highest summit of the pass is marked by a granite column, through which passes the boundary line that divides Lombardy, and Switzerland also, from the Tyrol. Mr. Brockedon estimates the alt. of the pass at 9,190 ft. above sea-level. Murray's *Hand-book* sets it down at 9,270 ft. Both are certainly wrong, says Mr. Barrow, with regard to the line of perpetual snow: Murray stating it at 800 ft. only below the summit, and Brockedon at 780 ft.; whereas the curve of perpetual congelation in 46° of latitude is 7,250 ft., consequently that line will be at 1,940 ft. below the pass; and the fact is, that in the hottest part of summer snow surrounded it on all sides. The view that bursts upon the sight on reaching the summit of the pass is superior, says Mr. Barrow, "to that of any Alpine scenery I have witnessed—the Simplon, the St. Gothard, the Splügen, bearing no comparison with it. A succession of peaked rocks, rising one above another as far as the eye can reach, whose dark masses are seen protruding from the pure white glittering snow, and the frowning glaciers suspended from their sides, the varied hues which clouds and sunshine alternately impart,—the magnificent mountain of the Ortler-Spitz, towering above all the rest, and crowning the head of the valley with its peaked summit, just rising to a height of not less than 14,400 ft. above the level of the sea,—all these grouped together in one cluster, as it were, present to the mind of the spectator a picture of grandeur and sublimity, that no time can efface, and no description, either with pen or pencil, convey." After descending into the plains of Prad, the road joins that to Innsbruck.—*Tour in the Tyrol*.

STELZEN, a village of Saxe-Meiningen, in the bail. and 7 m. N of Schalkau, near the source of the Itz, and at the foot of the Bless.

STEMBERG, a town of Belgium, in the prov. and 15 m. ESE of Liege. Pop. 1,800. It has manufactories of woollens.

STEMOE, an islet off the W coast of Norway, in N lat. 61°.

STENAU, a group of hamlets in Hanover, in the gov. and 22 m. WNW of Stade.

STENAY, a town of France, in the dep. of Meuse, 21 m. NNW of Verdun, on the r. bank of the Meuse.

Pop. 3,600. It has large iron works, and is a fortified place.

STENCZICZ, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, 20 m. E of Radom.

STENDAL, or **STENDEL**, a town of Prussia, formerly the cap. of the Old Mark of Brandenburg, now included in the reg. of Magdeburg, situated in a plain on the river Uchte, 31 m. NNW of Brandenburg. Pop. 6,500. It has manufactories of woollens, leather, and tobacco. The town is old, and suffered greatly from fire in 1575, 1680, and 1687. Winkelmann, the well known writer on antiquities, was a native of this place.

STENHUYSE, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, cant. and 6 m. ENE of Nederbrakel. Pop. 1,500.

STENIGOT, a parish in Lincolnshire, 6 m. SW by W of Louth. Area 1,321 acres. Pop. 92.

STENNESS, a parish in the Mainland of Orkney. Pop. in 1841, 583; in 1851, 635. It is united with Firth.—It contains a lake of the same name, nearly bisected by a peninsula on the W side, of which the S division is 3½ m. in length, and has a tidal communication with the sea so narrow as to be spanned by a bridge. The N division is connected with the E end of the former by a strait that may at any time be forded, and which is crossed by a low mound of stones with openings for the passage of the tide; it extends 4½ m. in length, and is 6 or 7 furl. in mean breadth.—The Druidical monument called 'the Standing Stones of Stenness,' is second in its class only to the famous monument of Stonehenge. These stones once consisted of two distinct clusters, a semicircle, and a circle, respectively on the SE and the NW sides of the strait which connects the two divisions of the lake. The stones consist of the common schist of the country, and are hoarily covered with long lichens.

STENOSA, an island of the Grecian archipelago, one of the Central Cyclades, in N lat. 37° 5'. It is about 10 m. in circumf. Its only inhabitants are a few goat-herds and their flocks.

STENSZEWO, a village of Prussian Poland, 12 m. SW of Posen. Pop. 800.

STENTON, a parish in Haddingtonshire, consisting of four detached parts, skirting on the Lammermoor acclivities. Presmennan lake, in this p., formed by the construction of a strong dam or breastwork between the hill-screens of a ravine, is a fine sheet of water. The hills which are richly wooded, come down in steep and high banks upon the margin of the water, and sweep along in sinuous parallels, so as to render the configuration of the lake serpentine. The village of S. stands 3½ m. SE of East Linton. Pop. of p. in 1831, 686; in 1851, 719.

STENUFFEL, a village of Belgium, in S. Brabant, cant. and 4 m. NNW of Wolwerthem.

STEPAN, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Volhynia, 46 m. N of Rovno, on the l. bank of the Gorin.

STEP-ASIDE, a village in the p. of Kilgobbin, co. Dublin, 2½ m. SSE of Dundrum.

STEPENTITZ, a river of Prussia, which flows past Perleberg, and joins the Elbe at Wittenberg.—Also a river of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg, which rises in a lake to the W of Schwerin, and joins the Trave, near its entrance into the Baltic, after a course of 34 m.

STEPENITZ (Gross), a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 18 m. N of Stettin, near the embouchure of the Guben. Pop. 1,500.

STEPHANESTI, a town of Moldavia, at the conflux of the Pruth and the Bascheu, 40 m. N of Jassy.

STEPHANO (SANTO), or **LIZANA**, a river of Albania, which rises to the SE of Tyran, and flows

into the Adriatic at a point 9 m. NW of Durazzo, after a course of 30 m.—Also a village of Turkey, in the sanj. of Gallipoli, 6 m. WSW of Constantinople.

STEPHENS (CAPE), a cape on the NW coast of America, in N lat. $63^{\circ} 33'$.

STEPHENS (POINT), a cape on the E coast of New Holland, in S lat. $33^{\circ} 41'$.

STEPHENS (ST.), a parish in Cornwall, 1 m. SW of Saltash. Area, including the borough of S., 6,901 acres. Pop., exclusive of S., in 1831, 1,455; in 1851, 2,998.—Also a parish in Hertfordshire, 1 m. SSW of St. Albans, watered by the Colne. Area 8,140 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,746; in 1851, 1,802.

STEPHENS-IN-BRANNEL (SAINT), a parish in Cornwall, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. WNW of St. Austell, on the river Fal. Area 9,002 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,477; in 1851, 2,711. A species of fine clay, extensively used in the porcelain manufactories of Staffordshire and Wales, is wrought in this p.

STEPHEN'S-WITH-NEWPORT (SAINT), a parish in Cornwall, 1 m. NNW of Launceston, included within the boundaries of the par. borough of Launceston. Area 3,905 acres. Pop. in 1851, 934.

STEPHEN'S ISLAND, an island on the NW coast of North America, in N lat. $54^{\circ} 11'$, 10 m. to the N of Pitt's archipelago. It is 30 m. in length. On its NW side a range of innumerable rocky islets and rocks extends for about a league and a half, and occupies a space of about 2 m. in width.—Also a small island in the NW part of Cook's straits, in New Zealand, in S lat. $40^{\circ} 36'$.—Also an island in Torres strait, N of Darnley's island.—Also one of the Aleutian islands, in N lat. $56^{\circ} 10'$.

STEPHEN'S ISLANDS, two small islands in the Eastern seas, in S lat. $0^{\circ} 22'$, discovered by Carteret in 1767. They had a green pleasant appearance, and were well-covered with trees. They run about NW by W, and SE by E: one is about 3 m. long, and the other about 6 m. The passage between them appeared to be about 2 m. broad. They are surrounded with extensive reefs.

STEPHEN'S PASSAGE, a strait which divides Admiralty island from the W coast of North America. Its general direction is nearly N along the E shore of Admiralty island. At Point Salisbury, on the continental shore, it divides into two branches; one of which, running in a NW direction, along the NE shore of Admiralty island, is separated into two channels by Douglas's island, and communicating with Chatham's strait and Cross sound, leads to the ocean. The other takes a NE direction from Point Salisbury about 13 m. The shores at its termination spread out to E and W, and form a basin about a league broad, and two across. The adjacent region is composed of a lofty range of frozen mountains, whose sides, almost perpendicular, are formed entirely of rock, excepting a narrow strip close to the water side, where a few dwarf pine-trees find sufficient soil to vegetate in.

STEPHEN'S PORT, a village of Breckenridge co., in Ohio, U. S., on the Ohio, 91 m. W by S of Frankfort.

STEPHENSON, a county in the N of Illinois, U. S. Area 586 sq. m. Pop. in 1850, 11,666. Its cap. is Freeport. It is intersected by the Gallena and Chicago railway.

STEPHENTOWN, a township and village of Rensselaer co., in New York, U. S., 19 m. E by S of Albany. Pop. in 1850, 2,622.

STEPINGLEY, a parish in Bedfordshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Ampthill. Area 1,060 acres. Pop. 404.

STEPNEY, a parish in the eastern suburbs of the metropolis, in the Tower division of the hund. of

Ossulstone, Middlesex, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of St. Paul's cathedral. This still extensive p. once comprehended the parishes of Stratford-le-Bow, Whitechapel, Limehouse, Wapping, Shadwell, Ratcliffe-highway, Christ-church, Spitalfields, and Bethnal-green, besides the hamlets of Mile-end, new and old, Poplar chapel and Blackwall, and Ratcliffe: Poplar has since been made a separate p., and Stepney again divided into districts. *Area 812 acres. Pop. in 1801, 24,060; in 1831, 67,872; in 1851, 80,128. The Regent's canal joins the Thames in this p., which like Limehouse, Poplar, and other eastern districts of the metropolis, is chiefly inhabited by sea-faring people, or by those engaged in the building or fitting out of vessels. See articles **LIMEHOUSE**, **POP-LAR**, **LONDON**, &c.

STERDYN, a village of Poland, in the obwodie and 28 m. NNE of Siedlec. Pop. 360.

STERLING, a township of Lamoille co., in the state of Vermont, U. S., 24 m. NE of Burlington. It contains one of the highest summits of the Greene range, is generally mountainous, and is watered by affluents of Lamoille and Onion rivers. Pop. in 1840, 143.—Also a township of Worcester co., in the state of Massachusetts, 47 m. W by N of Boston. It is hilly, but fertile, and is watered by Still river. It is intersected by the Fitchburg and Worcester railroad, which, 2 m. below, joins the Worcester and Nashua line. Pop. in 1840, 1,647; in 1850, 1,800.—Also a township of Windham co., in the state of Connecticut, 45 m. E by S of Hartford, watered by branches of Moosup river. Pop. in 1840, 1,099; in 1850, 1,205. It contains a curious cavern named Devil's Den.—Also a township of Cayuga co., in the state of New York, 161 m. WNW of Albany, bounded on the N by Lake Ontario, and on the NW by Little Sodus bay of that lake, and intersected by Sodus creek. The surface is level, and the soil chiefly sandy loam. Pop. in 1840, 2,533; in 1850, 2,808.—Also a township of the state of Pennsylvania, 101 m. NE of Harrisburg. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by Waullenpanpack creek and its tributaries, and Lehigh river. Pop. in 1840, 808; in 1850, about 1,000.—Also a township in the N part of Brown co., in the state of Ohio. Pop. in 1840, 608.—Also a township of Macomb co., in the state of Michigan. Pop. 677.

STERLITAMASK, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Orenburg, at the confluence of the rivers Sterla and Belaia, 74 m. S by E of Ufa. It is the depot of the salt made from the lake of Iletzk.

STERMIZZA, a town of Austrian Dalmatia, in the circle of Zara, near the source of the Bourazza. Pop. 1,100.

STERNAZIA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Otranto, 12 m. SSE of Lecce. Pop. 1,200.

STERNBERG, a town of Austria, in Moravia, 13 m. NNE of Olmutz. Pop. 8,000. It is well-built, with large houses, wide streets, and a spacious square. Its inhabitants are employed chiefly in manufacturing woollen, linen, and canvas. The vicinity is famous for the production of cherries.—Also a town of Bohemia, 30 m. SE of Prague, on the l. bank of the Sazawa.—Also a town of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in the principality of Wenden, near a small lake, 18 m. SE of Wismar. Pop. 1,200. It was, alternately with Malchin, the place of assembly for the diets of the grand-duchy.—Also a town of the Prussian prov. of Brandenburg, 23 m. SE of Custrin. Pop. 1,400.

STERNENBURG, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 7 m. ENE of Zurich. Pop. 1,342.

STERNFIELD, a parish in Suffolk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by E of Saxmundham. Area 1,105 acres. Pop. in 1831, 203; in 1851, 712.

STERT, a tithing in Wilts, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Devizes. Area 638 acres. Pop. in 1851, 198.

STERZINGEN, a town of the Tyrol, on the r. bank of the Eisach, 10 m. NW of Brixen. Pop. 1,200. It has a manufacture of sword-blades, and some trade in wine.

STETCHWORTH, a parish in Cambridgeshire, 12 m. E of Cambridge. Area 2,824 acres. Pop. in 1831, 545; in 1851, 660.

STETSON, a township and village of Penobscot co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 53 m. NE of Augusta. Pop. in 1840, 616; in 1850, 885.

STETTEN-AM-KALTENMARKT, a village in Baden, 6 m. NW of Sigmaringen.

STETTEN-IM-REMSTHAL, a town of Württemberg, 3 m. E of Stuttgart. Pop. 1,900.

STETTEN-UNTERM-HEUCHELBERG, a village of Württemberg, 11 m. W by S of Heilbronn, on the Leinbach. Pop. 1,000.

STETTIN, a town and port of the Prussian states, the capital of Pomerania, situated about 60 m. from the Baltic, and 76 m. NNE of Berlin, on an eminence on the l. bank of the Oder, which is divided here into four streams. Opposite to it, and connected by a long bridge over the main stream, is the large suburb called Lastadie. Including its three suburbs, S. contained in 1816, 26,000; in 1849, 47,200, part of whom are descendants of French Protestant refugees. It is a place of strength, and is walled. It has five gates and five squares. Of the public buildings the principal are the castle, the royal castle, the arsenal, the barracks, the hospitals, the exchange, the theatre, the public library, five Protestant and one Roman Catholic church. The majority of the inhabitants are Lutherans; and there is here an academical gymnasium, with several professors, an observatory, and several minor educational establishments, besides a school of navigation. The manufactures comprise woollens, linens, cotton, leather, soap, tobacco, and ships' anchors. There are also numerous breweries, and sugar refineries, and extensive ship and boat-building yards. S. is the great outlet for the manufactures of Silesia, and the import of colonial goods and foreign fabrics required by that prov. as well as by Berlin and other towns in Brandenburg. The chief drawback on its commercial prosperity is the difficulty of navigating the Oder, vessels drawing more than 12 ft. water being obliged to stop at Swinemunde, a small town at the mouth of the branch of the Oder called the Swine, and distant from the town 39 m. by a channel of intricate navigation. In 1848, 1,196 vessels = 190,665 tons arrived at Swinemunde; in 1852, 1,665 = 280,773 tons. Of the exports, the leading articles are linen, corn, brandy, and timber; of the imports, coffee, salt, iron, coal, sugar, cotton, dye-woods, and wine. S. fell on 29th October 1806 into the hands of the French, and was garrisoned by them after their retreat from Russia in 1812, but obliged to capitulate in October 1813. The adjoining country, called formerly the duchy of Stettin, was ceded to Sweden by the peace of Westphalia, but seized by the Prussians in the latter years of Charles XII.—The regency or government of Stettin comprises the middle part of Pomerania, from the river Peene, eastwards to a few miles beyond the Bega. Its area is computed at 6,625 sq. m., and its pop. in 1849 at 562,127, chiefly Protestants. It is divided into the following 12 circles, viz. Randow, Anclam, Demmin, Usedom-Wollin, Greiffenhagen, Pyritz, Ucker-münde, Saatzig, Naugard-Daber, Kammen, and Blucher, Greiffenberg, Randow. See article POMERANIA.

STETTIN (NEU), a town of Pomerania, in the gov. of Coslin, 41 m. S by E of Coslin, and 14 m. S

by W. of Baldenburg. Pop. 4,150. It has manufactories of woollens and linens, and of hats, leather, and brandy.

STETTINER-HAFF, or **POMMERSCHE-HAFF**, a large lake or lagune of Prussia, into which the Oder spreads itself, about 15 m. below Stettin, and which communicates with the Baltic by a channel called the Swine, which may be regarded as the principal mouth of the Oder. It is nearly 30 m. in length from E to W, and 13 m. in greatest breadth. Its area has been estimated at 180 sq. m. It is in few places above 18 ft. in depth. On the E side it sends off a stream called the Dievenow to the Baltic; on the W it communicates with the Achterwasser, another lagune lying between it and the Baltic.

STEBUBEN, a county of the state of New York, U. S., skirted on the E by Seneca lake, and on the S by Pennsylvania, and drained by the Tioga and Conhocton. Area 1,400 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 46,138; in 1850, 63,771. Its cap. is Bath.—Also a co. in the NE of the state of Indiana. Area 324 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 2,578; in 1850, 6,104. Its cap. is Angola.—Also a township in Washington co., in Maine, 119 m. E of Augusta. Pop. in 1840, 844; in 1850, 1,122. It has several good harbours on Narraganset bay.—Also a township of Oneida co., New York, 101 m. WNW of Albany. Pop. in 1840, 1,993; in 1850, 1,744.—Also a village in Huron co., in Ohio, 87 m. N by E of Columbus.

STEBUBENVILLE, the capital of Jefferson co., Ohio, U. S., situated on the Ohio, 141 m. ENE of Columbus, and 30 m. above Wheeling. It is a flourishing town, and regularly laid out. Pop. in 1840, 5,203; in 1850, 7,224. Woollen and cotton goods are manufactured here, and there are iron and brass foundries and copperas works.

STEVENAGE, a parish and market-town in Hertfordshire, 31 m. N by W of London. Area 4,434 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,859; in 1851, 2,118. The town consists of one large street, with two or three smaller ones. Straw-plait is manufactured here.

STEVENSBURG, a town of Culpepper co., Virginia, U. S., 91 m. NW of Richmond.

STEVENSTON, a parish on the coast of Cunningham, Ayrshire. Superficial extent about $6\frac{1}{2}$ sq. m. Coal-mines and limestone-quarries are extensive, and contribute primely to the employment of the pop. and the prosperity of the district. Ironstone exists between the coal strata, but in a comparatively thin seam. Pop. of p. in 1801, 2,146; in 1831, 3,544; in 1851, 3,811.—The village of S. is 1 m. NE of Saltcoats, and has a pop. of about 2,000, chiefly cotton-weavers and colliers.

STEVENSVILLE, a village of King and Queen co., Virginia, U. S., 48 m. NE of Richmond.

STEVENSWAERT. See STEPHENSWOED.

STEVENTON, a parish in Berks, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW of Abingdon, in the line of the Great Western railway, which has a principal station here. Area 2,382 acres. Pop. in 1831, 691; in 1851, 978.—Also a parish in Hants, 6 m. E of Whitchurch, intersected by the Great Western railway. Area 2,190 acres. Pop. in 1831, 197; in 1851, 187.

STEVINGTON, a parish in Bedfordshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. WNW of Bedford, on the river Ouse. Area 1,950 acres. Pop. in 1831, 500; in 1851, 586.

STEWART, a county on the N side of Tennessee, U. S. Area 575 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 8,587; in 1850, 9,719. Its cap. is Dover.—Also a co. in the W of Georgia. Area 682 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 12,933; in 1850, 16,027. Its cap. is Simplin.

STEWART (PORT), a harbour on the W coast of North America, in N lat. $55^{\circ} 58'$. It is about a $\frac{1}{2}$ league in length, and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth, and is from 6 to 9 fath. deep.

STEWARTFIELD, a considerable village in the p. of Old Deer, in Aberdeenshire, 3 m. from the post-town of Mintlaw.

STEWARTON, a village on the W side of Lochryan, in the p. of Kirkcolum, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Stranraer, Wigtonshire. Pop. 430.

STEWARTON, a parish and town in Cunningham, Ayrshire, bounded on the N by Renfrewshire, and on the S by Kilmaurs and Dregghorn. Area about 10,145 acres. Pop. in 1801, 2,657; in 1831, 4,503; in 1851, 4,572.—The thriving manufacturing town of S. stands on the r. bank of the Annock, 2 m. SSE of Dunlop, and 18 m. SW of Glasgow. The stream which washes it makes, just when abreast of the town, a semicircular sweep of a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. along the chord; and is spanned by three bridges, respectively at the ends and in the middle of the sweep. S. may vie with any town of its size in the west of Scotland for regularity, beauty, and general attractions. Its prosperity has nearly all been connected with the woollen manufacture. The making of tartan and other woollen bonnets has very long been carried on; the making of regimental caps and bonnets, in particular, has been a staple manufacture. Upwards of 400 persons, residing principally in the localities called Townhead, Darlington, and Kirkford, construct the fabrics in their own houses, and are aided by public mills whose chief departments are simply the carding and the spinning of the wool. Pop. in 1833, 2,969; of whom 735 resided in the suburbs, and 2,234 in the town.

STEWART'S ISLANDS, a cluster of small islands in the S. Pacific, in S lat. $8^{\circ} 31'$, E long. $163^{\circ} 18'$, discovered by Hunter in 1791. They are five in number, low, and of no great extent.

STEWARTSTOWN, a market-town in the p. of Donagherry, co. Tyrone, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. WNW of Lough Neagh, and 6 m. NNE of Dungannon. It has a neat and cheerful appearance, and is a well-built and thriving place. Pop. in 1831, 1,010; in 1851, 1,022.

STEWARTSTOWN, a township of Cook co., New Hampshire, U. S., on the Connecticut, 40 m. N of Lancaster. Pop. in 1840, 630; in 1850, 747.

STEWKLEY, a parish in Bucks, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by S of Winslow. Area 4,330 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,053; in 1851, 1,432. The church presents a fine specimen of Anglo-Norman architecture.

STEWTON, a parish in Lincolnshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of Louth. Area 971 acres. Pop. in 1851, 79.

STEYER, a town of Upper Austria, the chief place of the circle of the Traun, situated 19 m. SE of Linz, in N lat. $48^{\circ} 4'$, at the confluence of the rivers Steyer and Ens, which separate the town from two suburbs, with each of which it is connected by a bridge. Pop. 11,000. It is a neat place, and well-built houses, with pleasant gardens, and a number of country seats in the environs, impress a stranger with the idea of comfort on the part of its inhabitants. There are three good squares, a town-house, barracks, a theatre, and several hospitals. The town has some manufacturing establishments of cottons and woollens; but those of iron and cutlery wares are the principal. There is also a large establishment for manufacturing fire-arms on account of government. Among the principal articles of cutlery made here are knives and forks, kitchen utensils of all kinds, sword blades, reaping-hooks, and scythes.

STEYER, a river of Upper Austria, which rises among the mountains of Styria; flows NNE, traversing the circle of the Traun; passes the town of Steyer, where it is joined by the Ens; and after a course of 45 m. falls into the Danube.

STEYERBERG, a town of Hanover, 9 m. SW of Nienburg. Pop. 780.

STEYERECK, a town of Upper Austria, near the Danube, 4 m. below Linz, opposite the confluence of the Traun.

STEYNING, a parish and disfranchised borough in Sussex, 20 m. ENE of Chichester. Area of p. 3,333 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,174; in 1831, 1,436; in 1851, 1,464. The church, which presents a beautiful specimen of Saxon or early Norman architecture, is of great antiquity.—The town is situated at the foot of a hill, about 1 m. W of the river Adur, and consists chiefly of two spacious streets. The principal traffic is in cattle, for which there is a fortnightly market held on Monday. S. formerly sent 2 members to parliament, but was disfranchised by the reform act. It is a polling-place in the election of members for the western division of the county.

STEZYCA, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Podlachia, obwod and 38 m. SW of Lukow, on the r. bank of the Vistula. Pop. 580.

STIZZANO, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and district and 3 m. S of Bergamo. Pop. 2,000.

STIA, a market-town of Tuscany, in the prov. and 32 m. E of Florence, at the confluence of the Arno and Staggia. Pop. in 1843, 1,434. It has manufactories of woollen fabrics.

STIBBARD, a parish in Norfolk, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. ESE of Fakenham. Area 1,468 acres. Pop. in 1851, 388.

STICKFORD, a parish in Lincolnshire, 5 m. SW of Spilsby. Area 670 acres. Pop. in 1851, 427.

STICKHAUSEN, a village of Hanover, in the principality of Ostfriesland, to the E of Leer. Pop. 200.

STICKILLEN, a parish in co. Louth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of Ardee. Area 1,361 acres. Pop. in 1851, 275.

STICKLESTADT, a hamlet of Norway, in the dio. of Drontheim and bail. of North Drontheim. It has a church. King Oluf died here in 1050.

STICKNEY, an island of S. Australia, in Spencer gulf, in Sir Joseph Banks' group, in S lat. $34^{\circ} 41'$, E long. $136^{\circ} 15'$.

STICKNEY, a parish in Lincolnshire, 9 m. N by E of Boston. Area 4,220 acres. Pop. in 1851, 917.

STIECHOWITZ, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle and 16 m. S of Beraun, on the l. bank of the Moldau, at the confluence of the Koczababach. It has numerous powder-mills. Gold is found in the environs.

STIEGE, a market-town of Brunswick, in the district of Blankenburg, on the Hassel, 2 m. SE of Hasselfelde. Pop. 1,130. It has several breweries, and carries on an active trade in wood and charcoal.

STIENKA, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle of Prashin, 9 m. SW of Pisek, on the l. bank of the Wottawa. Pop. 779. It has a castle.

STIENS, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Friesland, cant. and 5 m. NNW of Leeuwarden. Pop. 1,400.

STIENTA, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. of Polesina, district and 3 m. WNW of Occhiobello, on the l. bank of the Po. Pop. 1,850.

STIEPANOW, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle and 21 m. S of Kaurzim, on a plateau. Pop. 710.—Also a town of Moravia, in the circle and 26 m. NNW of Brünn, on the r. bank of the Schwarza. Pop. 270. In the vicinity is an iron mine.

STIEPEL, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, regency and 39 m. W of Arensburg, and circle of Bochum, near the r. bank of the Ruhr. Pop. 450. It has manufactories of woollen fabrics.

STIEPOKL, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen. It has a fine saw-mill, a quarry of serpentine, and several mineral springs.

STIERNE-OERNE, a group of islets in the

North sea, near the W coast of Norway, in the Bukke-fjord, in N lat. $59^{\circ} 15'$, E long. $5^{\circ} 51'$.

STIERNESUND, a strait of Norway, in the dio. of Nordland, formed by the Arctic ocean, between the islands of Avaloe and Sieland, to the S of Hammerfest. It is 15 m. in length from NW to SE, and 3 m. in medium breadth.

STIERNHOLM, a gulf of the Baltic, on the coast of Sweden, in the prefecture of Nykoeping.

STIERNOE, a small island of the North sea, at the entrance of the Skager-rack, on the S coast of Norway, in the bail of Christiansand, in N lat. $57^{\circ} 58'$, E long. $7^{\circ} 33'$.

STIFFE, a village of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra, district and 13 m. E of Aquila, and cant. of St. Demetrio, at the foot of a steep mountain, near the r. bank of the Aterno. Pop. 80.

STIFFKEY, a parish in Norfolk, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of Wells, watered by the river Stiffkey. Area 3,912 acres. Pop. in 1831, 460; in 1851, 520.

STIFFORD, a parish in Essex, 18 m. SSW of Chelmsford. Area 1,602 acres. Pop. in 1851, 320.

STIGDAL, a parish of Norway, in the dio. of Aggershuus, and bail. of Buskerud, 51 m. WNW of Christiania. Pop. 4,457.

STIGFORS, a cataract of Sweden, in the prefecture of Stora-Kopparberg, and haerad of Nedan-Siljan. It is formed by the Siljan, and has a descent of 180 ft.

STIGLIANO, a village of the Papal states, in the comarca and 30 m. NW of Rome. It has thermal baths. This village is the *Aque Apollinares* of the ancients.—Also a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Basilicata, district and 30 m. SW of Matera, on a height. Pop. 4,200. It was in the time of the Goths a fortress of great strength. It has a church, three chapels, and two convents; and carries on an active-trade in wine, oil, and cattle.

STIGNANO, a village of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra, district and 20 m. NE of Gerace, and cant. of Stilo, on a mountain. Pop. 1,400. It is noted as the birth-place of T. Campanella.

STILA, a village of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of the Taurida, in the Crimea, district and 24 m. S of Simferopol. It is noted for its manufacture of, and trade in wooden-ware, and in two-wheeled Tartar carriages.

STILFSERJOCH. See STIELVIO (PASS OF).

STILI, a market-town of Greece, in the Morea, in the dio. of Cynuria, on the E coast of the gulf of Napoli.

STILL, a village of France, in the dep. of the Bas-Rhin, cant. and 5 m. W of Molsheim, in a valley of the Vosges, on a small affluent of the Bruche. Pop. 1,190.

STILLFRIED, a town of the arch-duchy of Austria, in the lower circle of the Manhartsberg, near the r. bank of the March, 29 m. NE of Vienna.

STILLHORN, a village of Hanover, in the gov. and 23 m. NNW of Lüneburg, on an island of the Elbe. Pop. 1,280.

STILLINGFLEET, a parish partly in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 7 m. S by W of York, on the Ouse, comprising the townships of Acaster Selby, Kelfield, and S. with Moreby. Area 6,022 acres. Pop. 1,024.

STILLINGTON, a parish locally in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 10 m. N by W of York. Area 2,013 acres. Pop. in 1831, 717; in 1851, 788.

STILLO (CAPE), a headland of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the sanj. of Delvino, opposite the island of Corfu.

STILLORGAN, a parish containing a village of the same name, in co. Dublin. Area 639 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,145; in 1851, 1,558. The village of

S. stands on the road from Dublin to Cabinteely, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Blackrock. Pop. in 1851, 562.

STILLWATER, a township of Saratoga county, in the state of New York, U. S., 22 m. N of Albany, on the W side of Hudson's river, drained by Anthony's kill and other streams, and intersected by the Champlain canal. In its N part are Bemus heights. Pop. in 1840, 2,733; in 1850, 2,966.—Also a township of Sussex co., in the state of New Jersey, 77 m. N of Trenton. It has a hilly surface, especially in the NW, and is drained by Paulinskill creek. The soil is chiefly calcareous loam and slate. Pop. in 1840, 1,476.—Also a village of Tuscarawas co., in the state of Ohio, on the N side of a stream of the same name, an affluent of the Tuscarawas, and 90 m. ENE of Columbus. It has extensive salt-springs.

STILO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra, in the district and 22 m. NE of Gerace, near the r. bank of the Stillaro, which, 7 m. to the SE, throws itself into the Ionian sea, a little to the N of Cape Stilo. Pop. 3,000. It has three churches and a convent. It is noted as the birth-place of M. Polito, Gregorace, and Vigliaroli. In the vicinity are mines of iron, lead, and copper, and a government foundry. This town, the *Consulium* of the Romans, was founded by the Ansoni, and became one of the most important in Calabria. It was destroyed by the Saracens, and its bishopric transferred to Squillacce. It was rebuilt, but was again overthrown in 1783 by an earthquake.

STILTON, a parish in Huntingdonshire, 13 m. NNW of Huntingdon. Area 1,620 acres. Pop. in 1831, 793; in 1851, 800. It gives name to a peculiar kind of cheese, highly celebrated, and not unfrequently called English Parmesan. The greater part, however, of the cheese sold under the name of Stilton, is made in Leicestershire, 20 m. from hence.

STINCHCOMBE, a parish in Gloucestershire, 2 m. WNW of Dursley. Area 1,464 acres. Pop. 354.

STINKING-ISLANDS, a group of small islands near the E coast of Newfoundland, in N lat. $49^{\circ} 13' 40''$, W long. $53^{\circ} 16' 35''$.

STINSFORD, a parish in Dorset, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by N of Dorchester, including the hamlet of Bockhampton. Area 1,999 acres. Pop. in 1831, 682; in 1851, 373.

STIO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Principato-Citra, district and 5 m. N of Il-Vallo and cant. of Gioja, on the slope of a hill. Pop. 880.

STIRCHLEY, a parish of Salop, 3 m. WSW of Shifnal. Area 833 acres. Pop. in 1851, 302.

STIRLING, a county of Western Anstralia, bounded on the N by the co. of Goderich, on the E by that of Plantagenet, on the S by the ocean, and on the W by the co. of Lanark. Its principal summits are Shadwell in the SE, and Roe, Mitchell, and Frankland on the W. Its chief rivers are the Denmark and Forth, both of which enter it in the N, and receive in their course, the former towards the SE, and the latter to the SW, numerous affluents. In the S are extensive swamps. The outline of the coast presents great irregularities, and contains several bays. Of these the principal are Normalup bay, Irwin and Parry inlets, and William bay. Its chief headlands are Points Nuyts, Normalup, and Hellier.

STIRLING, a parish and town of Stirlingshire. The p. is bounded on the N by the Forth. Pop. in 1801, 5,271; in 1831, 8,556; in 1851, 12,837. In 1738, Mr. Ebenezer Erskine, third minister of this p., jointly with the other three fathers of the Secession, seceded from the Church of Scotland, and formed the community of what they called 'the Associated Brethren,'—the germ of the highly useful body of the modern United Secession, as well as of several homogeneous offshoots.—The ancient town and royal burgh of S.

the capital of Stirlingshire, and one of the most attractive seats of pop. in Scotland, is situated in N lat. $56^{\circ} 12'$, W long. $3^{\circ} 50'$, 6 m. S of Dunblane, 11 m. NW of Falkirk, and 35 m. WNW of Edinburgh. The site of the ancient and still the larger part of the town is the face and sides of a wedge-like hill, which begins on the SE to rise from the centre of a rich plain, and ascends with an almost regular gradient over a distance of between 5 and 6 furl. to the NW, and then breaks precipitously down in an almost perpendicular crag of basaltic rock. The ground in the immediate neighbourhood of the wedge-like and entirely edified hill, is, with two or three exceptions, quite flat; on the S are the two basaltic heights of Gillies-hill and Sauchie-hill famous in connexion with the battle-scenes of Bannockburn and Sauchie, and the commencement in general of the Lennox or Campsie chain of eminences. On the E, the eye, after being lifted over the town and the Abbey-craig and the ruins of Cambuskenneth-abbey, sweeps over the long and graceful windings of the Forth, and on a clear day is carried all the way to the romantic castle-rock and Arthur's-seat of Edinburgh. On the NE are the broad, lofty, and picturesque commencements of the Ochil-hills. On the N, the NW, and W, lie the vales respectively of the Allan, the Teith, and the Upper Forth. The public buildings of S. are numerous and interesting. The parish-churches, situated at the head of John-street, are one edifice and of one date. The structure, built by James V. for the accommodation of a convent of Franciscans or Grey Friars, is a magnificent Gothic fabric, with an arched roof supported by two rows of plain massive pillars. N of the parish-churches stand the remains of a palace, begun in 1570 by the regent Mar during his regency, but never finished. The town-house is an old but spacious edifice, surmounted by a lofty tower in which is a set of music-bells. Drummond's agricultural museum, finished in 1840, is a commodious and interesting edifice, connected with a valuable institution. Among the most interesting structures of S., existing and extinct, are its walls, its ports, and its bridges. From the remotest ages, the easiest and most common communication between the divisions of Scotland S and N of the Forth, has been by the fords and bridges in its neighbourhood; in consequence S. was, during all the stirring periods of history, the key to the Highlands, and a place of such commanding influence that the possession of its strengths and of its means of communication across the river became all but quite essential to the mastery of Scotland. The castle, by far the most attractive object connected with the ancient burgh, is distributed into two courts; and, besides other buildings, has a palace built by James V., the remains of an older palace, the parliament-house, now used as a barrack, and a splendid chapel, now used as an armoury. The parliament-house occupies the E side of the principal court; and, though now defaced and rendered plain by the processes of transmuting it into a barrack, was originally a noble piece of Saxon architecture, and for ages deemed a magnificent fabric. The castle must have been a frontier-fortress from the 5th till toward the end of the 10th cent. At the union of the kingdoms, in the reign of Queen Anne, it was declared one of four Scottish fortresses which were to be ever afterwards kept in repair. —Rope-making is carried on to some extent in S.; the manufacture of mait, leather, soap, and candles is considerable. Cotton goods began at the end of last cent. to be largely produced for manufacturers in Glasgow; and they still employ a noticeable proportion of the old and young of both sexes of the

population. The dyeing of yarns, home-made cloths and silks, and other fabrics, is somewhat prominent. The manufacture of shalloons was considerable so far back as the end of the 16th cent., but was conducted chiefly for the supply of the Netherlands. During the decay of the shalloon manufacture, and not long after the beginning of the last cent., that of tartan started up; and though more than once it has very seriously fluctuated, it now, with the kindred branches of tartan-shawls, carpets, and yarns, forms the chief and almost characteristic manufacture both of the town itself and of the villages in its vicinity. Vessels of 70 tons come on stream-tides up to the harbour; but vessels of larger burden are in hazard of taking the ground on the fords and shoals of the river. The numerous windings of the Forth so greatly embarrass the navigation that a vessel sailing between Stirling and Alloa requires varying winds from all the points of the compass: see FORTH. A branch-railway to Stirling of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway remedies this great inconvenience. In 1832-3, the burgh revenue was £2,295; in 1841, it was returned at £5,350; in 1853, it was £2,295. The pop. of the royal burgh in 1841 was 7,963; in 1851, 9,361. Under the reform act, S. unites with Dunfermline, Culross, Inverkeithing, and South Queensferry in returning a member to parliament. Pop. of parl. district in 1851, 30,325. Registered electors in 1851, 1,097. S. rose into consequence as a town after the settlement of the Scottish government under Malcolm Canmore, at the end of the 11th cent.; and it ever afterwards, till the union of the crowns, figured prominently in the history of the kingdom. It gave, at one time, the title successively of Viscount and Earl to the family of Alexander. In 1630, William Alexander was created Viscount Stirling and Baron Alexander of Tullibody; and, in 1633, he was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Stirling and Viscount Canada. In 1739, the peerage became dormant at the death of Henry, the 5th Earl.

STIRLINGSHIRE, a county lying on both sides of the boundary-line between the southern and the central of the three great physical divisions of Scotland, and on both sides also of the boundary between the Lowlands and the Highlands. Two small districts, consisting of the p. of Alva, and part of the p. of Logie, lie in detached positions a little way to the N, and are dovetailed into the marches of Perthshire and Clackmannanshire; the rest of the county is bounded on the N by Perthshire; on the NE by the Forth, which divides it from Clackmannanshire, and the detached or Culross section of Perthshire; on the E and SE by Linlithgowshire; on the S by Lanarkshire and the detached or Cumbernauld and Kirkintilloch section of Dumbartonshire; on the SW by the main body of Dumbartonshire; and on the W by Loch-Lomond, which divides it from Dumbartonshire. Its greatest length from Linlithgow-bridge on the E, to Loch-Lomond near Inversnaid on the W is 45 m.; its breadth, for the most part, ranges between 11 and 17 m., but over 12 m. on the NW does not average 5 m. Its superficial extent is variously estimated at 489, 645, and 704 sq. m., or respectively 312,960, 412,800, and 450,533 statute acres. A belt along the SW border, about 17 m. in length, and from less than 1 to about 3 or 4 m. in breadth, consists of the beautiful and almost continuous vales of the Allan, the Blane, and the lower Endrick. Another belt, about 17 m. in length, and between 4 and 5 m. in mean breadth, extends NNW from the NW end of the former, and forms, over rather more than the further half, a projection or horn of the co. This second belt is all Highland, and sends aloft from near its centre the sublime sum-

mit of BENLOMOND, which see; and constitutes, along its summit-range, the water-shed between the streams of the E and W seas. Immediately E of this grandly upland territory, a prevailingly campaign, but partly moorish district, extends between the vale of the Endrick on the S, and the rivers Kelty and Forth on the N, measuring about 7 m. in length, and from 4 to 7 m. in breadth. To the E of this district, and forming its eastern screen, extend the Lennox-hills; all E of these hills, the country, comprising between one-fourth and one-third of the whole co., consists principally of flat carse-lands. —The Forth, as already hinted, is so far an interior stream as, over a distance of 4 geog. m., to place a portion of the co. on its N bank. The Avon makes two separate stretches on the boundary. The Allander leaves the boundary for the interior, and traverses the latter $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. to its mouth. The Endrick is an interior stream over about four-fifths of all its sweet and picturesque course. Of the streams which belong wholly to the interior the most considerable are the Carron, famed in ancient Celtic song,—the Bannock, associated with reminiscences of patriotism and bravery,—the Devon, bounding for $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. the detached part of the county, and famed for the romance of its banks and water-course,—and the Blane, distinguished by its cataract of Ballagan, and still more by the birth, on its r. bank, of the celebrated Buchanan. The last of these streams is tributary to the Endrick, and the other three to the Forth. Loch-Lomond belongs, over nearly one-half of its extent, to S., and contributes to the co. its brilliant island of Inchcailloch, its pleasing arable islands of Inchfad and Incheruin, and several of its islands of a minor character. Loch-Katrine touches the co. over a distance of only 2 m., and immediately after receiving the feeding stream at its head. The other lakes are comparatively small, and are principally Loch-Coulter in St. Ninian's, and Loch-Elrigg, Black-loch, and Little Black-loch in Slamannan. Between 9 and 10 m. of the Forth and Clyde canal, and nearly 8 m. of the Union canal, are within the co., while about 18 m. additional of the former are close upon its frontier.

Soils, &c.] S. competes with all the rich districts of Scotland in the quantity, variety, and utility of its minerals. The NW boundary of the great coal-field which extends from Kintyre to Fife-shire, appears to run along the base of the Lennox hills. Limestone, in many instances, accompanies coal in two strata, the one above and of the best quality, the other below and of inferior quality. Ironstone occurs in inexhaustible quantities, and occasioned Dr. Roebuck, after he had examined the greater part of Scotland, to select the east of Stirlingshire as the most advantageous site for the now magnificent Carron works. The richest variety is found in Kilsyth, and, owing to its occurring in rounded masses in the form of a flat-topped loaf or apple-pudding, bears the name of ball-ironstone. Trap rocks, particularly of the basaltic species, and useful as road-metal, abound NW of the coals, and rise up in undulated hills through various parts of the coal-field. Precipitous columnar cliffs and extensive ranges of basaltic colonnade, inferior only to those of the wondrous Staffa, exist in solitary protrusions or in the broad mass of the Lennox hills: see FINTRY, LENNOX HILLS, and STIRLING. The rocks of the Highland district appear to be prevailingly the metamorphic or hard schistose, and chiefly micaeous schist. Copper mines were worked in Kilsyth and Logie, but have been abandoned. No fewer than fourteen or fifteen mines containing, but not in large quantity, iron, lead, copper, cobalt, arsenic, and silver, are possessed by that insulated

district, which, lying more than 3 m. from the main body of Stirlingshire, and separated by wings of two counties, forms the parish of Alva. The soils of S. are very various, but may, by the adoption of local phraseology, be classified into carse, dryfield, hill, moor, and moss. The carse soil extends about 28 m. along the Forth from Buchlyvie to the E limits of the county, in a belt of about 2 m. in mean breadth, or of from half-a-mile to $4\frac{1}{2}$ m., making 56 sq. m., or about 35,944 imperial acres. It is composed of the finest argillaceous earth, originally bluish and of a soapy or mucilaginous consistency, but, after cultivation, hazelish in colour, and of a loamy friability, and possesses, in some places, a depth or thickness of more than 20 ft. The moss division constituted, forty years ago, about one-thirtieth part of the co., but has since been reduced in extent by processes of reclamation. Agriculture is in a highly improved and almost model condition; but, owing to the great variety of soil and situation, it is necessarily various in its modes. The arable farms range in extent between 15 and 100 acres; the hill-farms frequently extend to nearly 4,000. Cattle are, for the most part, bought from the Hebrides and the mainland of Argyshire and Inverness-shire, in the beginning of summer, and, after being fattened during the interval, are, at the end of autumn, sold for the shambles. Almost all the Highland district, or the mountains of Buchanan and Drymen, and also all the upper region of the Lennox hills, are disposed in sheep-walk, and produce a peculiarly fine herbage. The sheep most general are the black-faced, or that variety of the Cheviot which has obtained the name of the Linton breed. Very few horses are bred. A great proportion of S., as well as of all the western parts of Scotland, was anciently clothed with wood. The mosses of Kippen, Gargunnoch, and Airth, in the carse district, and the still more extensive mosses of the upland and dryfield districts in Buchanan, Drymen, Fintry, St. Ninian's, Polmont, Slamannan, and Muiravonside, all bear evident marks of ligneous origin, or of occupying the sites of ancient forest. All the elevated range of country, too, which extends in a semicircular sweep, from Stirling to the neighbourhood of Polmont, must once have been a continued series of woodlands, now very partially commemorated in the vastly abridged woods of Torwood and Callander.—The climate of the E division of Stirlingshire is milder than that of the W division, partly because it is inferior in alt., and partly because it enjoys a greatly superior shelter from trees and hedges, but principally because, in summer, the German ocean is 5° warmer than the Atlantic. The W division, however, escapes these fogs which, during the prevalence of NE winds, infest the E coast of Scotland.

Manufactures, &c.] The manufactures of S. are various. Carpets, tartans, and shalloons, are extensively manufactured at Stirling, Bannockburn, St. Ninian's, and adjacent villages. Blankets and serges are manufactured at Alva. Large cotton-mills occur at Fintry, Balfron, and Milngavie. Printfields exist at Denny, Kincaid, Milngavie, Lennoxton, and Strathblane. A large chemical work exists at Lennoxton. Factories for spinning wool, preparing dye-stuffs, making paper, chipping wood, or conducting other departments of manufacture, occur in Denny and other localities. Distilleries are large and numerous. Nail-making for carpenters' work is extensively conducted in the villages, particularly those of St. Ninian's: but the grand staple manufacture is that of iron goods, cast and malleable, at the stupendous works of Carron. By means of these various manufactures the co. has

proportionately to its size, acquired great wealth and importance; and in working them, it exhibits steadiness, makes progressive increase, and enjoys flattering prospects. The principal commerce of the county is conducted either through the ports of Grangemouth and Stirling, or along the Forth and Clyde canal, or in connection with the great cattle-trysts of Falkirk. Nearly a full view of it may be obtained by reference to our articles on Grangemouth, Carron, Falkirk, and Stirling. The Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, and its branches to Stirling and Dunfermline, the Scottish Central railway, and the Slamannan railway, greatly facilitate traffic.

Statistics. S. comprises 21 entire *quoad civilia* parishes, and parts of other 4. Its towns are the royal burgh of S. and the parliamentary burgh of Falkirk. Its small towns and its considerable or noticeable villages, are St. Ninian's, Bannockburn, Airth, Grangemouth, Carron, Laurieston, Grahamston, Denny, Baillan, Buchlyvie, Gargunnoch, Fintry, Larbert, Kippen, Drymen, Killearn, Kilsyth, Milngavie, Lennoxton, Campsie, Polmont, Strathblane, Milton, Haggs, Denny-Loanhead, and some 8 or 9 more, nearly all the seats of busy and industrious pop. The co. returns one member to parliament. Constituency, in 1839, 2,332; in 1851, 2,431. The real property, as assessed in 1815, was £218,761; in 1850, £279,705. Pop. in 1801, 50,825; in 1811, 55,000; in 1821, 65,374; in 1831, 72,621; in 1851, 86,237.—Having, in Roman times, been divided between *Valentia* and *Caledonia*, and in the times which followed, suffered distribution among no fewer than four kingdoms:—*Pictavia* on the north, *Northumbria* on the east, *Cambria* or *Strathclyde* on the south, and the Scottish dominion on the west,—it must necessarily, during ages of turbulence and continual strife, have had many battle-fields; and in times which succeeded the consolidation of all modern continental Scotland into one monarchy, it had the noted fields of Stirling in 1297, Falkirk in 1298, Bannockburn in 1314, Sauchie in 1488, Kilsyth in 1645, and Falkirk in 1746.

STIRONE, a river of the duchy of Parma, which has its source near Pelligrino; runs NE; passes Borgo-St.-Donino; and after a course of 30 m., throws itself into the Taro, on the l. bank and 5 m. above the junction of that river with the Po.

STIRRUPS KEYS, or ESTRIBO, a group of islets in the Bahama archipelago, in the N part of Berry's group, in N lat. 25° 48', W long. 77° 53'.

STISTED, a parish in Essex, 3 m. ENE of Braintree, watered by the river Blackwater. Area 2,967 acres. Pop. in 1831, 895; in 1851, 888.

STITHIANS, a parish in Cornwall, 4 m. WNW of Penryn. Area 4,291 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,385.

STIVICHALL, a parish in the co. of the city of Coventry, 4½ m. S by W of Coventry, in the line of the Great North-western railway. Area 860 acres. Pop. in 1831, 103; in 1851, 91.

STIXWOULD, a parish in Lincolnshire, 6 m. SW by W of Horncastle, on the river Witham. Area 2,250 acres. Pop. in 1831, 221; in 1851, 256.

STOBI, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanj. and 105 m. SW of Ghiustendil, on the l. bank of the Kutchuk-Karasu.

STOBINCA, a town of Poland, in the wojwodie and 56 m. NE of Krakow. Pop. 800.

STOBYKHVA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Volhynia, district and 30 m. NE of Kowal, on the l. bank of the Stokhod.

STOCK, a parish in Essex, 5½ m. SW of Chelmsford. Area 1,849 acres. Pop. in 1851, 702.

STOCKACH, a bezirkamt or bail. and town of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Seer.

Pop. of bail. 13,000.—The town is 16 m. NNW of Constance, on the Aach, which here bears the same name. Pop. 1,515. It is enclosed by walls with three gates. It has manufactories of woollen and linen fabrics and of hosiery. In its vicinity is the mineral spring of Nellabad. A sanguinary engagement took place here in 1799, between the French and the Austrians, in which the former were obliged to give way.

STOCKBERG, one of the principal summits of the Schwarzwald, in the grand-duchy of Baden. It has an alt. of 3,358 ft. above sea-level.

STOCK-AND-BRADLEY, a chapelry in the p. of Fladbury, Worcestershire, 6 m. ESE of Droitwich. Area 1,142 acres. Pop. in 1851, 288.

STOCKBRIDGE, a parish and disfranchised borough in Southamptonshire, 16 m. NNW of Southampton, on the Great Western road from London to Exeter, and intersected by the Andover canal. Area of p. 1,115 acres. Pop. in 1801, 643; in 1831, 851; in 1851, 1,066. It sent 2 representatives to parliament from the time of Elizabeth till disfranchised by the reform act. The town consists of a long street which at the W end is crossed by the Test, and at the E end by the Andover canal, over each of which are substantial bridges. The trade is chiefly dependent on the thoroughfare between Winchester and Salisbury.

STOCKBRIDGE, a township of Berkshire co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 117 m. W of Boston, drained by Housatonic river, and intersected by the Housatonic railroad. It is hilly, but generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 1,992; in 1850, 1,940.—Also a township of Windsor co., in the state of Vermont, 36 m. W by S of Montpelier, drained by White river. It is hilly, but affords fine pasturage. Pop. in 1840, 1,418; in 1850, 1,327.—Also a township of Madison co., in the state of New York, 5 m. NE of Morrisville, drained by Oneida creek. The surface is hilly, but the soil possesses considerable fertility. Pop. in 1840, 2,340; in 1850, 2,081.—Also a township of Ingham co., in the state of Michigan. Pop. in 1840, 385; in 1850, 657.

STOCKBRIDGE (WEST), a township of Berkshire co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 120 m. W of Boston. The surface is hilly, and is drained by Williams' river. It is intersected by the Stockbridge railway. Pop. in 1850, 1,713.

STOCKBURY, a parish in Kent, 7 m. NE by E of Maidstone. Area 2,940 acres. Pop. in 1831, 618; in 1851, 589. The church is a spacious cruciform structure, with a tower at the W end.

STOCKE, a parish of Norway, in the dio. of Aggershuus, and co. of Jarlsberg, 5 m. SW of Tonsberg, near the strait by which the island of Notterø is separated from the continent.

STOCKEL, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant and dep. of Woluwe-St.-Pierre. Pop. 539.

STOCKEN, a village of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, on the Kinzig, to the SW of Biberach.—Also a market-town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle of Czeslau, to the S of Deutsch-Brod. Pop. 1,370.

STOCKEN, or STOCKHEIM, a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg and arrond. of Tongres. Pop. of dep. 1,056. The town is 12 m. NNE of Maestricht, on the l. bank of the Meuse.

STOCKERAU, a market-town of Austria, in the prov. of Lower Austria, and lower circle of the Mannhartsberg, on an arm of the Danube, 8 m. NW of Korneuberg. Pop. 3,286. It has manufactories of cloth and linen, and of liqueurs.

STOCKERSTON, a parish in Leicestershire, 4½

m. NNW of Rockingham, watered by the river Eye. Area 973 acres. Pop. in 1831, 60; in 1851, 39.

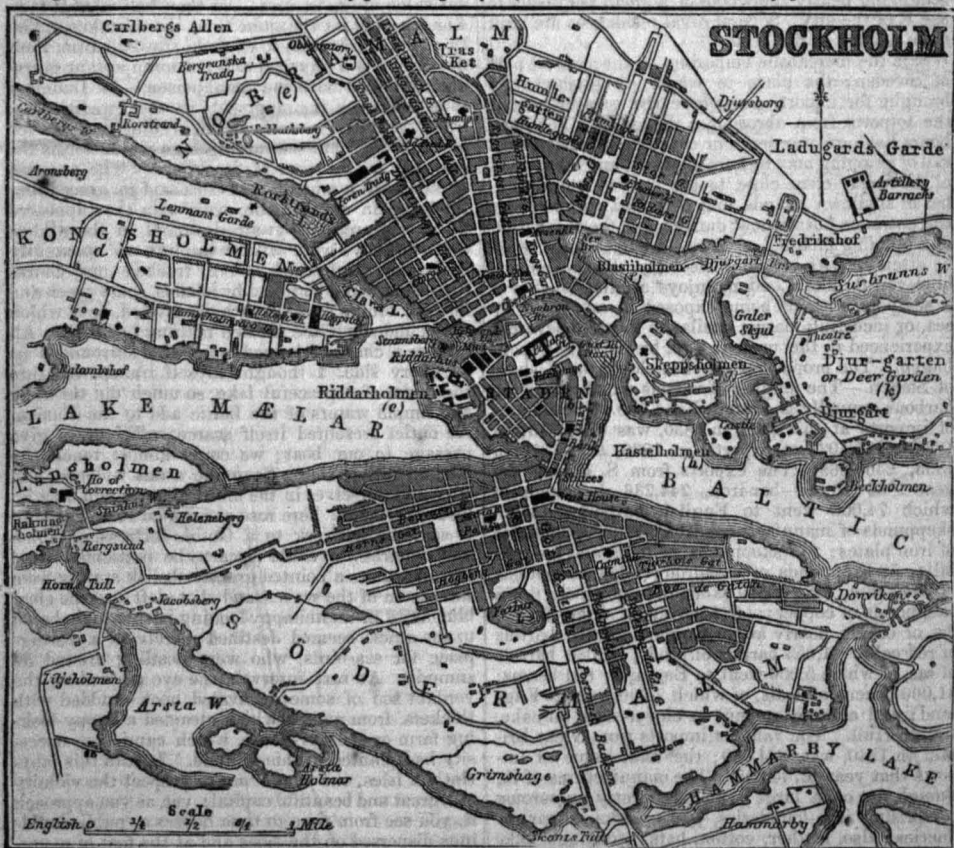
STOCK-GAYLAND, a parish in Dorset, 7 m. ESE of Sherburn. Area 849 acres. Pop. 63.

STOCKHAUSEN, a village of the principality of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, bail. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Sondershausen, on the Wipper. It has a saline spring.

STOCKHEIM, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, presidial and 6 m. NNW of Kronach. It has extensive coal-mines. — Also a town of Württemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, bail. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. WNW of Brackenheim. Pop. in 1840, (Cath.) 733. A little to the SW is the castle of Stocksberg, formerly the seat of a commandery of the Teutonic order. The environs afford good wine.

STOCKHOLM, the capital of Sweden, situated at the junction of Lake Mælar with an inlet of the Baltic, in N lat. $59^{\circ} 20' 31''$, E long. $18^{\circ} 5' 15''$, 330 m. NE of Copenhagen, 36 m. from the sea by the windings of the channel, but only 24 m. in a straight line. Its situation is extremely picturesque,

as well from the mixture of land and water, as from the unevenness of the ground, which is in some places covered with huge abrupt rocks of gneiss and granite, in others is beautifully rounded into softly swelling eminences. The city is generally described as standing upon nine islands, but it would be more correct to limit the number to three, viz. one large island to the S. called Södermalm [*i. e.* 'South Suburb'], at the W extremity of which are Langholmen (*a*) and Rikningholmen; a small one in the centre, called Staden or Stockholmen (*b*), with Ridderholmen (*c*) on the W of it; another somewhat larger to the NW called Kongs-holmen (*d*), and a tract on the mainland to the N, called Norrmalm [*i. e.* 'North Suburb'] (*e*), with Blasöholm (*f*), Skeppsholmen (*g*), and Kastelholmen (*h*), to the S of it, and E of Staden: the smaller islands, or rather islets, contain only forts or buildings for naval purposes. The whole are united by 13 bridges, some of stone, others of wood. The central island constituted the original city, and is still the most busy part of the town;



its quays being bordered by a stately row of buildings, the residences of the principal merchants. It contains the palace and other public buildings; but the houses being high, and the streets narrow, its appearance is somewhat gloomy. The houses in the central part of the town are built either of stone or of brick covered with plaster. Their foundations are on piles, and their height is seldom less than four or five stories; but in the suburbs few of them are more than two stories, many of them only one, and they are generally con-

structed of wood. The principal public edifices are the royal palace, the *riddarhus* or house of assembling of the nobles during the sitting of the diet, the bank, the mint, and the exchange. The royal palace, or castle, is a quadrangular structure, with a square or court in the middle (*i*). Its situation is elevated, its dimensions are of great magnitude, and its style of architecture such as to rank it with the finest palaces in Europe. The lower part of the walls is of polished granite, the upper part of brick, but with a covering of stucco which gives it the appearance of

stone. The roof—like that of a number of public buildings in Sweden—is of copper, and the interior is elegantly ornamented. Besides the royal apartments, the palace contains a library of 50,000 vols., a cabinet of coins and medals, and a picture-gallery. The churches, upwards of 20 in number, are substantial, and in some cases elegant buildings, generally with lofty spires; but it would be difficult to point out any one of them particularly remarkable for size, architecture, or decorations. At a short distance from the royal palace, on one of the quays, stands a statue of Gustavus III. cast in bronze, and raised on a pedestal of polished porphyry. The finest bridge is the Nyabron, which joins the central island with the suburb of Norrmalm. On Södermalm, which is about 3 m. in length, and 2 m. in breadth, stands the Great hospital; and on Langholmen, the house-of-correction. On Kastelholmen is a castle for the defence of the harbour. There are several public parks in the vicinity of the city; the finest of which is the Djur-garten or 'Deer garden' (*k*), occupying nearly the whole of a small peninsula to the E. of the city. Several royal residences are built upon islands in the Mälar.

S. is the mercantile emporium of the central part of Sweden; the place to which its products are brought for export, and where the greater part of the imports from abroad are deposited. Few harbours have greater depth or capacity, for a thousand sail of shipping may lie here in safety, and the largest of them may come close to the quays; but a number of shallows, islands, and detached rocks render the entrance not without danger, and the navigation of a winding channel of 20 m. in length must often be attended with considerable delay. By this means, however, S., like London, enjoys all the benefits of a sea-port, without being exposed to an attack by sea, or incurring alarms similar to those so severely experienced in the present age, by its rival Copenhagen. The proper harbour lies along the E. shore of Staden.—The number of vessels which enter the harbour annually is averaged at 1,000. The amount of imports at this port, in 1830, was £697,345; in 1833, £575,102; of exports, in 1830, £488,737; in 1833, £469,869. The exports from S. during the year 1852 were:—bar-iron, 244,236 skeppunds of which 74,000 went to English harbours; 3,723 skeppunds of manufactured iron; 2,722 skeppunds of iron plates; 913 skeppunds of nails and plough-bills; 58 skeppunds of cast-iron; 1,253 skeppunds of case-shot, &c.; 8,379 skeppunds of steel; 6,988 skeppunds of copper; 2,878 barrels of alum; 25,308 lbs. of cobalt, nearly all to England; 2,316 barrels of red ochre; 1,655 barrels of pitch; 31,060 barrels of tar, of which 5,000 went to England; 891 beams; 31,000 dozens of deals, of which 2,000 went to England; and a large amount in clover-seed, oil-cake, &c., to Hull. The value of imports from Great Britain in 1840, was £34,589; the total value of imports that year, £744,895. The manufactures of S., though not on a large scale, are pretty numerous, comprising iron-foundries, glass-works, sugar-refineries; also, leather, cotton, hats, stockings, silk, watches, clocks, mathematical instruments, and jewellery.

The cap. of Sweden is by no means opulent, and nearly all the private houses bespeak a mediocrity of fortune. The humble appearance of the houses, and the want of equipages in the streets, are strongly contrasted with the number of well-dressed people seen parading about. But, says Mr. Laing, "this is the influence of a court in a small city. To appear well is their law of existence." The pop. of S. in 1751 was 55,700; in 1812, 72,652; in 1840 it was 83,945; in 1851, 93,070. Mr. Laing observes, that

"the inhabitants, even of the lowest class, are not crowded or badly lodged, compared to the same classes in Edinburgh or Hamburg." S. is, in fact, a roomy city for 90,000 inhabitants, and is, at the same time, cleanly, and well watered. Mr. Laing, therefore, argues, that "the cause of the extreme mortality of S. must be moral or political, not physical—in their habits or means of living, not in the unwholesomeness of their situation." But the circumstance mentioned by Forsell, namely, that the mortality in Stockholm is greatest in March, and least in September, suggests that the causes of that mortality are connected with the Swedish habits of winter life. As soon as winter sets in, the Swedes in the capital begin a course of waltzing, which lasts till the snow disappears; at the same time, they make their windows air-tight, in order to exclude the cold; and thus, for some months in the year, they breathe, in crowded rooms, an impure and vitiated atmosphere. The headlong pursuit of pleasure is probably the chief reason why the numerical value of life is, in S., less than half what it is in London; but, at the same time, the mistaken anxiety of the inhabitants to exclude fresh air from their dwellings, is a physical and not unimportant ingredient mingled with the moral poison.—M. Daumont thus describes the approach to the Swedish cap. from the Baltic. "Towards evening we arrived amongst the immense archipelago which forms the entrance to the port of Stockholm. The sea was strewn with a multitude of isles said to exceed four thousand in number; on every side they appeared piled, scattered and grouped around, in the wildest confusion; we were sailing through an apparently inextricable labyrinth. We tracked our course through a canal bordered by islands, some green and flowery, others covered with thick wood, or of which the denuded surface showed nothing but rock. All at once a chain of jagged mountains surrounded us on every side: I thought myself transported into the midst of a peaceful lake, so much did the clear and limpid waters of the Baltic add to the illusion. An outlet presented itself scarce sufficient to give passage to our boat; we could almost touch the land on either side. Soon the strait widened, and we found ourselves in the midst of strange fantastic-looking islands: here rose a serrated rock, seeming to serve as outwork to a Gothic fortress, of which you thought you could discern the battlements and turrets; there a pointed granite obelisk sprung from the bosom of the waves, and shot aloft into the clear blue sky; or an unhappy looking islet, which, bared to the quick, seemed destined merely as a resting-place for sea-birds, who were nestling around its summit. At rare intervals the eye reposed on the verdant sod of some cultivated nook studded with thickets, from amidst which gleamed a happy-looking farm or country-house, which caprice or necessity had planted in this solitude. Lost in this labyrinth of isles, one would never suspect the vicinity of a great and beautiful capital; yet, as you approach it, you see from time to time houses or public buildings dispersed on the sides and at the foot of mountains; or on the crests of grey granite rocks. Woods and cliffs still around; cultivation is rare; art seems to have lent no aid to the beauties of nature—all is wild, savage, and majestic. Suddenly, turning a jutting promontory, my eyes were greeted with the magic view of Stockholm. Nothing can equal the effect of the almost instantaneous transition from the deep silence of the solitudes through which we had been passing, to the pomp and bustle of a splendid city. Viewed from the entrance of the harbour, the prospect is peculiarly admirable. Elegant buildings grouped or dispersed around the circuit of the

port crowded with vessels, some riding at anchor, others moored along the quays: beautiful mansions, rocks, woods, pleasure-grounds and gardens, in confused mass, occupying the centre of the picture; while above all towers in solitary grandeur the castle, and with its frowning battlements crowns the wonderful scene." Clarke remarks that the approach to this city by land has nothing in it that affords the smallest idea of the vicinity of a metropolis. His companion, Bloomfield, gives the following account of the first impressions which S. excites on a stranger's mind:—"Barkarby was the last stage before we arrived at Stockholm, and only ten English miles distant. The approach to the metropolis of a kingdom, through which we had travelled for a week without encountering one being who appeared civilized,—one place which could remind us of the character of an ingenious and intelligent people,—was the source of considerable curiosity. As we drew nearer, the country became more romantic, and yet not the less cultivated, in parts where cultivation was possible. The Mælar made its appearance more frequently; and lofty rocks, covered with pine, interrupted the straight course of our road. There were, however, no symptoms of that luxury and wealth which, in the neighbourhood of a metropolis, decorate the country around with villas, seats, and lodges; and convert the real enjoyments of rural retirement into the frippery and affectation of town rurality. As in other districts through which we had passed, a solitary cabin stood on the edge of a forest; a village-spire enlivened the deep green of the firs, and a cart occasionally proved the existence of something like traffic. Within 2 m. as we had calculated of S., a long fence, and a gravel-walk here and there in a wood, gave tokens of a country-seat in the English taste. This we afterwards learnt was the royal seat of the Haga. Whilst we were wondering at our miscalculation of the distance of the long-expected S., we were stopped at a wooden building, and an ill-dressed man demanded to search our boxes. We delivered up our keys, and, to our extreme astonishment, found that this was the entrance to the renowned city of Charles XII. Beyond was a narrow street—if street it might be called—formed by red wooden pales on the one side, and a row of red wooden houses on the other. Trees in regular disposition, of the height of 10 ft., the circumference of whose branches might be about 4 ft., shaded on one side the long avenue before us. As we proceeded, houses of plaster enlivened the long-continued red hue of the buildings, and here and there a broken window varied the uniformity. In a short time, the grand street called, by way of eminence, Drottning-gatan, or Queen-street, burst upon us. For about three quarters of a mile, the same sort of view was presented. On a sudden the scene changed, and we found ourselves in a spacious square surrounded on all sides by buildings of a most magnificent description. On our right rose, above a large and rapid stream, a superb pile of architecture, connected with the square by a broad bridge of granite, and commanding at one view the innumerable buildings, streets, and avenues below it. In the centre of the square stood an equestrian colossal statue of bronze, upon a pedestal of polished granite. On each side, lofty palaces corresponded to each other; and between these and the first vast building, the winding of the lake admitted an extensive view of the city, rising like an amphitheatre, and the rocks still farther in the distance. The whole *coup-d'œil* was enchantment. Nothing we had ever read or seen could give an idea of the singular magnificence of such a prospect. We proceeded over the bridge, and passed at the foot of the palace. On

turning to the right, the view of innumerable shipping, and a fine broad quay, increased our admiration. On the opposite side of the water, lofty houses rose one above another; the dome of a church above them, seeming to look down upon the water and city below. It is impossible to describe the effect of the whole, at first sight:—the most romantic country imaginable, surrounding a populous city, rising amidst rocks and forests." Nothing indeed can surpass the view from the buildings on the higher grounds; public edifices, churches, and spires,—vessels lying at anchor, or with white sails, spread to the wind, sailing along the capacious channels,—all rise in mingled prospect; while the lake, studded with islands,—some bare and craggy,—others adorned with trees, gardens, and villas, melting blue into the distant horizon, or sinking below the shadow of the cloud-capped mountains,—terminates the view. The approach to S. is protected by the fortress of Waxholm, built upon a small island in the narrow and crooked sound of Kodelup.—The province of S., in which the three laens of Stockholm city and country, and Drottningholm, are included, is a flat district, abounding in chasms and cliffs, and deeply indented with bays. Its climate is not so mild as that of Schonen; the soil is fertile, and agriculture is successfully pursued in the district.

Climate. Professor Thomas Thomson, in his *Travels in Sweden* [Lond. 1813, 4to.], gives the following table of the mean temp. of each month of the year in Stockholm and Petersburg, "cities situated nearly in the same latitude, and nearly at the same distance from the sea." Both tables, he says, are taken from the registers kept in the two capitals, by the Academies of sciences, who hold their meetings in the respective cities. The S. register is the mean of 50 years, the St. P., of 20 years. So that both are for a period sufficiently long to give very nearly the correct mean.

	Petersburg.	Stockholm.
January,	12.1°	24°
February,	16.1	26.5
March,	22	29.5
April,	35.5	38.5
May,	43.5	52.5
June,	54	59.5
July,	64.6	64
August,	61.6	58.5
September,	51	50.7
October,	39.4	41.5
November,	27.4	31.5
December,	18.4	26.5
Annual mean,	37.1	41.93

STOCKHOLM, a township of St. Lawrence co., in the state of New York, U. S., 152 m. NW of Albany. It is drained by St. Regis river and its branches, and by a branch of Racket river, and is intersected by the Northern railroad. It is hilly, but is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 2,995; in 1850, 3,661.—Also a village of Passau co., in the state of New Jersey, 95 m. NNE of Trenton, on Pequannock creek.

STOCKHORN, a mountain of Switzerland, in the cant. and 18 m. S of Berne, to the N of the Simmenthal, and a little to the W of Lake Thun. It has an alt. of 6,767 ft. above sea-level.

STOCKING, a group of islets in the Bahama archipelago, to the NW of the island of Exuma, in N lat. 23° 50', and W long. 80° 50'.

STOCKLAND, a parish in Dorset, 5½ m. NW of Axminster, on the small river Yart. Area 5,849 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,640; in 1851, 1,164.

STOCKLAND-BRISTOL, a parish in Somersetshire, 6 m. NW of Bridgewater. Area 1,650 acres. Pop. in 1831, 202; in 1851, 181.

STOCKLEWATH-BOUND, a township in the p. of Castle-Sowerby, Cumberland, 8 m. S by W of Carlisle. Pop. in 1831, 260; in 1851, 293.

STOCKLEY-ENGLISH, a parish in Devon, 4½ m. N by E of Crediton. Area 1,110 acres. Pop. in 1831, 238; in 1851, 126.

STOCKLEY-POMEROY, a parish in Devon, 7 m. NNW of Exeter. Area 1,239 acres. Pop. 221.

STOCKLINCH-MAGDALEN, a parish in Somersetshire, $3\frac{3}{4}$ m. NE by N of Ilminster. Area 199 acres. Pop. in 1831, 95; in 1851, 110.

STOCKLINCH-OTTERSAY, a parish in Somersetshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Ilminster. Area 299 acres. Pop. in 1831, 120; in 1851, 129.

STOCKPORT, a parish, parl. borough, and market-town in the hund. of Macclesfield, co. palatine of Chester, at the junction of the Mersey with the Tame, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Manchester, intersected by the Manchester and Birmingham section of the Great North-western railway, with a branch to Macclesfield, and in communication with the Peak-Forrest and other canals by a branch canal. The parish comprises the chapelries and townships of Bramhall, Bredbury, Brinnington, Distley, Duckinfield, Hyde, Marple, Norbury, Offerton, Romily, S., Torkington, Wernith, and part of Etchells. Area of p. 21,575 acres. Pop. in 1801, 27,074; in 1831, 66,610; in 1851, 91,420. Area of the township, 1,740 acres. Pop. in 1801, 14,830; in 1831, 27,074; in 1851, 30,455.—S., though greatly improved of late years, has all the characteristics of a manufacturing town. It is close built and irregular. The ground on which it stands is remarkable for inequality of surface, and on the N, towards the river, is of precipitous and difficult ascent; around this precipitous acclivity, and along the S bank of the river, the houses rise in successive tiers, from the base to the summit, while the surrounding scenery is also bold and picturesque. The town, with its numerous and extensive factories elevated above each other, when lighted during winter evenings, presents a peculiar and striking appearance, especially when approached from the N. There are 4 bridges in or near the town, over the Mersey, besides the railway viaduct afterwards described, and one over the Tame. The old bridge over the Mersey, near the market-place, is of one arch, built high above the river to avoid the inconvenience caused by sudden and violent swellings of the stream, and having its abutments resting on the red sandstone rock which here lines the banks of the river. Below the old bridge is another of 11 arches, crossing not only the river but the valley also, at an elevation of 40 ft. above the water: most of the dry arches are on the Cheshire side. The arch over the river is 90 ft. span. The market-place and the parish-church occupy a tolerably extensive level on the summit of the rock; but the streets leading to them are narrow as well as steep. The principal public edifices, besides the places of worship, are the town-hall, the grammar and other schools, a building for the general Sunday school, the infirmary, the theatre, and news-rooms. The town is well-paved, supplied with water, and lighted with gas.—S. is one of the principal seats of the cotton manufacture. In 1833, besides numerous hand-loom weavers, otherwise employed, the number of hands employed in 61 cotton-mills within the p. was 16,943; in 1852, the horse-power employed here in spinning and weaving exceeded 3,800. Silk and woollen goods, and thread, are also manufactured; and there are several cotton-printing and bleaching establishments and dye-houses, breweries, and a distillery. Machinery and other iron and brass work are manufactured, and there are many other minor manufactures, such as spindles, shuttles, brushes, bricks, hats, &c. Coal is abundantly supplied by a branch of the Peak-Forrest canal, which communicates with the Manchester and Ashton canal. The railway from Manchester to Crewe crosses the Mersey at S., and literally passes over the town on the arches of a

magnificent viaduct, the extreme length of which is 1,780 ft., or about a third of a mile, and the width of road between the parapets 28 ft., affording ample space for two lines of railway. It has 22 semi-circular arches, each 63 ft. span, 4 of 20 ft. span, and 2 at each abutment. Its height to the surface of the rails is 106 ft. from the bed of the river, or 111 ft. to the top of the battlement, being 6 ft. higher than the celebrated Menai-bridge in Wales.—S. was anciently incorporated; by the municipal act the borough was placed under the government of 14 aldermen and 12 councillors, with a mayor. The income of the borough in 1840 was £1,518; in 1850, £2,208. The parl. boundaries comprehend the township of S., the hamlets of Brinksway and Edgeley with Portwood, a part of the town situated in Brinnington township, and also part of the township of Heaton-Norris in Lancashire, and returns 2 members. Pop. of parl. burgh in 1851, 53,835. Electors in 1837, 1,278; in 1852, 1,341.—The number of schools in 1833, all more or less connected with the town and borough of S., was 74 daily schools, attended by 3,056 children, and 16 Sunday, attended by 9,398 children. Of the daily, 50 attended by 1,962 scholars, and of the Sunday, 8, attended by 7,259 scholars, were in the township of Stockport. The free grammar-school stands a little W of the town, and forms an object of interest to travellers between London and Manchester. It was erected by the Goldsmiths' company, and is liberally endowed by that body for the education of 150 pupils, free of expense, in classical and scientific learning. The S. Sunday school,—an important establishment, supported by subscription, with 4 branches,—was attended by 5,244 scholars, taught on principles unconnected with any particular denomination, and taken alternately to established and dissenting places of worship: Under the Reform act, S. was appointed to return two members to parliament; the mayor to be the returning officer. The number of electors registered in 1837, was 1,278, of whom 881 polled at the ensuing election.—S. appears to have been a Roman station, the citadel of which stood upon what is still called the Castle-hill from the ancient Saxon castle afterwards built on it; but of which not a vestige remains. In the great civil war, S. was garrisoned by the parliamentarians. It was taken in 1644 by the royalists under Prince Rupert; but was afterwards recovered.

STOCKPORT, a parish of Van Diemen's Land, in the co. of Devon, bounded on the E by the Tamar.

STOCKPORT, a township of Columbia co., in the state of New York, U. S., on the E side of the Hudson, and 24 m. S of Albany. It is drained by Kinderhook creek, and is intersected by the Hudson river railroad. Pop. in 1850, 1,655.

STOCKPORT-STATION, a village of Delaware co., in the state of New York, U. S., on the E side of Delaware river, on the New York and Erie railroad, 169 m. NW of New York.

STOCKRINGTON, a parish of New South Wales, in the co. of Northumberland.

STOCKSTADT, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Franconia, 4 m. W of Aschaffenburg, near the l. bank of the Main, a little above the confluence of the Gernsprinz. Pop. 1,394.—Also a village of the grand-duchy of Hesse, in the prov. of Starkenburg.

STOCKTON, a parish and town of New South Wales, in the co. of Gloucester. The parish is bounded on the S by Port Hunter; and on the W by the river of that name. The town is on Port Hunter, opposite Newcastle. Pop. 112.

STOCKTON, a township of Chautauque co., in

the state of New York, U. S., 296 m. W by S of Albany. It has an undulating surface, and is drained by Bear creek. In its N part are Bear and Cassadaga lakes. The soil in the valleys consists of fine alluvion. Pop. in 1840, 1,642; in 1850, 2,078.—Also a village of San Joachin co., in the state of California, on a peninsula formed by the two northern branches of Stockton slough or canal, and 100 m. E of San Francisco. Pop. in 1850, 3,000. The S. canal is formed by the back waters of the San Sacramento and San Joachin rivers.

STOCKTON, a parish in Norfolk, 3 m. NW by W of Beccles. Area 1,051 acres. Pop. in 1831, 110; in 1851, 143.—Also a parish in Salop, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE of Bridgenorth. Area 3,162 acres. Pop. in 1831, 459; in 1851, 479.—Also a parish in Warwick, 2 m. NE of Southam, in the vicinity of the Warwick and Napton canal. Area 1,800 acres. Pop. in 1831, 380; in 1851, 451.—Also a parish in Wilts, 6 m. NE of Hindon, watered by the river Wiley. Area 2,000 acres. Pop. in 1831, 274; in 1851, 300.—Also a parish in Worcestershire, 7 m. SSW of Bewdley, watered by the Teme. Area 893 acres. Pop. in 1831, 113; in 1851, 131.

STOCKTON-ON-THE-FOREST, a parish partly in the E. R. and partly in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. NE of York. Area 3,270 acres. Pop. 475.

STOCKTON-UPON-TEES, a parish and market-town in the SW division of Stockton ward, co. palatine of Durham, near the mouth of the Tees, which is navigable 10 m. farther than the town; 19 m. SE by S of Durham; and 11 m. ENE of Darlington, at one of the termini of the Darlington railway, which also has a branch hence to Middlesborough; and connected by another branch-line with the Clarence railway, and by the Stockton and Hartlepool line with Hartlepool. The parish comprehends the townships of East Hartburn, Preston-upon-tees, and Stockton. Area of p. 5,160 acres. Pop. in 1801, 4,177; in 1831, 7,991; in 1841, 10,071; in 1851, 10,459. Area of the township, 3,032 acres. Pop. in 1801, 4,009; in 1831, 7,763; in 1841, 9,825; in 1851, 10,172. The town is situated on an eminence on the N bank of the Tees, which is crossed, above the town, by two bridges, one on the suspension principle carrying the Middlesborough branch-railway, and the other a stone-bridge of 5 arches. It is laid out with considerable regularity. The principal or High-street is broad, and extends nearly 1 m. in a line from S to N. In the centre of it is the town-hall, a large structure forming a square with four fronts, and ornamented by a spire. It contains an assembly-room, court-room, news-room, tavern, and other accommodation. The custom-house is situated on the quay or wharf which runs along the bank of the river parallel to the High-street. Races are held in August on the Carrs, on the Yorkshire side of the river, opposite the town, where there is a good race-course 1 m. in circuit. The houses are chiefly of brick. The streets are well-paved, watched, and lighted with gas. The income of the corporation in 1840, was £1,200; in 1850, £1,482. S. is a polling-place for the S division of the co.—At the latter end of the last cent., the exports of the Tees consisted of lead, sail-cloth, wheat, butter, cheese, ale, pork, and hams, woollen stockings, &c. Within this cent., the port has shared largely in the rapid and general advance of the country in material greatness. "The first shipment of coals from S.," says Mr. Porter, in his *Progress of the Nation*, "occurred in 1822, when the total quantity was only 1,224 tons. This shipment appears to have arisen from some accidental circumstance, for no further shipments from that port occurred until 1826, when they amounted to 10,754

tons. The shipments in 1827 and 1828 were 32,182 and 66,051 tons respectively. In 1843, the quantities shipped, coastwise and foreign, amounted to 1,667,680 tons; and the customs-receipts of that year were £79,615,—showing a twenty-fold increase in the space of a single cent. The increase in the pop. has been about ten-fold. The gross receipt of customs, end of last century, was about £5,000. In 1820, it amounted to £11,147; in 1826, to £37,025; in 1836, to £54,497; in 1841, to £85,724, although the ports of Hartlepool and Seaham have been severed from this port. In 1820, the registered tonnage of vessels passing in and out of the Tees with cargoes was 17,000; in 1844, 631,000 tons; in 1851, 451,190 tons. The navigation of the Tees has been much improved by a short cut below the town, effecting the avoidance of a difficult curve, and admitting vessels drawing from 12 to 12½ ft. water to sail up to S. at neap tides; and at high spring-tides, vessels drawing 16 ft. water. The Clarence and Darlington railways have been of no little importance to the prosperity of the port, though Middlesborough has benefited to a comparatively greater extent by the formation of the Darlington line. The Stockton and Hartlepool railway was opened for public traffic in 1840. The entire length of this line is about 13 m., of which 4½ m. are along the Clarence railway. The principal manufactures carried on here are those of sail-cloth and linene ropes, yarn, and worsted spinning, &c., and some ship-building: there are also iron and brass founderies, breweries, and corn-mills; and near the town are extensive coal works and some brick yards.—S. castle flourished through several centuries, until, in the civil wars of the 17th cent., the last of the bishops by whom it was occupied was obliged to consult his safety by flight. It was afterwards successively in the hands of Charles I., the Scots, and the parliament. In 1652 it was razed to the ground. In 1661, the town consisted of but 120 dwelling-houses. Even at the beginning of the last cent., notwithstanding its increased and increasing importance, S. was still unpaved, and in appearance a mere village.

STOCKWELL, a chapelry in the p. of Lambeth, Surrey, 2½ m. SSW of London.

STOCKWITH (EAST), a township in the p. of Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, 3½ m. NNW of Gainsborough. Pop. in 1831, 269; in 1851, 290.

STOCKWITH (WEST), a township in the p. of Misterton, Nottinghamshire, 4 m. NNW of Gainsborough, on the western bank of the Trent, which divides it from E. Stockwith. Pop. in 1851, 654.

STOCKWOOD, a parish in Dorset, 7 m. SSW of Sherborne. Area 692 acres. Pop. in 1851, 43.

STOCKWYK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, and dep. of Zolder. Pop. 568.

STOCQUOIT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and dep. of Ghoy. Pop. 134.

STOCZET, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie and 22 m. SW of Siedlec, and obwod of Lukow, near the l. bank of the Zwitter. Pop. 390.

STOD, a parish of Norway, in the diocese and 63 m. NE of Drontheim, and bail. of North Drontheim, on the r. bank of the Forro-elv, and near the S bank of Lake Snaasevand. Pop. 2,200.

STODA. See STAAB.

STODART, a valley of New South Wales, in the district of Liverpool plains, watered by one of the tributaries of the Gwydir.

STODDART, a county in the SE part of the state of Missouri, U. S., comprising an area of 937 sq. m., bordered on the E by White Water river, and on the W by St. Francis river. It is hilly in the N, but in the S contains extensive prairies and swamps.

Pop. in 1840, 3,153; in 1850, 4,277. Its capital is Bloomfield.—Also a township of Cheshire co., in the state of New Hampshire, 31 m. SW of Concord. It occupies the ridge between the Merrimac and Connecticut rivers, and is drained by affluents of both. Pop. in 1840, 1,006; in 1850, 1,100.

STODMARSH, a parish in Kent, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. ENE of Canterbury. Area 695 acres. Pop. in 1851, 135.

STODOLL, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, and circle of Rybnik. Pop. 402. It has a large iron-work.

STODY, a parish in Norfolk, 3 m. SW of Holt. Area 1,277 acres. Pop. in 1831, 161; in 1851, 187.

STOEKET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Crainheim. Pop. 142.

STOEPE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and dep. of Eretvelde. Pop. 141.

STOERDALEN, a parish of Norway, in the diocese and 18 m. E of Drontheim, and bail. of North Drontheim, on the r. bank of a river of the same name, a little above its entrance into the Stoer-fjord, in the gulf of Drontheim. It has a manufactory of pottery, the largest in the kingdom, and brick and lime-kilns.

STOEREN, a parish of Norway, in the diocese and 30 m. S of Drontheim, and bail. of South Drontheim, near the l. bank of the Giml-elv, a little above the confluence of the Sogna-elv. Pop. 4,500.

STOERKOE, an island of the Baltic, near the coast of Sweden, and 2 m. SSW of Carlskrona. It has a parish and fort of the same name.

STOETTSUND, a commercial settlement of Norway, in the diocese and bail. of Nordland, near Cape Kullen.

STOGUMBER, a parish in Somersetshire, 6 m. N of Wiveliscombe. Area 5,779 acres. Pop. 1,456.

STOJANOW, a town of Austrian Galicia, in the circle and 36 m. NE of Zolkiew, in a marshy territory, near the Russian frontier.

STOKE, a township in the p. of Acton, co. palatine of Chester, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Nantwich, in the line of the Birmingham and Liverpool Junction canal. Area 665 acres. Pop. in 1831, 124; in 1851, 143.—Also a parish in the co. palatine of Chester, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by E of Chester, intersected by the Dee and Mersey canal. Area 2,749 acres. Pop. in 1831, 334; in 1851, 402.—Also a parish in Kent, 6 m. NE of Rochester. Area 3,999 acres. Pop. in 1831, 482; in 1851, 522.—Also a parish in Norfolk, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Norwich, crossed by the London and Norwich railway. Area 1,659 acres. Pop. in 1831, 350; in 1851, 451.—Also a parish in Salop, 6 m. NE of Ludlow. Area 5,750 acres. Pop. in 1831, 597; in 1851, 553.—Also a parish in Surrey, 1 m. N of Guildford, watered by the Wey. Area 2,314 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,327; in 1851, 2,507.—Also a parish in Warwickshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of Coventry, in the line of the London and Birmingham railway. Area 920 acres. Pop. in 1831, 848; in 1851, 1,031.

STOKE-ABBAS, a parish in Dorset, 2 m. W by S of Beaminster. Area 2,303 acres. Pop. 826.

STOKE-ALBANY, a parish in Northamptonshire, 18 m. NNE of Northampton. Area 1,661 acres. Pop. in 1831, 339; in 1851, 319.

STOKE-ASH, a parish in Suffolk, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Eye, crossed by the London and Norwich railway. Area 1,200 acres. Pop. in 1831, 392; in 1851, 392.

STOKE-BARDOLPH, a township in the p. of Gedling, Nottinghamshire, 5 m. ENE of Nottingham, on the W bank of the Trent. Pop. 191.

STOKE-BISHOP'S, a tything in the p. of Westbury-upon-Trin, Gloucestershire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW of Bristol. Pop. in 1831, 2,328; in 1851, 4,213.—Also a parish in Hants, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. WNW of Bishop's Waltham. Area 3,360 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,026; in

1851, 1,249. The Gosport branch of the London and South-Western railway, diverges from the main line at this place, and terminates near the outside of the fortifications at Gosport. It is 15 m. in length; and the intermediate stations are Botley and Fareham, which divide the line into nearly three equal parts.

STOKE-BLISS, a parish in Hereford and Worcester, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by W of Bromyard, including the hamlet of Little Kyre. Area 2,078 acres. Pop. 343.

STOCK-BRUEKNE, a parish in Northamptonshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. ENE of Towcester, crossed by the London and Birmingham railway, and the Grand Junction canal. It includes the chapelry of Shuttlehanger. Area 2,569 acres. Pop. in 1851, 861.

STOKE-CANON, a parish in Devon, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE of Exeter, watered by the rivers Exe and Culm, and crossed by the Exeter and Bristol railway. Area 1,217 acres. Pop. in 1831, 446; in 1851, 480.

STOKE-CHARITY, a parish in Hants, 6 m. SSE of Whitechurch, in the line of the Southampton railway. Area 1,850 acres. Pop. in 1851, 151.

STOKE-CLYMESLAND, a parish in Cornwall, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Callington. Area 8,732 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,608; in 1851, 2,596.

STOKE-COURCY, or STOGURSEY, a parish in Somersetshire, 8 m. NW by W of Bridgewater, bounded on the N by the Bristol channel. Area 8,893 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,496; in 1851, 1,472.

STOKE-D'ABERNON, a parish in Surrey, 11 m. NE of Guildford, watered by the river Mole, and including the hamlet of Oakshot. Area 2,027 acres. Pop. in 1831, 289; in 1851, 335.

STOKE-DAMERELL, a parish in Devon, 1 m. NE of Devonport; which see. Area 2,380 acres. Pop. in 1801, including the town of Devonport, 23,747; in 1831, 34,883; in 1851, 38,180.

STOKE-DOYLE, a parish in Northamptonshire, 2 m. SW of Oundle, watered by the Nene. Area 1,500 acres. Pop. in 1831, 165; in 1851, 146.

STOKE-DRY, a parish in Rutlandshire, 2 m. S by W of Uppingham, on the river Eye. Area 1,800 acres. Pop. in 1831, 53; in 1851, 65.

STOKE (EAST), a parish in Dorset, 4 m. W by S of Wareham, including the tything of Worgret. Area 3,273 acres. Pop. in 1831, 561; in 1851, 630.—Also a parish in Notts, 4 m. SW of Newark, on the river Trent. Area 1,730 acres. Pop. in 1831, 320; in 1851, 595. On Stokefield, in 1487, a battle was fought between the armies of Henry VII. and the earl of Lincoln, who had espoused the cause of Lambert Simnel.

STOKE-EDITH, a parish in Herefordshire, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. WNW of Ledbury, including the chapelry of Westhide. Area 2,852 acres. Pop. in 1851, 510.

STOKE-FERRY, a parish and market-town in Norfolk, 36 m. W by S of Norwich, on the N bank of the small but navigable river Wissey, over which there is here a bridge. Area 2,059 acres. Pop. in 1851, 820.

STOKE-FLEMING, a parish in Devon, 2 m. SSW of Dartmouth, on the coast. Area 3,332 acres. Pop. in 1831, 725; in 1851, 707.

STOKE-GABRIEL, a parish in Devon, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Totness, on the N bank of the Dart. Area 3,075 acres. Pop. in 1831, 718; in 1851, 718.

STOKE-GIFFORD, a parish in Gloucestershire, 5 m. NNE of Bristol. Area 2,065 acres. Pop. 488.

STOKE-GOLDING, a chapelry in the p. of Hinckley, Leicestershire, 3 m. NW of Hinckley, near the Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal. Pop. 661.

STOKE-GOLDINGTON, a parish in Bucks, 11 m. NE of Buckingham, on the river Ouse. Area 2,061 acres. Pop. in 1831, 912; in 1851, 902.

STOKE-ST. GREGORY, a parish in Somerset

shire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Langport. Area 3,790 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,507; in 1851, 1,477.

STOKE-UNDER-HAMDON, a parish in Somersetshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. WNW of Yeovil. Area 1,330 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,365; in 1851, 1,404.

STOKE-HAMMOND, a parish in Bucks, 3 m. S of Fenny-Stratford, intersected by the London and Birmingham railway. Area 1,470 acres. Pop. 438.

STOKE-LACY, a parish in Herefordshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW by S of Bromyard. Area 2,005 acres. Pop. in 1831, 381; in 1851, 373.

STOKE-LANE, a parish in Somersetshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Shepton-Mallet. Area 2,071 acres. Pop. 921.

STOKE-LYNE, a parish in Oxfordshire, 4 m. NNW of Biggster, including the hamlets of Bainton and Fewcot. Area 3,730 acres. Pop. in 1851, 631.

STOKE-MANDEVILLE, a parish in Bucks, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW by W of Wendover. Area 1,460 acres. Pop. in 1831, 461; in 1851, 538.

STOKE-SAINT-MARY, a parish in Somersetshire, 3 m. ESE of Taunton. Area 923 acres. Pop. in 1831, 275; in 1851, 275.

STOKE (NORTH), a parish in Oxfordshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Wallingford, on the E bank of the Thames. Area 824 acres. Pop. in 1831, 199; in 1851, 160. —Also a parish in Somersetshire, 4 m. NW of Bath, on the southern bank of the Avon. Area 778 acres. Pop. in 1831, 128; in 1851, 194. —Also a parish in Sussex, 3 m. N of Arundel, on the banks of the Arun. Area 860 acres. Pop. in 1851, 80.

STOKE-ORCHARD, a hamlet in the p. of Bishop's-Cleeve, Gloucestershire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE by S of Tewkesbury, intersected by the Worcester and Gloucester railway. Area 1,331 acres. Pop. 226.

STOKE-PERO, a parish in Somersetshire, 6 m. WSW of Minehead. Area 3,422 acres. Pop. 68.

STOKE-POGIS, a parish in Bucks, 4 m. N by E of Windsor, in the line of the Great Western railway. Area 2,500 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,252; in 1851, 1,501. Gray, the poet, is buried in the churchyard of this p., which is supposed to be the scene of his beautiful and touching *Elegy*.

STOKE-PRIOR, a parish in Herefordshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Leominster. Area 2,560 acres. Pop. in 1831, 478; in 1851, 434. —Also a parish in Worcestershire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE by N of Droitwich, intersected by the Worcester and Birmingham canal, and the Birmingham and Gloucester railway. Area 3,820 acres. Pop. in 1831, 478; in 1851, 1,613. There are large chemical works here.

STOKE-RIVERS, a parish in Devon, 5 m. E by N of Barnstaple. Area 2,426 acres. Pop. 276.

STOKE-RODNEY, or **GIFFARD**, a parish in Somersetshire, 5 m. NW by W of Wells. Area 2,345 acres. Pop. in 1831, 333; in 1851, 315.

STOKE (SOUTH), or **ROCHFORD**, a parish in Lincolnshire, 2 m. NNW of Colsterworth, including the hamlet of Easton. Area 5,270 acres. Pop. in 1831, 438; in 1851, 401. —Also a parish in Oxfordshire, 4 m. S by W of Wallingford, on the E bank of the Thames and crossed by the Great Western railway. Area 3,440 acres. Pop. in 1831, 751; in 1851, 858. —Also a parish in Somersetshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Bath. Area 863 acres. Pop. in 1831, 268; in 1851, 337. —Also a parish in Sussex, 2 m. N by E of Arundel, on the river Arun. Area 1,294 acres. Pop. in 1831, 101; in 1851, 107.

STOKE-TALMAGE, a parish in Oxfordshire, 12 m. ESE of Oxford. Area 859 acres. Pop. in 1831, 107; in 1851, 106.

STOKE-UPON-TERN, a parish in Salop, 5 m. SW by S of Market-Drayton, including the townships of Eaton, Allerton, and Westonswick. Area 5,602 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,030; in 1851, 937.

STOKE-UPON-TRENT, a parish, market-town,

and parl. borough, in the N division of Pirehill, county of Stafford, 2 m. E of Newcastle-under-Lyne, on the river Trent, and intersected by the Trent and Mersey canal, and the Caldon canal, which here unite. The p. comprises the chapelries of Bucknall with Bagnall, Hanley, Lane-end with Longton, and Shelton with Etruria; the townships of Botslow, Eaves, Fenton-Culvert, Fenton-Vivian, Penkhill with Boother, and part of Sea-bridge, and the liberty of Clayton. Area 10,490 acres. Pop. in 1831, 37,220; in 1851, 57,942. The burgh is a peculiar one, consisting not of one principal town and its suburbs, but of a number of scattered townships, market-towns, and villages, extending $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length NNW, by upwards of 3 m. in breadth at the widest part. It includes 'the several townships of Penkhill with Boother, Tunstall, Burslem, Hanley, Shelton, Fenton-Vivian, Lane-end, Fenton-Culvert, and Longton, the v. of Rushton Grange, and the hamlet of Sneyd,' in the parishes of Stoke and Burslem. Pop. in 1851, 84,027. In this district, which is familiarly designated 'the Potteries,' are the market-towns of Burslem, Hanley, Lane-end, Stoke, and Tunstall-court. See article **POTTERIES**. The borough returns 2 members to parliament. The number of electors, in 1840, was 1,680; in 1852, 1,778. The employment carried on in this extensive parish, as its usual name 'the Potteries' implies, is chiefly the manufacture of earthenware; of which this is the principal seat in England. The town of S., which is considered the central town of the potteries, contains a number of good modern houses laid out with some regularity and taste, a neat town-hall, and various wharfs and warehouses; and though the number of china or other manufactories is not great, they are amongst the most important in the district.

STOKE-TRISTER, a parish in Somersetshire, 2 m. E of Wincanton. Area 1,090 acres. Pop. in 1831, 428; in 1851, 440.

STOKE-WAKE, a parish in Dorset, 8 m. W of Blandford-Forum. Area 1,038 acres. Pop. in 1831, 147; in 1851, 124.

STOKE (WEST), a parish in Sussex, 3 m. NW of Chichester. Area 880 acres. Pop. in 1851, 284.

STOKEHAM, a parish in Nottinghamshire, 5 m. NE of Tuxford. Area 564 acres. Pop. in 1851, 60.

STOKEN-CHURCH, a parish in Oxfordshire, 17 m. ESE of Oxford. Area 4,308 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,290; in 1851, 1,492.

STOKENHAM, a parish in Devon, 5 m. E by S Kingsbridge. Area 6,011 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,603.

STOKES, an island of New South Wales, in the co. of St. Vincent, about a mile N of Termeil. —Also a river in Australia Felix, in the co. of Normandy.

STORES, a county in the NW part of the state of North Carolina, U. S., comprising an area of 728 sq. m., drained by Dan river and its tributaries, and by branches of Gadkin river. It has a diversified surface, but possesses considerable fertility. Pop. in 1840, 16,265; in 1850, 9,266. Its capital is Germanton. —Also a village in Lee township, Oneida co., in the state of New York. —Also a village of Madison co., in the state of Ohio. Pop. 770.

STOKESAY, a parish in Salop, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Ludlow, on the river Onny. Area 3,567 acres. Pop. in 1831, 529; in 1851, 532.

STOKESBY-WITH-HERRINGTON, a parish in Norfolk, 13 m. E of Norwich, watered by the Bure, and near the Norwich and Yarmouth railway. Area 2,119 acres. Pop. in 1831, 324; in 1851, 433.

STOKESLEY, a parish and market-town in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 40 m. N by W of York, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Stockton, including the townships of

Great and Little Busby, Easby, Newby, and S. Area 6,239 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,376; in 1851, 2,446.—The town stands on a branch of the river Leven, in the centre of a rich and fertile district, which at a distance of between 4 and 5 m. is bounded by the Cleveland hills, forming a bold and majestic amphitheatre. It consists chiefly of one spacious street. The manufacture of linen is carried on in the p. S. is one of the polling-places in the election of members for the N. riding.

STOKHOD, a river of Russia in Europe, which has its source in the gov. of Volhynia and district of Vladimir, near Kiselin; runs N into the gov. of Minsk; and, after a course of about 120 m., throws itself into the Pripiet, on the r. bank, and 51 m. SW of Pinsk.

STOKLICHKI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 42 m. W of Vilna, district and 30 m. SE of Kowno.

STOKSTRAET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Zell. Pop. 310.

STOKT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, and dep. of Moll. Pop. 321.—Also a com. in the prov. of Antwerp, and dep. of Turnhout. Pop. 194.

STOKTEVYVER, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Somerghem. Pop. 548.

STOLATZ, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, in the sanj. of Herzegovina, and 18 m. SSE of Moslar, on the l. bank of the Brigava. Pop. 1,200. It is situated at the foot of a rock crowned by a fortress, the residence of a bey, and is tolerably well-built. In its vicinity is the site of the ancient *Delminium*.

STOLBERG, or **STOLLEBERG**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, in the regency and circle and 7 m. E of Aachen, in a deep valley, watered by the Vicht, and enclosed by lofty mountains, on one of which is the castle of Stolbergburg, a hunting-lodge of the era of Charlemagne. Pop. in 1843, 3,693. It is noted for its manufactures of tin-ware, spangles, needles, cutlery, hardware, glass, cloth, flannel, and has also several copper-foundries, tanneries, and dye-works. In its vicinity are copper-mines, and quarries of lime and freestone.—Also a town of Prussia in Saxony, in the regency and 50 m. WNW of Merseburg, and circle of Sangerhausen, in the Harz mountains. Pop. in 1843, 2,800. It has a fine castle belonging to the counts of Stollberg-Stollberg, two churches, an orphans' asylum, and a Latin school, and possesses several copper and iron-foundries, manufactories of iron-ware, a paper, a powder, and several oil-mills, &c.—Also a cant. or bail. and town in the circle of the Erzgebirge. Pop. of bail. 15,737. The town is 14 m. E of Zwickau, in a valley, at an alt. of 1,466 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1843, 1,472. It has manufactories of cloth, linen, calico, hosiery, blankets, and lace, and several spinning-mills.

STOLBOVII, an island of the archipelago of New Siberia, between the embouchure of the Lena and Cape Sviatoi, and 105 m. NW of the latter. It derives its name, Stolbo, from its columnar shape.

STOLBTZY, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district, and 54 m. SW of Minsk, on the r. bank of the Niemen.

STOLHAM, a village of the duchy of Oldenburg, in the circle and 13 m. N of Ovelgönne and bail. of Abbehausen, near the E bank of the gulf of Yahell. Pop. 1,300.

STOLIN, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 162 m. SSW of Minsk, district and 36 m. ESE of Pinsk, on the l. bank of the Gorin.

STOLKWKYK, a village of Holland, in the prov.

of N. Holland, cant. and 2 m. S of Haagrecht, and 14 m. ENE of Rotterdam, on a canal of the same name, which joins the Yssel, on the l. bank, a little above Gouda. Pop. 1,250.

STOLLEN, or **STOLA**, a village of Hungary, in the comitat of Zips, 9 m. WNW of Deutschendorf, at the foot of the Carpathian chain, on a small affluent of the Poprad. In its vicinity is a rich copper-mine.

STOLLHOFEN, a village of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, 11 m. SW of Rastadt, near the r. bank of the Rhine. Pop. 940.

STOLNATZ, or **GROTZKA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, in the sanj. and 11 m. W of Semendria, on the r. bank of the Danube. The Austrians here sustained a defeat in 1739.

STOLNIKY. See **DRUM**.

STOLPE, a circle and town of Prussia, in the prov. of Pomerania and regency of Köslin. The circle comprises an area of 342 sq. m. Pop. 41,310. The town is 39 m. NE of Köslin, on a navigable river of the same name. Pop. in 1843, 9,450. It is enclosed by walls with four gates, and has three suburbs, three churches, a convent, two hospitals, two schools, and an infirmary. It contains extensive manufactories of linen, and woollen fabrics, and amber, several tanneries, a copper-work, distilleries of brandy. Wood, linen wrought amber and fish, the produce of the river, form its chief articles of trade.—Also a market-town of the prov. of Brandenburg, in the regency and 3 m. ENE of Potsdam, and circle of Tellow-Skorkow, in an island of the Havel. Pop. 140. It has a manufactory of wax-cloth.—Also a town in the circle and 6 m. ESE of Angermünde, on an arm of the Oder. Pop. 300. It has productive fisheries.—Also a river which issues from a small lake, in the prov. of E. Prussia, and circle of Carthaus, enters immediately the prov. of Pomerania and regency of Köslin, in which it bathes the circles of Laueburg-Britow, Rummelsburg, and Stolpe; waters the town of that name, and Stolpemünde; and, after a sinuous course, in a generally NW direction of about 66 m., throws itself into the Baltic a little below the last named town.

STOLPEMÜNDE, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Pomerania, regency and 39 m. NE of Köslin, and circle of Stolpe, on the r. bank of the river of that name, at its entrance into the Baltic. Pop. 700. It is well-built, and has a small port and a customhouse.

STOLPEN, a bailiwick and town of Saxony, in the circle of Meissen. The bail., which consists of three detached parts, contains about 22,000 inhabitants. The town is 15 m. E of Dresden, on the slope of a mountain, near the l. bank of the Lauterbach. Pop. in 1839, 1,229. It contains the ruins of the castle of Jokrym, and has manufactories of hosiery and linen.

STOLTZENBURG, **SZELINDEK**, or **SZELIMNIK**, a village of Transylvania, 9 m. N of Hermanstadt, in a valley, on a small river. On an adjacent mountain is a celebrated castle.

STOLZ, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 40 m. SSW of Breslau, and circle of Frankenstein. Pop. 1,084. It has a quarry of fine marble.

STOLZENAU, a market-town of Hanover, in the upper county of Hoya, and 32 m. WNW of Hanover, on the l. bank of the Weser. Pop. 1,560. It has a public granary, spinning-mills, manufactories of linen, and distilleries of brandy.

STOLZENBURG, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, and regency of Frankfurt, to the NE of Landsberg. Pop. 400.

STOMMELEN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and circle and 11 m. NW of Cologne, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. 1,230. It has three Catholic churches, and contains several factories.

STOMMEN AND PITTING, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant and dep. of Wommelghem. Pop. 200.

STOMO-GEMILEH, a narrow *boccaz* or channel leading from Tachtarass bay, at the mouth of the Nile, through the narrow strip of sand separating Lake Menzaleh from the sea. It is about 15 m. from the anchorage in the bay, and is nearly a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, and 50 yds. wide, with a depth of at least 11 ft. The land is low and sandy on each side of the entrance, which opens NNE, and the surf is always moderate here, so that small vessels resort to it in bad weather. Inside this *boccaz* the lake is 6 ft. deep; but this depth further inwards decreases to 4 ft.—About 8 or 9 m. to the W of this channel is the Bocca-Dybah, nearly 1 m. in length, and 100 yds. wide; and 5 m. beyond that is the Stomo-Soan, 4 or 5 ft. in depth.—*Chesney*.

STONAR, a parish in Kent, 1 m. NNE of Sandwich. Area 670 acres. Pop. in 1851, 44.

STONDON-MASSEY, a parish in Essex, 9 m. WSW of Chelmsford. Area 1,120 acres. Pop. in 1831, 290; in 1851, 268.

STONDON (UPPER), a parish in Bedfordshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by E of Shefford. Area 575 acres. Pop. in 1831, 37; in 1851, 46.

STONE, a township of the state of Missouri, U. S., comprising an area of 477 sq. m., drained by James' river and Buffalo fork of White river. The surface is undulating, and the soil very productive.—Also a township of Hamilton co., in the state of Ohio. Pop. 740.

STONE, a parish in Bucks, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. WSW of Aylesbury. Area 2,590 acres. Pop. in 1831, 773; in 1851, 785.—Also a chapelry in the p. of Berkeley, Gloucestershire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Berkeley. Pop., with the tything of Ham; in 1851, 577.—Also a parish in Kent, 6 m. SE of Tenterden, crossed by the river Rother and the Military canal. Area 3,042 acres. Pop. in 1831, 410; in 1851, 424.—Also a parish in Kent, 2 m. ENE of Dartford, on the banks of the Thames. Area 3,305 acres. Pop. in 1831, 719; in 1851, 829.—Also a parish in Kent, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by N of Faversham. Area 753 acres. Pop. in 1831, 80; in 1851, 91.—Also a parish and market-town in Staffordshire, 7 m. NNW of Stafford, intersected by the river Trent, and the Grand Trunk canal, and about 3 m. E of the Grand Junction railway. The p. includes the liberties of Beech, Hilderstone, Kibbestone, Normicott, and Stone. Area 20,030 acres. Pop. in 1831, 7,808; in 1851, 8,736. The town, which is of great antiquity, consists chiefly of one long street, with smaller ones diverging from it. It is well-built, paved, and abundantly supplied with water. In the suburbs numerous handsome houses have been erected. The principal manufacture is that of shoes; on a stream which falls into the Trent are several corn-mills. There are also in the town two extensive breweries, commodious wharfs, and the principal office of the company of proprietors of the Grand Trunk canal.—Also a parish in Worcestershire, 2 m. ESE of Kidderminster. Area 2,450 acres. Pop. in 1831, 551; in 1851, 470.

STONE-ARABIA, a village of Montgomery co., in the state of New York, U. S., 4 m. N of the Mohawk, and $\frac{1}{4}$ m. WNW of Albany. This is one of the oldest settlements in the co.

STONEBECK (DOWN), a township in the p. of Kirkby-Malzeard, W. R. of Yorkshire, 14 m. W by S of Ripon. Area 12,700 acres. Pop. in 1851, 385.

STONEBECK (UPPER), a township in the p. of Kirkby-Malzeard, W. R. of Yorkshire, 16 m. W by N of Ripon. Area 14,160 acres. Pop. in 1851, 419.

STONE-BRIDGE, or **PETERSBURGH**, a village of Upper Canada, in the township of Humberstone, on a tributary to the Welland canal, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Lake Erie. Pop. 200.

STONE-CASTLE. See **IRVINE**.

STONE-EASTON, a parish in Somerset, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Shepton-Mallet. Area 1,374 acres. Pop. in 1831, 386; in 1851, 471.

STONEGRAVE, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE by S of Helmsley, including the townships of East Newton and Laysthorpe, S., and East and West Ness. Area 2,533 acres. Pop. in 1851, exclusive of East Ness, now returned with Kirkdale, 277.

STONEHALL, a parish in co. Westmeath, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Mullingar. Area 3,106 acres, of which 106 acres are in Lough Dereveragh. Pop. in 1831, 632; in 1851, 464.—Also a village in the p. of Kilcornan, co. Limerick, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Kildimo. Pop. in 1851, 84.

STONEHAM (NORTH), a parish in the county of Southampton, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE of Southampton, watered by the river Itchen, and crossed by the London and Southampton railway. Area 5,010 acres. Pop. in 1831, 766; in 1851, 726.

STONEHAM (SOUTH), a parish of Hants, 3 m. NNE of Southampton, watered by the Itchin, and intersected by the London and Southampton railway. Area 8,877 acres. Pop. in 1851, 4,961.

STONEHAM, a township of Middlesex co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 7 m. N of Boston, and intersected by the Boston and Maine railroad. The surface is hilly and woody, but the soil is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 1,017; in 1850, 2,085.—Also a township of Oxford co., in the state of Maine. Pop. in 1840, 313.

STONEHAVEN, a sea-port, and the cap. of Kincardineshire, 15 m. S by W of Aberdeen, and 94 m. NNE of Edinburgh, situated at the influx of the Carron and the Cowie to the ocean, in a valley almost narrow enough to be called a glen, and flanked by two ranges of heights, the northerly one of which has the reputation of being the eastern abutment of the far-extending range of Grampians. Pop. in 1851, 3,240. The old town, on the S bank of the Carron, consists chiefly of two considerable streets; and has an ill-built, irregular, and unpleasant appearance. The new town stands on a cuneiform peninsula between the Carron and the Cowie; and consists of regular, well-edified, spacious streets, with a square in the centre. A bridge across the Carron connects the towns, and carries along the Edinburgh and Aberdeen mail-road. The fishing-village of Cowie, situated less than a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the N, and containing a population of about 200, may be regarded as a suburb. The harbour of S., a small natural basin a little S of the mouth of the Carron, is sheltered on the N side by a convenient quay, and on the S side by a projecting high rock, and offers a safe retreat to vessels during storms. The vessels belonging to the harbour are employed principally in exporting grain to Leith, and importing coals and lime.

STONEHENGE, an extraordinary relic of antiquity, situated within the parish of Amesbury, in the midst of Salisbury plain, in the county of Wilts. It consists of a number of immense stones averaging 3 ft. in thickness, and 6 to 7 ft. in breadth, and 15 to 20 ft. in length: most of them weigh about 10 to 12 tons, but a few exceed 30 tons, and the two largest even 70 tons! Some of these blocks are now lying prostrate, but they all appear to have formerly been erected, as many of them still are, in the order of two concentric circles, enclosing two concentric ovals or ellipses, with one immense stone in the centre by itself. The whole design is surrounded by an exterior concentric circle of comparatively great circumf., consisting of an outer ditch and an inner wall of earth, connected with which are three great

stones and three grand entrances to the system of circles and ellipses in the centre. The exterior circular range of stones appears to have been coped continuously round with a series of equally immense square stones planted across the tops of the uprights, and fixed by mortises and tenons formed with a chisel.

STONEHOUSE, a parish in the middle ward of Lanark, supposed to contain nearly 6,000 Scots acres. It is watered by the river Avon, and contains freestone, iron, and coal. The village is 7 m. distant from Hamilton, and nearly the same from Lanark. Pop. of p. in 1831, 2,359; in 1851, 2,781.

STONEHOUSE, a parish and village in the county of Gloucester, 3 m. W of Stroud, intersected by the Stroud-Water canal, and the Great Western railway. Area of p. 1,625 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,469; in 1851, 2,598. Broad cloths are largely woven here.

STONEHOUSE (EAST), a parish adjoining Plymouth, but within the parliamentary borough of Devonport, Devon. Area 385 acres. Pop. in 1831, 9,571; in 1851, 11,976. The town consists of several handsome streets well-paved and lighted with gas. A neat stone-bridge, carried over Stonehouse creek, gives an easy communication with Devonport, which see. On what is called the Devil's Nose there is a fort; at a short distance are the Western and Eastern King's batteries. The new victualling-office here has been constructed on a large scale. The naval hospital for the reception of wounded seamen and marines is an important public establishment. There are also extensive barracks. The town participates in the general business of Plymouth and Devonport.

STONELEIGH, a parish and village in Warwickshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by W of Coventry, on the banks of the Avon. Area 9,907 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,284.

STONELIK, a township of Clermont co., in the state of Ohio, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 1,477.

STONEQUARRY, a town of New South Wales, in the co. of Camden, on the great south road, 49 m. from Sydney.

STONE-RIDGE, a village of Marbletown township, Ulster co., in the state of New York, U. S., 97 m. SSW of Albany. Pop. in 1840, 125.

STONESBY, a parish in Leicestershire, 6 m. NE of Melton-Mowbray. Area 1,370 acres. Pop. in 1831, 287; in 1851, 286.

STONESFIELD, a parish in the co. of Oxford, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. WNW of Woodstock. Area 1,020 acres. Pop. in 1831, 535; in 1851, 632.

STONHAM-ASPEL, a parish in Suffolk, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Needham-Market, in the line of the London and Norwich railway. Area 2,399 acres. Pop. in 1831, 612; in 1851, 814.

STONHAM-EARL, a parish in Suffolk, 11 m. NNW of Ipswich. Area 2,520 acres. Pop. in 1831, 757; in 1851, 860.

STONHAM-PARVA, a parish in Suffolk, 4 m. NE by N of Needham-Market. Area 1,193 acres. Pop. in 1831, 329; in 1851, 402.

STONINGTON, a township and port of entry of New London co., in the state of Connecticut, U. S., 51 m. SE of Hartford, bounded on the S by Long island sound, on the E by Pawcatuck river, and on the W by Mystic river, and connected with Providence by the Stonington railroad. The surface is hilly and rocky, but the soil is fertile, and affords good pasturage. Pop. in 1840, 3,898; in 1850, 5,434.

STONTON-WYVILLE, a parish in Leicestershire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by E of Market-Harborough. Area 1,190 acres. Pop. in 1831, 106; in 1851, 402.

STONY BROOK, a village of Brookhaven township, Suffolk co., in the state of New York, U. S., on the N side of Long island. Pop. in 1850, 400.

STONY-CREEK, a township of Somerset co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 103 m. W by S of

Harrisburg, bordered on the E by the Alleghany chain, and intersected by Stony-creek and its branches. Pop. in 1840, 1,248.—Also a township of Henry co., in the state of Indiana. Pop. 1,242.

STONYFORD, a village in the p. of Church-Jerpoint, co. Kildare, 2 m. E by S of Kells.

STONYHURST, a hamlet in the parish of Mitton, co. palatine of Lancashire, 10 m. N of Blackburn. Here is one of the principal Roman Catholic colleges in England. The building is in the Elizabethan style of architecture, amply furnished with every requisite for conducting the business of education. The whole edifice, including the sacristies, at the E end of the church, is 153 ft. in length, by about 60 ft. in breadth.

STONYKIRK—more properly **STEPHENKIRK**—a parish in the Rhinns of Galloway, Wigtownshire, bounded on the N by Portpatrick and Inch; and on the W by the Irish channel. Its superficial extent is about $33\frac{1}{2}$ sq. m., or 21,420 imperial acres. The village of S., situated $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE of Stranraer, has about 100 inhabitants. Pop. of the parish in 1841, 3,052; in 1851, 3,321.

STONY-POINT, a lofty promontory of Rockland co., in the state of New York, U. S., at the head of Haverstraw bay, in Hudson river. It has a lighthouse erected on the site of an old fort.

STONY-STRATFORD. See **STRATFORD-STONY**.

STOODLEY-WITH-HIGHLEY-ST.-MARY, a parish in Devon, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Bampton. Area 4,336 acres. Pop. in 1831, 524; in 1851, 480.

STOPFENHEIM, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Middle Franconia, and 5 m. NW of Weissenburg, on a small affluent of the Altmühl. Pop. 475.

STOPHAM, a parish in Sussex, 4 m. ESE of Petworth; the Arun flows on the E, and the Rother on the S of the town. Area 876 acres. Pop. in 1831, 129; in 1851, 161.

STOPSLEY, a hamlet in the p. of Luton, co. of Bedford, 2 m. NE of Luton. Pop. in 1831, 510; in 1851, 717.

STOQUOIS, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and dep. of Grand-Rechain. Pop. 274.—Also a com. in the prov. of Hainault, and dep. of Hellebecq. Pop. 161.—Also a com. in the same prov. and dep. of Meslin-l'Évêque. Pop. 414.—Also a com. in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Rebecq-Rognon. Pop. 376.

STOR, or **STOR-ÅA**, a river of Denmark, in Jutland, which has its source in the bail. of Aarhuus; flows NW into that of Ringkiøping; bends W; and, after a total course of about 50 m., discharges itself into the Nissum-fjord. Holstroe is the chief place on its banks.—Also a river in Holstein, which issues from a marsh in the E part of the bail. of Neumunster; runs first W, then SW to the confluence of the Bram, which it receives on the l.; it thence runs WSW; passes Itzehoe, and bends S; and, after a total course of 51 m., falls into the Elbe on the r. bank, about 3 m. below Glückstadt.—Also a river of Sweden, in the prefecture of Jämtland, an affluent of the Ammer-elf.

STOR-AFVAN, a lake of Sweden, in the prefecture of West Bothnia. It is connected on the NW with the Horn-Afvan, and discharges itself by the Sildut or Sheltöfva into the gulf of Bothnia. It has an island in its centre.

STORA-KOPPARBERG. See **FÄLLEN**.

STORA-LULEA-WATTNET, a lake of Sweden, in the prefecture of North Bothnia and Lulea-Lappmark. It is 96 m. in length from NW to SE, and varies from 6 m. to $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile in breadth. It discharges itself on the SE by the Stora-Lulea-elf, which, after a tortuous course of about 45 m., joins the Lilla-Lulea, and thence takes the name of Lulea

STORA-MALM, a parish of Sweden, in the prefecture of Nyköping. It contains the fine castle of Eric'sberg.

STORA-SIGGATA, or **SKIKATA**, a town of Algiers, in the prov. and 45 m. NE of Constantine, on a bay of the Mediterranean of the same name. This town, the ancient *Rusicada*, was formerly one of great magnificence, and still contains some important ruins.

STORBERGET, a mountain of Sweden, in the SW part of the prefecture of Gefle, of which it forms one of the highest summits.

STORCHNEST, or **OSIECZNO**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. and regency and 39 m. SSW of Posen, and circle of Fraustadt, on a small lake. Pop. in 1843, 1,379, of whom about 240 were Jews. It has a Catholic and a Lutheran church, and a Franciscan convent; and possesses manufactories of woollen and linen fabrics, and several breweries.

STORE-HEDINGE, a parish and town of Denmark, in the dio. and island of Seeland, bail. of Prastoe. Pop. of p. 7,000. The town is 21 m. NE of Prastoe, on the Baltic, to the WSW of Stevens Flint. It consists of only two streets, and is open. It has a church and a town-house.

STOREN, a parish of Norway, in the prov. of South Trondheim, to the S of Dronheim. Pop. 450.

STORETON, a township in the p. of Bebbington, co. palatine of Chester, 4½ m. N by E of Great-Neston. Area 1,298 acres. Pop. in 1851, 233.

STOR-JUNGFRAU, an island of the gulf of Bothnia, near the coast of Sweden, and of the prefecture of Gefle, to the SE of Soderhamn.

STORKO, an island of Sweden, in the district of Carlskrona, and bay of that name.

STORKOW, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, regency of Potsdam and circle of Tellow-Storkow, 29 m. WSW of Frankford, on the Oder, on the canal of Storkow and near Lake Storkow or Dolgen. Pop. in 1843, 1,681. It has manufactories of cloth and linen, and several tanneries.

STORLOEGD-AN, a river of Sweden, in the S part of the prefecture of West Bothnia. It descends from the Stolting-Fiallet, a mountain in the lappmark of Asell; runs SW; enters W. Bothnia; and after a course of about 90 m., throws itself into the bay of Nordmaling, in the gulf of Bothnia.

STORM BAY, a large bay on the SE coast of Van Diemen's Land, enclosed between Brune island on the W, and Tasman's peninsula on the E. On the NE it expands into Frederick Henry's bay, with its continuation to the SE of Norfolk bay; on the NW it has the large estuary of the Derwent and Ralph bay. D'Entrecasteaux's channel leads from the Derwent estuary on the W side of Brune island into the ocean. This bay has good holding-ground, but is not very well sheltered.

STORMONT, a beautiful district of Perthshire, bounded on the E by the Erich; on the S by the Islay and the Tay; on the W by the Tay; and on the N by the frontier mountain-rampart of the Highlands from the foot of Strathardle to a little distance south of the foot of Strath-Tumel. The district measures 14 m. in extreme length from E to W, and about 7 or 8 m. in mean breadth. The most remarkable natural feature of the district is the extraordinary number of lochs comprehended within its limits—amounting to not less than eleven, some of them very beautiful sheets of water. S. gave, in 1621, the title of Viscount in the peerage of Scotland to the ancestor of the nobleman who, in 1792, was raised to an earldom and to the peerage of the United Kingdom by the title of Earl of Mansfield.

STORNOWAY, an Hebridean parish on the W coast of Lewis, Ross-shire; bounded on the E by

the Minch; and on the W by Uig. Its length from N to S is 19 m., its greatest breadth 10 m., and its area, including water, is about 160 sq. m. The coast is greatly indented; and, though occasionally presenting fine sandy beaches, preëminently consists of bold shelving rocks or precipitous cliffs. Loch-Stornoway, 2 m. by 2½ m., possesses landlocked recesses of shelter from every wind, and good and safe anchorage for a fleet of 200 sail. The other principal bays are Ure, Tolsta, and Bayble. The chief headlands are Tolsta, Gress, Vateker, Tong, and Holm, on the main coast of the parish; and Tuimpan and Chicken-heads in Eye. The highest ground is a round hill, which rises 600 or 700 ft. above sea-level, and forms a landmark to vessels steering across the Minch to Stornoway harbour. Pop. in 1801, 2,974; in 1831, 4,091; in 1851, 5,666.

STORNOWAY, a sea-port, at the head of Loch-Stornoway, in the cognominal parish, 46 m. NW of Poll-Ewe, 65 m. N by W of Portree, and 120 m. NW by W of Dingwall. The town was founded as a fishing establishment; and has rapidly risen to comparative bulk and importance. A lighthouse, erected on Arnish-point, at the S side of the entrance of Loch-Stornoway, stands in N lat. 58° 11' 28", W long. 6° 22' 10", 3 nautical m. NW of Chicken-head. The grand trade of the place consists in the exchange of the produce of the fisheries, and the kelp shores, for British manufactured goods and foreign produce. The fishing-boats registered in the district of the port amount to about 1,500. The vessels belonging to the port range in size from 15 to about 150 tons, and are about 70 in number. A weekly packet plies between Stornoway and Poll-Ewe; and a steam-vessel makes occasional trips in summer between Stornoway and Glasgow. The port has a custom-house, with a collector, a comptroller, and a tide-waiter. Pop. in 1833, about 2,500; in 1851, 2,391.

STORRINGTON, a parish in Sussex, 6½ m. NE of Arundel. Area 3,264 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,038.

STOR-SJON, a lake of Sweden, in the prefecture of Jamtland. It is very irregular in form, and its length from N to S is 45 m., and its greatest breadth 18 m. The Ragunda, an affluent of the Indals-elf, issues from it on the N. Östersund is situated on its NE bank.—Also a lake in the prefecture and 9 m. WSW of Gefle. It is 15 m. in length, and varies from 5 m. to ¾ of a mile in breadth. It discharges itself into the Baltic, which issues from its NE extremity and enters the sea at Gefle.

STOR-SOEN, a lake of Norway, in the E part of the dio. of Aggershuus and bail. of Hedemarken, in N lat. 61° 35', E long. 11° 10'. It is 30 m. in length from N to S, but is very narrow, and discharges itself on the S by the Reen-elf, an affluent of the Glommen-elf.

STORT, a river which, rising in the NW of Essex, enters Hertfordshire a little to the N of Bishop-Stortford, and divides that co. from Essex, till it falls into the Lea near Hoddesdon.

STORTFORD (Bishop). See Bishop's STORTFORD.

STOR-UMEA, a lake of Sweden, in the central part of the prefecture of Western Bothnia, and lappmark of Umea, in N lat. 65° 5', E long. 16° 50'. It is 30 m. in length from NW to SE, and 6 m. in medium breadth, and forms numerous arms. Of these, a large one on the N receives the Umea and several other streams which issue from the lake at its SE extremity.

STORY, a county in the central part of Iowa, U. S., drained by the Skunk river. Area 576 sq. m.

STOTFOLD, a parish in Bedfordshire, 2½ m. NW by N of Baldock. Area 2,323 acres. Pop. 1,395.

STOTTESDEN, a parish in Salop, 11 m. NE by

E of Ludlow. Area, with Farlow, 11,443 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,579; in 1851, 1,545.

STOUGHTON, a village and township of Norfolk co., in Massachusetts, U. S., 18 m. S of Boston. Pop. in 1840, 2,142; in 1850, 3,594.

STOUGHTON, a chapelry in the p. of Thurnby, co. of Leicester, 4 m. ESE of Leicester. Pop. 130. —Also a parish in Sussex, 6 m. NW of Chichester. Area 5,422 acres. Pop. in 1851, 644.

STOULTON, a parish in Worcestershire, 4 m. NW of Pershore, in the line of the Birmingham and Gloucester railway. Area 1,952 acres. Pop. 377.

STOUR, a river of England, which rises in three head-streams in the co. of Somerset, the first near Wincanton, the second near Pen, and the third near Mote. The second and third of these streams unite, soon after entering Dorsetshire, in Gillingham forest, where the S. becomes a considerable river, and directs its course nearly towards the S; it is joined by the stream from Wincanton, near Fifehead. About 2½ m. below this junction, it receives the waters of the Lyddon; and about a ½ m. farther, it is joined by the Dulish, flowing to Sturminster-Newton. It now flows SE, washing the town of Blandford, and receiving at Wimbourn-Minster, the waters of the Allen. About 4 m. below its junction with the Allen it leaves Dorsetshire, and falls into the English channel at Christ Church, in Hampshire. —Also a river which rises in Shropshire, and running through Staffordshire and Worcestershire, falls into the Severn at Stourport, above Hartlebury-castle, after a course of about 20 m. —Also a river of Dorsetshire, which runs into the Avon near Canford Lawn. —Also a river which rises in Essex, and running through Hertfordshire, falls into the Lea at Hawsham. —Also a river which rises in Oxfordshire, and running through Warwickshire, falls into the Avon below Stratford. —Also a river of Kent, which rises in two principal branches, the first at Well-street, near Lenham, and the other among the hills between Liminge and Postling. These streams, with the addition of several rivulets, unite near Ashford, where, turning to the NE, they flow in one channel to Wye. Thence proceeding through a beautiful country, it reaches Canterbury, through which it flows and again unites a little below the city, having formed three small islands in its progress. It then takes a NE direction to the isle of Thanet, where it anciently joined the Wantsume, a river at one time of considerable magnitude, but the channel, of which became in time choked up by the tides, and the name is now lost in that of the Stour. The Stour, after directing a branch NW from Sarre, flows to the E, and being joined by the Lesser Stour, continues its course between the isle of Thanet and the mainland; and making a sweep S to Sandwich, it then returns towards the N, and joining the Sandwich, falls into the British channel at Pepperness. That branch which proceeds northwards from Sarre, is called the Nethergong; and being joined by a stream from Cheslet, flows into the sea at Newhaven. —Also a stream designated as the Lesser Stour, which rises near Liminge; and flows in a NE direction by Barham-Downs; and passing various pleasant villages, in nearly a parallel line with the Greater Stour, falls into that river about 1 m. beyond Stourmouth. —Also a river which rises on the borders of Cambridgeshire, near Haverhill, and forms the entire boundary between the cos. of Suffolk and Essex. It passes by Clare, Sudbury, and Nayland, and after being joined by the Bret and other smaller streams, receives the tide at Manningtree. Here increasing considerably in breadth, it presents a beautiful object at high water, the effect of which, however, is considerably diminished by its

muddy channel and contracted stream during ebb. It joins the Orwell from Ipswich, and their united streams form the noble harbour of Harwich, and discharge themselves into the German ocean, between that town and Land-Guard fort.

STOURBRIDGE, a market-town in the p. of Old Swinford, county of Worcester, 12 m. WSW of Birmingham, on the river Stour, over which there is here an excellent bridge, and near the head of the Staffordshire canal, by which it enjoys a water communication with all parts of the kingdom. Pop. in 1801, 3,431; in 1831, 6,148; in 1851, 7,847. The town occupies a gentle eminence on the S bank of the Stour, at the SW extremity of the great midland mining and manufacturing district of England. The surrounding country abounds with coal and ironstone, which appear to have been worked at an early period. The principal branches of trade and manufacture are those of glass, iron, and firebricks. The glass manufacture, which was established here in 1557, is carried on to a great extent, there being no less than 10 or 12 houses in which the different varieties of flint, crown, bottle, and window, glass are made. The plentiful supply of fuel contributes to the successful prosecution of this manufacture; and the abundance, in the immediate neighbourhood, of that species of clay which is used for glass-pots still more so. This clay, known by the name of Stourbridge fire-clay, is admirably adapted for crucibles and fire-bricks. It is found in strata about 150 ft. below the surface. An analysis of the best clay raised at S. gives—

Silica,	72.516
Alumina,	20.264
Lime,	0.891
Peroxide of iron,	3.308
Protoxide of manganese,	1.488
Phosphate of lime,	1.533
	100.000

The presence of lime or iron in any considerable quantities would render the clay fusible, but when the silica and alumina so greatly preponderate, it will stand any amount of heat that can be raised in ordinary furnaces. The best clay fetches about 55s. per ton, and is used for glass-house pots, and the bricks used in making glass furnaces, not only in England but other countries: it is exported to N. America in large quantities, and to S. America, France, Holland, and Germany. Besides the best clay, inferior descriptions called 'seconds,' 'black,' and 'offal' clay, are raised to a considerable extent. About 15,000 tons are raised annually in the S. district. About 14,000,000 of bricks of all descriptions are made annually in the S. district, consuming about 46,000 tons of clay, and may be valued at £50,000. An important branch of the trade, and one which has been gradually increasing for the last seven years, is the manufacture of clay retorts for gas works, and now generally preferred to metal. The manufactories of cast and wrought iron are also carried on upon a large scale. S. is a polling-place in the election of members for the E division of the county.

STOURMOUTH, a parish in Kent, 8 m. ENE of Canterbury. The Stour, which is here navigable, flows through the p. Area 878 acres. Pop. 274.

STOURFAINE, a parish in Dorset, 3 m. NW of Blandford Forum, on the river Stour. Area 2,305 acres. Pop. in 1831, 594; in 1851, 621.

STOURPORT, a market-town in the chapelry of Mitton, p. of Kidderminster, Worcestershire, 4 m. SSW of Kidderminster, situated at the confluence of the rivers Severn and Stour, and on the basin of the Staffordshire canal, where it falls into the Severn, which is here crossed by a bridge consisting of a

single arch of iron of 150 ft. span, and about 50 ft. above the surface of the water. It is now a neat and well-built town. Its chief trade is in the transmission of goods; but considerable business is also done in corn, coals, and timber. It has recently been proposed to deepen the Severn 6 ft. from this place to Worcester, for a barge navigation. Pop. in 1851, 2,993. S. is a polling-place in the election of members for the W division of the county.

STOURTON, a hamlet in the p. of Whichford, Warwick, 4 m. SE of Shipston-upon-Stour. Pop. in 1831, 197; in 1851, 238.—Also a parish partly in Somersetshire, but chiefly in Wilts, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. WNW of Mere, including the hamlet of Brook or Gasper. Area 3,543 acres. Pop. in 1831, 650; in 1851, 659. The village is very handsome.

STOUTING, a parish in Kent, 7 m. ESE of Ashford, within 3 m. of the South-Eastern railway. Area 1,634 acres. Pop. in 1831, 254; in 1851, 237.

STOVEN, a parish in Suffolk, 5 m. NE by E of Halesworth. Area 797 acres. Pop. in 1851, 172.

STOW, a township of Middlesex co., in Massachusetts, U. S., 24 m. W by N of Boston. Pop. 1,455.—Also a township in Lamolille co., in Vermont, 16 m. NNW of Montpelier. Pop. 1,771.

STOW, a parish in Lincolnshire, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Gainsborough, comprising the townships of Bransby, Normanby, and Sturton. Area 4,620 acres. Pop. in 1831, 808; in 1851, 1,049.—Also a parish in Salop, 2 m. NE by E of Knighton, watered on the S by the Teme. Pop. in 1831, 147.

STOW, a parish partly in Selkirkshire, but chiefly occupying the extremity of the long SE projection of Edinburghshire. The village of S. stands on the l. bank of Gala-water, $24\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Edinburgh and 7 m. N of Galashiels. Pop. of p. in 1851, 1,973.

STOW (Lox), a parish in Huntingdonshire, 2 m. N by E of Kimbolton. Area 1,480 acres. Pop. 239.

STOW (West), a parish in Suffolk, 5 m. NW by N of Bury-St.-Edmund's, on the river Lark. Area 2,926 acres. Pop. in 1831, 266; in 1851, 315.

STOW-WITH-QUY, a parish in Cambridgeshire, 5 m. ENE of Cambridge. Area 1,820 acres. Pop. in 1831, 400; in 1851, 445.

STOW-BARDOLPH, a parish and village in Norfolk, 2 m. NNE of Downham. Area 6,127 acres. Pop. in 1831, 760; in 1851, 1,126.

STOW-BEDON, a parish in Norfolk, 11 m. NE by N of Thetford. Area 1,692 acres. Pop. 354.

STOW-MARIES, a parish in Essex, 5 m. S by W of Maldon. Area 2,444 acres. Pop. in 1851, 307.

STOW-ON-THE-WOLD, a parish and market-town in Gloucestershire, 25 m. ENE of Gloucester, intersected by the Roman Foss-way. The p. includes the hamlets of Donnington and Mangersbury. Area 3,130 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,471; in 1831, 1,810; in 1851, 2,250. The town is situated on the summit of a hill, in a bleak part of the co. The houses, in general, are of stone, but low and irregularly built. The principal manufacture is shoes.

STOW-UPLAND, a parish in Suffolk, adjacent to Stow-Market. Area 2,841 acres. Pop. 966.

STOW-WOOD, a parish in Oxfordshire, 4 m. N of Oxford. Area 640 acres. Pop. in 1851, 31.

STOWE, a parish in Bucks, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW of Buckingham. Area 3,460 acres. Pop. in 1831, 490; in 1851, 342.—Also a parish in Staffordshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE by E of Stafford. Area 7,080 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,283; in 1851, 1,269.—Also a parish in Lincolnshire, 3 m. W by N of Market-Deeping. Area 355 acres. Pop. in 1831, 25; in 1851, 14.

STOWE-NINE-CHURCHES, a parish in Northamptonshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE by E of Daventry, watered by the Nene, and intersected by the Grand Junction

canal, and the Great North-Western railway. Area 1,865 acres. Pop. in 1831, 404; in 1851, 381.

STOWEL, a parish in Gloucestershire, 2 m. WSW of Northleach, watered by the Coln. Area 823 acres. Pop. in 1831, 43; in 1851, 28.—Also a parish in Somersetshire, 4 m. SSW of Wincanton. Area 902 acres. Pop. in 1831, 123; in 1851, 103.

STOWER (East), a parish in Dorset, 4 m. W of Shaftesbury. Area 1,675 acres. Pop. in 1851, 538.

STOWER (West), a parish in Dorset, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Shaftesbury. Area 1,015 acres. Pop. 221.

STOWER-PROVOST, a parish and liberty in Dorset, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by S of Shaftesbury, on the river Stour. Area 2,777 acres. Pop. in 1851, 869.

STOWERTON, a hamlet in the p. of Wichford, Warwickshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE by E of Shipston-upon-Stour. Pop. in 1831, 197; in 1851, 238.

STOWEY, a parish in Somersetshire, 8 m. S of Bristol. Area 814 acres. Pop. in 1851, 187.

STOWEY (Nether), a parish and market-town in Somersetshire, 7 m. WNW of Bridgewater. Area 1,215 acres. Pop. in 1831, 778; in 1851, 833.

STOWEY (Over). See **OVERSTOWEY**.

STOWFORD, a parish in Devon, 7 m. ENE of Launceston, watered by a branch of the Tamer. Area 2,065 acres. Pop. in 1831, 463; in 1851, 576.

STOWICK, a tything in the p. of Henbury, Gloucestershire, 5 m. NNW of Bristol. Pop. in 1831, 568; in 1851, 526.

STOWLANGTOFT, a parish in Suffolk, 7 m. NE by E of Bury-St.-Edmunds, watered by a branch of the Little Ouse. Area 1,471 acres. Pop. 186.

STOWMARKET, a parish and market-town in Suffolk, 13 m. NW by N of Ipswich, on the river Gipping, and about 5 m. W of the line of the Eastern Counties railway. Area 2,177 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,761; in 1831, 2,672; in 1851, 3,404. The town is situated at the confluence of the three rivulets forming the river Gipping, which was rendered navigable for barges from hence to Ipswich, in 1805, and has sometimes been called the Stowmarket canal. It is the most central town in the co., and consists of several streets, for the most part regularly built and paved. The principal trade carried on is the making of malt. There are manufactories of iron, leather, rope, twine, and sacking. Considerable business is also done in coal, corn, and timber. S. is one of the polling-places in the election of members for the W division of the co.

STOYESTOWN, a village of Somerset co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., 107 m. W by S of Harrisburg. There are large iron forges here.

STRABANE, a township of Washington co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., 170 m. W of Harrisburg. Pop. 1,250.

STRABANE, a market and post town, and formerly a parl. borough, partly in the ps. of Leckpatrick and Urney, but chiefly in the p. of Camusjuxta-Mourne, co. Tyrone, on the river Mourne, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. SE of Lifford, 81 m. W by N of Belfast, and $102\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW of Dublin. The valleys of the Mourne, the Finn, and the Foyle, converge around S. and Lifford, and form a very noble natural amphitheatre. S. was, at one time, one of the best linen-markets of Ireland; and will probably reacquire its former prosperity and pre-eminence. The export trade in provisions and agricultural produce is comparatively extensive; and is greatly aided, not only by the town's advantageous position in reference to the surrounding rich country, but by a canal navigation connecting it with the naturally navigable part of the Foyle. This canal commences at the north end of the town, and extends about $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. northward, nearly parallel with the Foyle, to the mouth of the Donnet-Burn, where it makes a junction with the

Boyle. Pop. of the town, in 1831, 4,700; in 1851, 4,896. S. gives the subordinate title of Baron in the peerage of Ireland to the Marquis of Abercorn.

STRABAG, or STRABEGAGH. See STRABREAGA.

STRABOE, a parish in co. Carlow, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW by N of Tullow. Area 1,104 acres. Pop. in 1851, 168.

STRABOE, or SHANE, a parish in Queen's co., $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE by N of the town of Maryborough. Area 5,757 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,176; in 1851, 1,281.

STRABREAGA, a bay on the W coast of co. Donegal. It is the most northerly bay in Ireland, and, in hazy weather, has frequently been mistaken by seamen for Lough Swilly. Its exterior part is an open sweep of the sea, between Malin-head and Dunaff-head, measuring nearly 7 m. across the entrance, and penetrating the land 3 m. ESE; and its interior part—to which the name of Strabreaga is often restricted—opens at the head of the former, with a width of $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., and penetrates the land $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE, sending off a small ramification to the S, and attaining an extreme interior width of nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.

STRACHAN—formerly STRATHAEN—a parish in the W part of Kincardineshire; bounded on the NW by Aberdeenshire. Area 40,230 English acres. On the most westerly part of the W boundary soars Mount Battock, to an alt. of 3,450 ft. above sea-level. Two broad ranges of heights, forming over all the south and centre of the p. a sea of wild uplands, slightly diverge at Mount Battock from the great central mountain range of Scotland, and bear away in the direction respectively of Stonehaven and Girdleness. Their chief summits, Klochnabane and Kerloak, have elevations respectively of 2,370 and 1,890 ft. The river Dee traces the N boundary. The Dye, with its little affluents, drains nearly all the uplands. Pop. in 1831, 1,089; in 1851, 947.

STRACHUR-AND-STRALACHLANE, a parish lying along the W border of Cowal, Argyleshire, bounded on the W, NW, and N by Loch-Fyne. Area about 39,000 Scottish acres. Loch-Eck touches the parish for 3 m. on the E; and the rivulet Cur, which has a course of about 7 m. to the head of that lake, drains most of the N district. Pop. in 1801, 1,079; in 1831, 1,083; in 1851, 915.

STRADBALLY, a parish, containing a town of the same name, in Queen's co. Area of p., 2,466 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,392; in 1851, 2,072.—The market-town stands at the intersection of the western mail-road from Dublin to Cork, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by S of Maryborough. It is beautifully situated, on a charmingly and softly picturesque reach of the rivulet Straid, in the midst of a profusely wooded plain. Pop. in 1831, 1,799; in 1851, 1,326.—Also a parish on the coast of co. Galway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE of Oranmore, containing the villages of Stradbally and Clarin-Bridge. Area 4,167 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,063; in 1851, 777. The village of S. stands on this bay, nearly 1 m. W of the Galway and Limerick road; it is a fishing station, and has a small pier, and a few fishing-boats. Pop. in 1841, 280.—Also a parish, containing a village of the same name, on the N coast of co. Kerry. Area 4,103 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,253; in 1851, 1,031.—Also a parish, containing a village of the same name, on the coast of co. Waterford. Area 10,917 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,406; in 1851, 3,273. The village stands on the road from Bonmahon to Dungarvan, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by S of Bonmahon. Pop. in 1851, 665.

STRADBROOK, a parish in Suffolk, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by S of Eye. Area 3,702 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,822.

STRADELLA, a town of the Sardinian states, in the division of Alessandria, 18 m. ENE of Voghera. Pop. 5,500. It occupies a position on an elevation commanding superb views over a country covered with vineyards and all sorts of luxuriant vegetation, not far from the Po, and supposed to have been the site of a Ligurian town of remote origin, called, in the *Tabula Theodosiana*, and in the Itinerary of Antoninus, *Camelinomagus*. In the Middle ages this

territory became a fee pertaining to the bishopric of Pavia. Its ancient castle and walls are now only to be traced by their foundations and ruins.

STRADISHALL, a parish in Suffolk, 5 m. N by W of Clare. Area 1,376 acres. Pop. in 1851, 430.

STRADONE, a post village in the p. of Larah, co. Cavan, 5 m. SSE of Ballyhaise. Pop. 242.

STRADSET, a parish in Norfolk, 4 m. NE by E of Downham-Market. Area 1,318 acres. Pop. 157.

STRAFFAN, a parish in co. Kildare, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Celbridge. Area 2,286 acres. Pop. in 1851, 736.

STRAFFORD, a county in the SE part of New Hampshire, U. S. Area 408 sq. m. Pop. in 1850, 29,364. Chief town, Dover.—Also a township of Orange co., Vermont, 35 m. N of Windsor. Pop. 1,546. Here is an extensive copperas manufactory.—Also a township of Washington co., in Pennsylvania, 170 m. W of Harrisburg. Pop. 1,250.—Also a township of Strafford co., in New Hampshire, 20 m. E by N of Concord. Pop. 1,920.

STRAGGLESTHORPE, a parish in Lincoln, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by S of Newark, watered by the river Brant. Area 1,150 acres. Pop. in 1831, 82; in 1851, 84.

STRAID, or STRADE, a village in the p. of Ballinure, co. Antrim, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Ballinacree.

STRAID, or TEMPLEMORE, a parish in co. Mayo, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW of Foxford. Area 9,462 acres,—of which 238 acres are in Lough Cullen. Pop. in 1851, 2,387.

STRAIDKELLY, a village in the p. of Tickmaherevan, co. Antrim, on the coast, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Glenarm.

STRAIGHT, a river of North America, which falls into the Ohio between the Little Miami and the Scioto.—Also a river which runs into the Ohio, in N lat. $38^{\circ} 88'$.

STRAITON, a parish in the extreme E of the district of Carrick, Ayrshire. Its superficial extent is 82 sq. m. The chief head-stream, the lake, and the river of Doon, successively trace the boundary over all the E, the NE, and the N. No fewer than 22 lakes and lochlets occur in the interior. The largest are Lochs Dereloch, Finlas, Braden, and Lochriccar. Two hills in the vicinity of the village rise above sea-level respectively 1,300 and 1,150 ft. Pop. in 1801, 1,026; in 1831, 1,377; in 1851, 1,540.

STRAITSVILLE, a village of Perry co., in Ohio, U. S., 48 m. SE by E of Columbus. Immense deposits of bituminous coal exist in the vicinity.

STRAKONITZ, a town of Bohemia, on the river Watawa, 60 m. S by W of Prague, and 18 m. N of Prachatitz. Pop. 4,000. It has manufactories of hosiery.

STRALÉN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, in the reg. of Dusseldorf, 6 m. SW of Gueldres. Pop. 1,500.

STRALSUND, a recently constituted government of the Prussian states, including that part of Pomerania which belonged to Sweden until 1813, along with Rugen and other islands on the N coast of the Baltic. Area 1,300 sq. m. It is almost entirely surrounded by water, the Baltic bounding it on the N, and the Peene, the Tribel, and the Reckenitz, three rivers partly navigable, on the other sides. Its pop. in 1849 was 187,058. The soil is much more fertile than the rest of Pomerania; instead of the lakes and light sandy soils of the governments of Stettin and Coslin, there occur largely here a heavy loam or black mould producing fine crops of corn, rye, and pulse, as well as of flax and tobacco. The pastures are not favourable for large cattle; but the number of sheep, hogs, and of geese reared is very considerable. See POMERANIA.

STRALSUND, the capital of the above regency, is situated in N lat. $54^{\circ} 18'$, E long. $13^{\circ} 5'$, 120 m. N by W of Berlin, on the strait which separates the

island of Rugen from the mainland; and being surrounded on one part by the sea, and in others by lakes and marshes, is accessible only by bridges. It was a fortress of importance till 1807, since which it has been to some extent dismantled. Its harbour is capacious and safe, admitting ships of 15 ft. of draught; those of greater burden unload in the roads. In 1852, 269 vessels = 28,798 tons entered this port. Pop. in 1816, 15,690; in 1849, 19,198. The aspect of the town is gloomy, the houses being low, and built of brick. The streets are narrow, and indifferently paved. The chief public buildings are the Nicolai church, the government-house, the town-house, the mint, the arsenal, and the governor's residence. Of public institutions, the chief are the academy or gymnasium, the orphan-house, the poor-house, the lunatic hospital, and the public library. The manufactures are on a small scale, but comprise woollens, linen, tobacco, starch, cards, soap, glass, beer, and spirits. S. has long been a place of trade. Of corn, its principal export, there is sometimes shipped between 30,000 and 40,000 quarters. The imports consist chiefly of colonial produce and foreign manufactures. Here, as at Stettin, the building of ships and boats forms a considerable branch of trade. In 1678 it was bombarded by the elector of Brandenburg.

STRAMBERG, a town of Moravia, 5 m. SSW of Freyberg. Pop. 2,500.

STRAMBINO, a town of the Sardinian states, in the Piedmontese prov. and 5 m. S of Ivrea, on the Chiavella. Pop. 3,900.

STRANBENZELL, a village and parish of Switzerland, in the cant. of Saint Gall, near the Sitter. Pop. 1,769.

STRANDTOWN, a village in the p. of Hollywood, co. Down, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by N of Belfast. Pop. in 1851 about 80.

STRANGEA, a secondary ridge of mountains which branches off from the Hæmus chain on the south, and extends along the Black sea to the Thracian Bosphorus. An inferior branch called Mount Tekis, becomes detached from this, and stretches partly in a SW direction to the point of the Chersonesus, partly in a circular form, round the gulf of Enos.

STRANGER'S KEY, a small island among the Bahamas, in N lat. $26^{\circ} 43'$.

STRANGFORD, a small port in the p. of Ballyculter, co. Down, on the W shore of the sound or entrance of Lough Strangford, 6 m. NE by E of Downpatrick. Pop. in 1831, 583; in 1851, 620. In 1628, Sir Thomas Smythe was created Viscount Strangford; and, in 1825, Percy-Clinton-Sydney, 8th Viscount, was created Baron Penshurst in the peerage of Great Britain.

STRANGFORD (Lough), a large and long sea-loagh or lagoon, in co. Down. It consists of a sound or entrance-channel, a main body or interior expanse, and two small offset bays or estuaries. The sound enters between Ballyquintin-point on the NE, and Killard-point on the SW. It has a commencing and maximum width of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, a minimum width of 3 furl, and a mean width of about 5 furl. It extends $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW, to the SE corner of the main body or interior expanse. A tidal current, alternately filling and emptying the interior expanse and the estuaries, sweeps the whole sound with such rapidity and power as sometimes to carry sailing vessels against the wind, and generally to force the ferry-boats far off the straight line, or into a diagonal course from shore to shore. This current runs, in the upper part of the sound, at the rate of 6 m. an hour; and is locally but erroneously reputed to be the strongest in Europe. The navigation of most of the main body is comparatively facile, yet it is so shallow, and so encumbered with islets, shoals, and sand banks, as to be of not much value, but is aided and accommodated with several quays and numerous anchoring-grounds and landing places. The aggregate area of silty and sloppy ground exposed at low water, is so great as to give the tideway portions of the lake a disagreeable and even very repulsive appearance. Six islands, varying in area from 16 to 130 acres, and bearing the names of Island-Bawn, and Castle, Red, Wood, Taggart, and Ma-

gee island are inhabited. An immense number of isles, islets, and rocks, are permanently surrounded with water.

STRANING, a town of Lower Austria, in the quarter below the Mannhartsberg, 6 m. from Meissan.

STRANOCUM, a village in the p. of Ballymoney, co. Antrim, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. ESE of Dervock. Pop. 113.

STRANORLAR, a parish in co. Donegal, containing the towns of Stranorlar and Ballybophey. Area 15,508 acres. Pop. in 1831, 6,128; in 1851, 5,374. The vale of the Finn passes through nearly the broadest part of the parish. The market-town stands on the river Finn, 6 m. W of Castle-Finn. Pop. in 1831, 641; in 1851, 512.

STRANRAER, a burghal or town parish at the head of Loch-Ryan in Wigtonshire, co-extensive not with the town or with the parl. burgh of S., but with the royal burgh. Pop. of the parish in 1831, 3,329; in 1841, 4,889; in 1851, 3,877.—The town and royal burgh of S., the capital of the W of Wigtonshire, is situated at the head of Loch-Ryan, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Portpatrick, and 50 m. S of Ayr. It is a town of good houses, built of good material, and individually of for the most part pleasing exterior. The town and the parl. boundaries, though not the royal burgh, include the villages of Tradeston, in Inch and Clayhole, and Hillhead in Leswalt, which jointly contain about 1,000 inhabitants. A considerable proportion of the pop. are employed in weaving for the Glasgow manufacturers. Some tanyards and nail-making establishments exist in the town; and several extensive nurseries are maintained in the vicinity. The fishing conducted in the loch is chiefly for white fish and oysters. A harbour, consisting of a long, good pier, of modern erection, has proved a great convenience to shipping; and, when completed by a structure which is designed to form another side, may be expected to occasion an extension of trade. At high spring-tides the water rises at the town 10 ft.; and, at ebb, it retires along a gently declining, smooth, sandy beach, to about one-fourth of a mile's distance. Vessels of 60, or even of 100 tons, can come up close to the houses; and ships of 300 tons can come to what is called the Road, about half-a-mile from the town. The anchorage in the vicinity of the pier is everywhere good and safe, and can be endangered only by a strong N or NW wind, accompanied with a high tide.

STRANSDORF, a small town of Lower Austria, on the river Bulka, 32 m. N of Vienna. Pop. 900.

STRANTON, a parish in the co.-palatine of Durham, $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE of Stockton-upon-Tees, intersected by the Clarence and Hartlepool railway, comprising the townships of Brierton, Seaton-Carew, and S. Area 9,628 acres. Pop. in 1831, 736; in 1851, 4,769. The village stands on the S side of Hartlepool harbour.

STRASBURG, a large and fortified frontier city of France, the cap. of the dep. of Bas-Rhin, situated at the influx of the Brusche into the Ill, and a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the l. bank of the Rhine, in N lat. $48^{\circ} 35'$, E long. $7^{\circ} 45'$, 72 m. N of Basle, and 250 m. E by S of Paris, with both of which it is connected by railway. It is built on a plain, having its greatest length from W to E, and is surrounded by thickly bastioned walls, and defended by a strong citadel forming the SE part of the town. Within the walls the fortifications are divided into old and new, the former only repaired by Vauban, the latter entirely constructed under the direction of that celebrated engineer. The citadel (C) is a regular pentagon, composed of 5 bastions, and as many half-moons, and with outworks extending almost to the Rhine. The garrison generally amounts to 6,000 men. The circuit of the walls is 3,375 toises; the length of

the town from the Weissen-thor (b), to the Kreuz-allee before the glacis of the citadel, is 1,390 toises.



S. is divided into several parts by canals branching from the Ill, which unites with the Brusche near the Weissen-thor, or White gate (b), over which there are a number of wooden bridges. The construction of the houses is after the German manner, the surrounding territory having belonged to France only since 1681, and the language and customs of the majority of the inhabitants are still German. The material chiefly employed for building is a red sort of stone found in the quarries along the Rhine. The houses are lofty, but often heavy and inelegant. Of the streets, the one called La Grande Rue, and a few others, are wide and straight, but the greater part are narrow. The Place d'Armes is a square, surrounded with good buildings and planted with trees. It is frequented as a public walk; but the more extensive promenades are the Contadin adjacent to the walls; and at some distance, the Ruptborshant, a fine meadow divided into a number of alleys bordered with trees. Of the public buildings, the principal is the cathedral, which is justly classed among the most distinguished specimens of Gothic architecture. Its tower, 466 ft. in height, and ascended by a stair of above 700 steps, is said to be the loftiest building in the world, with the exception of the highest of the pyramids of Egypt. It is entirely built of hewn stone, and combines great symmetry of parts, and lightness, with the most perfect solidity. It was upwards of a century and a-half in building. The W front has a triple portal, and a circular window 48 ft. in diam. Of the other churches, of which there are 7 Roman Catholic and 7 Lutheran, that of St. Thomas, now occupied by a Protestant congregation, contains a splendid monument erected by Louis XV. to Marshal Saxe. There is a very handsome Jewish synagogue of recent erection. The town-hall, a large structure, has its façade ornamented with antique paintings. The episcopal palace is a good modern building, and the theatre is handsome and spacious. There are two hospitals, one for the military, the other for the lower class of the public generally. The former has accommodation for 1,800; the latter for 1,000 patients. There are also a foundling-hospital and an orphan-house, a cannon foundry, and an arsenal; to which may be added, a telegraph station, a monument to General Desaix, and the wooden bridge over the Rhine, of the extraordinary length of 3,900 ft. The medical school of S. dates from 1538. After being long an academy, it was constituted a university in the 17th cent., and though curtailed in its classes during the first revolu-

tion, it was replaced on its former footing in 1803. In that year also was established a Protestant university, comprising a classical, philosophical, and theological course. S. has not only a medical, but a law school; two public libraries of old date; and a botanic garden. Pop. in 1852, 64,875.

Strasbourg is more favourably situated for trade than most inland towns; the Rhine connecting it with Switzerland on the one side, and the Netherlands on the other. Its articles of export consist of corn, flax, oil, madder, saffron, hemp, wine, spirituous liquors, linen, sailcloth, blankets, carpets, hardware, clocks, cutlery, leather, cotton, and lace. Among other products of Alsace is tobacco, and snuff is consequently an object of manufacture and export.

Strasbourg is a place of great antiquity, having been known to the Romans by the name of *Argentoratum*. It early received the doctrines of the Reformation, and is said to have counted among its inhabitants a majority of Protestants until the latter part of the 17th cent., when it was ceded to France. Till then it had held the rank of a free city of the empire, by which is to be understood a town electing its own magistrates, exempt from subjection to any neighbouring prince, and entitled to assert its independence at the Germanic diet. At present the proportion of Catholics considerably exceeds that of Protestants. The town is the see of a bishop. It has been more than once the scene of military operations. In 1793, when the French were hard pressed by the Austrians; in the early part of the summer 1796, when the former crossed the Rhine for the invasion of Germany; and finally, in the autumn of that year, when the French being suddenly expelled from Franconia, Kehl, with its bridge leading to S., had very nearly fallen into the hands of their opponents. In the invasions of 1814 and 1815, S. escaped attack, though the allies in both cases came very near it. The opening of the line of railway from Paris to S. strengthens the military defences of France against the power of Germany, Austria, and Russia, and gives to France, in case of an aggressive war, a line by which it can suddenly cross the Rhine, and pour its legions into Germany, and whence it can coerce Switzerland. At each of the termini of this new railway there is always assembled a great military force which this line will render disposable, and on the route there are—at Nancy, Metz, Bar-le-Duc, and other places—very considerable bodies of troops. Though the line does not, with the exception of Nancy, run through any large towns, it opens up a fine agricultural country, rich in the neighbourhood of Eprenay with the finest wines, and fertile between Bar-le-Duc and Nancy in cereal productions. Looked at from a nearer point of view, one terminus of the line to S., which thence runs on to Basle, may be said to be in London; for summer-travellers can now find their way almost direct and without stoppages from London-bridge station to the frontiers of Switzerland or the baths of Baden; Stuttgart is brought nearly to our doors, and the lake of Constance within a two days' post.

STRASBURG, a town of Austria, in Illyria, in the gov. of Laybach, circle and 20 m. N of Klagenfurt, in a wild situation, at the foot of lofty mountains, on the l. bank of the Gurk. Pop. 650. It has a castle and an hospital.—Also a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg and regency of

Potsdam, circle and 15 m. NNW of Prenzlau, on a stream of the same name. Pop. 3,200. It is enclosed by walls, with three gates, and has two churches and a poor's house. It has manufactories of linen and woollen fabrics, and of tobacco.

STRASBURG, a township of Lancaster co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 46 m. ESE of Harrisburg, bounded on the N and W by Pacquea creek, and drained by Little Beaver creek. It is hilly, but generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 4,155; in 1850, 4,734.—Also a village of Shenandoah co., in the state of Virginia, on the N branch of Shenandoah river, on the Manassas gap railroad, and 109 m. NNW of Richmond. Pop., chiefly Germans, in 1840, 500; in 1850, 600.—Also a village of Wayne township, Tuscarawas co., in the state of Ohio, on the W side of a branch of Tuscarawas river, and 84 m. NE of Columbus.

STRASBURG, or **BRODNITZO**, a town of Prussia, capital of a circle, in the prov. of W. Prussia, regency and 41 m. SE of Marienwerder, in a marshy locality, on the Drewenz. Pop. 2,900. It has three suburbs, three Catholic churches, a Franciscan convent, two hospitals, and a Lutheran school. It has manufactories of cloth, several tanneries, and a brewery. In its vicinity are the remains of an ancient castle. The circle comprises an area of 198 sq. m. Pop. 30,892.

STRASCHISCHE, a village of Austria, in Illyria, in the gov. of Laybach, near Bischofau. It has manufactories of sieves.

STRASCHITZ (NEU), **STRASSEY**, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle of Rakonitz, 21 m. WNW of Prague, in a plain. It has a castle and park.

STRASDORF, a village of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle of Bunzlau, 2 m. W of Hunnerwasser, at the foot of a hill. It has a glass-work.

STRASS, or **STRASZ**, a town of Austria, in the archduchy of Austria, circle and 30 m. W of Kornenburg, on the Gschienz or Scherzbach. Pop. 1,158.—Also a market-town of Styria, in the circle and 31 m. SSE of Grätz, on the l. bank of the Muhr. Pop. 508.

STRASSBERG, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, regency and 47 m. WNW of Merseburg, and circle of Sangerhausen, in the Harz mountains. Pop. 818. It has a silver-mine, the property of the duke of Anhalt-Bernburg.

STRASSBURG. See **ENYED (NAGY)**.

STRASS-EBERSBACH, a village of the duchy of Nassau, in the bail. and 7 m. N of Dillenburg. Pop. 580.

STRASSWALCHEN, a town of Austria, in the archduchy of Austria, circle and 17 m. NE of Salzburg, on the Muhlbach. Pop. 850.

STRASZKO, or **STRAZEK**, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 28 m. E of Igla. Pop. 412.

STRASZNITZ, **STRASNIZ**, or **STRAZNICA**, a municipal town of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle and 14 m. SSW of Hradisch, on a height near the l. bank of the March, which here forms a large island, and one of the arms of which is crossed by a suspension bridge, 90 ft. long, and 14 in breadth. Pop. 4,750. It has a castle, belonging to the counts of Magnis, two churches, a Piarist convent, and a gymnasium.

STRATA FLORIDA, or **CARON-UWCHLAWDD**, a chapelry in the p. of Caron or Tref-Garon, Cardiganshire, 4 m. NE of Tref-Garon. Pop. in 1831, 732; in 1851, 860. The remains of a famous abbey, founded here for Cistercian monks by Rys-ap-Gryffydd, prince of South Wales, A. D., 1164, stand in a sequestered glen embraced by a semicircular chain of mountains. During the wars with Edward I. it

was burned down, but was afterwards restored to more than its original splendour. It flourished till the dissolution, when it shared the fate of the other religious houses, and is now in total ruin. Here were kept the records of the principality, from the year 1157 till the final overthrow of Llewellyn, the last reigning prince, and its spacious cemetery was the depository of the remains of many of the Cambrian princes.

STRATFIELD-MORTIMER, a parish in Berks, 7 m. SW by S of Reading. Area 6,400 acres. Pop. in 1831, 860; in 1851, 1,346.

STRATFIELD-SAYE, a parish, partly in Berks, but chiefly in Hants, 6½ m. NNE of the Basingstoke, and 6½ m. NW of the Winchfield stations on the South-western railway. Area 3,532 acres. Pop. in 1801, 665; in 1831, 808; in 1851, 864. The magnificent seat of the duke of Wellington, bestowed by parliament for his splendid services in the peninsular war, is situated in this parish. The park is not of very great extent; but it is rendered pleasant, especially on the eastern side, by a diversity of hill and dale and some fine trees; and it is also enlivened by the waters of the river Loddon, which, winding through the grounds, expand into various sheets of ornamental water, near which the mansion is situated.

STRATFIELD-TURGIS, a parish in Hants, 6 m. NNE of Basingstoke. Area 909 acres. Pop. 245.

STRATFORD, a village of Upper Canada, at the junction of the townships of Ellice, North and South Easthope and Downie, on the Avon, a branch of the Thames. Pop. 200.

STRATFORD, a township of Coos co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., on the E side of Connecticut river, and 106 m. N of Concord, drained by several streams, and intersected by the Atlantic and St. Lawrence railroad. Pop. in 1840, 441; in 1850, 552.—Also a township of Fairfield co., in the state of Connecticut, 50 m. SW of Hartford. It has a level surface, bounded on the E by Housatonic river, and is very fertile. It is intersected by the New York and New Haven railway. Pop. in 1840, 1,808; in 1850, 2,040.—Also a township of Fulton co., in the state of New York, 5½ m. NW of Albany. The surface is hilly, and is drained by East Canada creek and its branches. Pop. in 1850, 801.

STRATFORD (FENNY), a chapelry and market-town, partly in the p. of Blethley, and partly in that of Simpson, Bucks, 13 m. E of Buckingham, intersected by the Grand Junction canal, and near the London and Birmingham railway. Area 1,330 acres. Pop. in 1831, 470; in 1851, 540. The town, which is situated on an eminence washed by the river Lofield, here crossed by a handsome bridge, takes its distinguishing appellation from the nature of the surrounding soil. It consists of two streets, the one lying along the main road, and the other on the cross-road leading to Aylesbury. The principal manufacture is that of white blond lace.

STRATFORD (STONY), a market-town, comprising the united parishes of West Side and East Side, in the hund. of Newport, Bucks, 7 m. NE of Buckingham, intersected by the Grand Junction canal, and in the line of the Great North-western railway, which is carried over the river near this place by a viaduct of 6 semi-elliptical arches. Area 70 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,653; in 1831, 1,619; in 1851, 1,757. The town is situated on the banks of the Ouse, over which is a stone-bridge leading to Old Stratford, in the co. of Northampton, and on the Roman road called Watling-street. The houses, which extend about 1 m. on each side of the road, are built of freestone, the streets are partially paved. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the manufacture of lace,

and in agricultural pursuits. In the early part of last cent. the town was twice nearly destroyed by fire.

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, a parish and borough in Stratford division of the hund. of Barlichway, co. of Warwick, 8 m. SW of Warwick, and 96 m. NW by W of London, on the navigable river Avon which is here crossed by two bridges, and at the S terminus of the Stratford-upon-Avon canal, on the great N road from London to Holyhead by Birmingham, and at the N terminus of the Stratford and Moreton railway: Area of p. 6,860 acres. Pop. in 1801, 2,982; in 1831, 5,171; in 1851, 6,456. The church, a spacious and venerable structure with a square tower, stands on the margin of the river, surrounded by lofty and ancient elms, and approached through a long avenue of lime trees. There are many monuments in this church, but by far the most interesting and remarkable are the gravestone and monument of Shakspeare.—The town is beautifully situated on an eminence rising gently from the W bank of the Avon, which here spreads into a broad channel, contracting again after it has passed the town. The entrance by the London road is over a stone-bridge of 14 arches, erected in the reign of Henry VII., but widened in 1814. At the E end of the bridge is the hamlet of Bridgetown; and running near it and almost parallel with it is another bridge of 9 arches, built of brick, and exclusively used to carry the Moreton railroad to the wharfs, on the W bank of the river. The town consists of about a dozen principal streets, intersecting each other at various angles. Different fires which occurred towards the close of the 16th and beginning of the 17th cent., have destroyed much of the ancient simplicity of domestic character in the buildings of this interesting as well as ancient town; some specimens, however, still remain of houses which must have been constructed anterior to the era of the post. The most interesting of these is the house in which he was born, situated in Henley-street, and occupied till 1806 by the descendants of his sister, Jane. The buildings of later erection are in general neat and commodious; many of them spacious and handsome; and the public edifices are of a highly respectable character. There is no staple manufacture of any consequence; the chief trade is in corn and malt. The Avon is navigable for vessels of about 40 tons burden, and, previous to the extension of canal navigation, was of great advantage to the town and its vicinity, from the conveyance of all sorts of merchandise through this natural channel from Bristol, Gloucester, Tewkesbury, Worcester, &c., into the inland districts of the country; the barges also returning laden with mineral and agricultural produce.

STRATFORD-LE-BOW. See Bow.

STRATFORD-UNDER-THE-CASTLE, a parish in Wilts, 2 m. NNW of Salisbury, on the E bank of the Avon. Area 1,483 acres. Pop. in 1851, 339.

STRATFORD-LANGTHORNE, a populous chapelry and village in the p. of West Ham, Essex, 4 m. ENE of London, on the banks of the Lea, where it is crossed by the celebrated Bow-bridge, said to have been erected by Matilda or Maud, queen of Henry I., and in the line of the London and Norwich railway. There are numerous flour-mills in the vicinity, besides extensive manufacturing establishments, chemical-works, print-works, and distilleries.

STRATFORD-ST. MARY, a parish in Suffolk, 10 m. SW of Ipswich. Area 1,461 acres. Pop. in 1831, 630; in 1851, 673.—Also a parish in Suffolk, 3 m. SW of Saxmundham, on the post-road from Ipswich to Yarmouth. Area 793 acres. Pop. 200.

STRATFORD-UPON-SLANEY, a small manufacturing town in the p. of Rathbrann, co. Wicklow,

on the river Slaney, 3 m. SW by S of Donard, and 20½ m. SSW of Dublin. It was built about the year 1790, by the Earl of Aldborough; and was designed to contain 4 squares, and 12 streets rectangularly arranged; and to be both a large and a beautiful seat of manufacture; but the town has never acquired a bulk larger than that of a respectable village. The factory is situated in the valley, upon the Slaney, and is devoted to the printing of calicoes. Pop. in 1831, 952; in 1851, 231.

STRATFORD-TONEY, a parish in Wilts, 4 m. WSW of Salisbury, on a branch of the Avon. Area 1,173 acres. Pop. in 1831, 125; in 1851, 165.

STRATH—properly **STRATH-SWORDLE**—an Hebridean parish in Skye, bounded on the E by the sound which washes the continental district of Applecross, and by the entrances to Lochs Carron and Alsh. Its length, from WNW to ESE, is 28 m., its breadth is 7 m., and its area is 54,768 acres. It includes the islands of **SCALPA**, **PABBA**, and **LONGA**: which see. The northern district comprehends most of the sublime scenery of **CORRISKIN**, **SCAVALIG**, and **SLIGICHAN**, and also the magnificent spar-cave of **STRATHAIRD**: see these articles. All the parish, excepting about 2,100 acres of arable grounds, and 600 acres of woodlands, is upland waste or pasture; the flat or low grounds lie chiefly in the centre. Pop. in 1831, 2,962; in 1851, 3,243.

STRATHAIRD, the N district of the parish of Strath, in the island of Skye. The name properly belongs to a sublime alpine promontory which projects between Lochs Slappin and Scavalig, and is par excellence the 'aird' of 'Strath'; but the Strathaird estate comprehends about 16,000 acres. Of the magnificent natural objects which enrich it, and which are indicated in the article on Strath, not the least attractive is Strathaird cave, on the N side of Loch-Slappin, at the head of a long, straight, deep, narrow cut which the sea has made in the face of a lofty and vertical range of cliffs. Its entrance looks like an ordinary fissure; yet conducts to scenes which mock the most elaborate efforts of the arts. "The first entrance to this celebrated cave," says Sir Walter Scott, in a note to his *Lord of the Isles*, "is rude and unpromising; but the light of the torches with which we were provided was soon reflected from the roof, floor, and walls, which seem as if they were sheeted with marble, partly smooth, partly rough, seeming to be wrought into statuary. The floor forms a steep and difficult ascent, and might be fancifully compared to a sheet of water, which, while it rushed whitening and foaming down a declivity, had been suddenly arrested by the spell of an enchanter. Upon attaining the summit of the ascent, the cave opens into a splendid gallery, adorned with the most dazzling crystallizations, and finally descends with rapidity to the brink of a pool of the most limpid water, about 4 or 5 yards broad. This pool, surrounded by the most fanciful moulding in a substance resembling white marble, and distinguished by the depth and purity of its waters, might have been the bathing-grotto of a Naiad."

STRATHAIRDLE, or **STRATHARDLE**, a large bold, Highland glen in Perthshire, watered by the **AIRDLE**, which see. It extends from Tulloch in Moulin, 10½ m. SSE to the confluence of the Airdle and the Shee.

STRATHALLAN, a beautiful and fertile valley in Perthshire, watered by the **ALLAN**: which see. It gives the title of Viscount to a branch of the noble family of Drummond, created Lord Madderty in 1609, and Viscount Strathallan in 1686. The titles were attained in 1746, and restored in 1824.

STRATHALLAN, a town of New South Wales, in the co. of Argyle, 121 m. from Sydney.

STRATHAM, a township of Rockingham co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., bounded on the W by Squamscot or Exeter river, an affluent of Great bay, and intersected by the Portsmouth and Concord railroad. The surface is level, and the soil generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 875; in 1850, 843.

STRATHAVEN, a narrow Highland valley in the SW of Banffshire. It commences among the Cairngorm alps; extends northward through the parishes of **KIRKMICHAEL** and **INVERAVEN**; and is traversed from head to foot by the river **AVEN**. See these articles.—Also a considerable town in the par

ish of Avondale, Lanarkshire, 7½ m. S of Hamilton, and 16 m. SE of Glasgow. Pop. nearly 4,000, who are chiefly supported by weaving.

STRATHBEG (Lochn), a kind of lagoon, 1½ m. W of Rattray-head, near the NE extremity of Aberdeenshire. It extends parallel with the coast; measures 2½ m. in length, and 550 acres in area; and is separated from the sea by a ridge of sand-hills, about half-a-mile broad. It formerly had a tidal communication with the ocean.

STRATHBLANE, a parish in Stirlingshire; bounded on the W and N by Killearn. It has its name from the river Blane, and comprehends the upper and larger half of the beautiful valley which that stream traverses, and of the valley's picturesque hill-screens. The loftiest hill in the parish is Earl's-seat at the NE extremity, which has a conical top. The Blane has here its source; and running SSW 3 m., is precipitated over several very high and picturesque falls, and then bends suddenly round, and flows toward the NW. The village of S. stands on the l. bank of the Blane, 3 m. N of Milngavie, 3½ m. W of Campsie. Some of its inhabitants are weavers in the employment of the Glasgow manufacturers. Bleaching has long been extensively conducted in its vicinity, and is aided by great softness, purity, and abundance of water from the Blane, and some rills. Pop. of the p. in 1851, 1,010.

STRATHBOGIE, a district of Aberdeenshire. Geographically, it consists simply of the small vale of the river Bogie, extending near the W frontier of the county from the centre of Auchindoir to the town of Huntly; but, politically, it constitutes one of the five divisions of Aberdeenshire, anciently called lordships or thanages, consists of the whole original estate conferred by King Robert Bruce on the noble family of Gordon, and comprehends over hill and dale, and on both sides of the Bogie, an area of nearly 120 sq. m.

STRATHBORRA. See ROGART.

STRATHBUNGO, a village in the SE angle of that portion of the p. of Govan which is situated in Renfrewshire, about 2 m. S of Glasgow. Pop. 300.

STRATHCONAN, a district of country in Ross-shire, about 15 m. long and 13 m. broad, situated at about 12 m. to the westward of Dingwall on the Cronarty frith, and consisting of about 70,000 acres of sheep-pasture, and 1,000 of arable land. It is intersected by the rivers Conan, Meig, and Orrin.

STRATHDEARN, a district partly in Nairnshire, but chiefly in Inverness-shire, consisting of all the Highland section of the basin, or glen and hill-screens of the river Findhorn.

STRATHDON, a parish on the western frontier of Aberdeenshire. The Don runs on the SW of the p. amidst a mass of mountains. Pop. in 1851, 1,531.

STRATHEARN, the basin of the river Earn and its tributaries in Perthshire, and one of the richest and most exquisitely scenic tracts of country in Scotland. It extends nearly 40 m. almost due E and W, from the head of Loch-Earn to the mouth of the river Earn below Perth, and has a mean breadth, including its flanking heights, of between 6 and 8 m. The scenery from Crieff to Loch-Earn, a distance of 10 or 11 m., is in the highest degree romantic and fascinating; and has been termed by travellers the Montpelier of Scotland. S. anciently gave the title of Earl to a branch of the royal family of Stewart; and it gave the title of Duke in the Scottish peerage to his royal highness the Duke of Kent, and father of Queen Victoria.

STRATHEARN, a town of New South Wales, in the p. of Petersham, and co. of Cumberland.—Also a parish in the co. of Brisbane.

STRATHERICK, a district of Inverness-shire,

extending along the SW side of Loch-Ness, but for the most part separated from that lake by a narrow range of hills.

STRATHFARRAR, the ancient name of all the basin of Loch-Beaul, and the rivers Beaul and Farrar, from Inverness to the head of Glenstrath-farrar.

STRATHFILLAN, a glen of about 10 m. in length from W to E, in the extreme W of the p. of Killin and of Perthshire. Its W end is the source of the remotest waters of the Tay, and, of course, lies at a vast height above sea-level.

STRATHGLASS, a district, comprehending the basins of the rivers Glass and Beaul, on the N border of Inverness-shire. The lower part of the strath comprehends the superb scenery around the town of Beaul. The upper strath, or that traversed by the Glass, is straight, thoroughly pastoral, and everywhere winged with coppices of birch.

STRATHGRYFE, the ancient name of the district of Renfrewshire, traversed by the Gryfe, and probably also extended to the greater part, if not the whole, of what now forms the county of Renfrew.

STRATHLACHLAN, anciently KILVORRIE, a parish now united to Strachur in Argyshire. It is 11 m. S by W of Inverary.

STRATHMARTIN. See MAINS.

STRATHMASHIE, a glen about 4½ m. long, in the most mountainous part of Badenoch, in Inverness-shire.

STRATHMIGLO, a parish in Fifeshire, lying on the small water of Miglo, one of the tributary streams of the Eden. Pop. in 1831, 1,940; in 1851, 2,509. The linen manufacture is the chief employment of the inhabitants of Strathmiglo, and other villages in the parish. The burgh or village of S., with its several suburbs, is pleasantly situated on the level ground which forms the banks of the Miglo, at the E end of the parish.

STRATHMORE, a valley in the parishes of Ederachyn and Durness, Sutherlandshire. It takes down the stream More to the head of Loch-Hope; and is overlung, at its lower end, by the lofty BEN HOPE: which see.—Also a small valley in the S district of the parish of Halkirk, Caithness-shire. In its bosom lies a lake called Loch-More.—Also the noble and far-stretching band of low country which skirts the frontier mountain-rampart of the Highlands, is flanked along the hither side by the Lennox, the Ochil, and the Sidlaw hills, and extends from the centre of the main bed of Dumbartonshire to the German ocean at Stonehaven. In this large sense it is exceedingly various in breadth, as well as in the features of strath-ground; and comprehends part of STIRLINGSHIRE, all STRATHALLAN, most part of STRATHEARN, and all the How of Angus in KINCARDINESHIRE: see these articles; but the strath is more popularly and limitedly regarded as consisting only of what is flanked by the Sidlaw hills, and as extending from Methven in Perthshire to a point a little NE of Brechin in Forfarshire; and, in this view, it is somewhat uniform in breadth and feature, and belonging principally to FORFARSHIRE, has been succinctly described in our notice of that county. It gives the title of earl to the noble family of Lyon; who, before 1450, had the dignity of Baron Glamis, and in 1606 were created Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorn, Viscount Lyon, Baron Tannadyce, Sidlaw, and Stradichie.

STRATHNAIRN, a Highland valley chiefly in Inverness-shire, and, to a small extent, in Nairnshire. It consists of the basin of all the Highland part of the river NAIRN, [which see,] and extends NE between Strathdearn and the great glen.

STRATHNAVER, the long and beautiful, but

depopulated glen, partly occupied by Loch Naver, and chiefly traversed by the river Naver, in the parish of Farr, Sutherlandshire.

STRATHOIKEL, the long and picturesque glen of the Oikel, between the counties of Ross and Sutherland.

STRATHPEFFER, a beautiful little valley in the counties of Ross and Cromarty, extending from Dingwall, at the head of the Cromarty frith, 4 m. due W. Various medicinal springs in the strath, particularly two at its W end, have, of late years, acquired high celebrity. The medicinal properties of the wells are derived from bituminous rocks and shales impregnated with sulphuret of iron. An imperial gallon of the water of the upper well, as analyzed by Dr. Thomson of Glasgow, contains 26.167 cubic inches of sulphuretted hydrogen gas, 67.77 grains of sulphate of soda, 39.454 of sulphate of lime, 24.728 of common salt, and 6.242 of sulphate of magnesia; and an imperial gallon of the water of the lower well contains 13.659 cubic inches of sulphuretted hydrogen gas, 52.71 grains of sulphate of soda, 30.686 of sulphate of lime, 19.233 of common salt, and 4.855 of sulphate of magnesia.

STRATHY, a village of Sutherlandshire, at the head of Strathy bay, 20 m. ENE of Tongue, and 24 m. W by S of Thurso. It is a populous fishing-hamlet, is the site of the parish-church, and has a small neat inn. Beside it are quarries of good limestone and sandstone.

STRATI (HAGHIO). See AGIOS STRATI.

STRATO, a group of islands, 3 in number, in the Archipelago, in the Western Cyclades, in N lat. 37° 16', and E long. 23° 25', and 15 m. ESE of Spezzia.

STRATTON, a parish and market-town in Cornwall, 14 m. NNW of Launceston, near the Bude canal, including the village and sea-port of Bude: which see. Area 2,837 acres. Pop. in 1801, 960; in 1831, 1,613; in 1851, 1,696. The town, which consists of a single street, is situated on a branch of the river Bude. This place is memorable for a battle fought in the time of Charles I., between the royalists and the parliamentarians, in which the latter were defeated, with the loss of all their baggage, cannon, and ammunition. It is a polling-place in the election of members for the E division of the co.—Also a parish in Gloucestershire, 1½ m. NW by N of Cirencester. Area 1,320 acres. Pop. in 1831, 468; in 1851, 622.—Also a parish in Norfolk, 9½ m. S by W of Norwich, in the line of the London and Norwich railway. Area 1,050 acres. Pop. in 1831, 203; in 1851, 318.

STRATTON, a township of Windham co., in the state of Vermont, 90 m. S by W of Montpelier, bordering on Green range, and generally mountainous. Pop. in 1840, 341; in 1850, 286.

STRATTON-AUDLEY, a parish partly in Bucks, and partly in Oxfordshire, 3 m. NNE of Bicester. Area 2,810 acres. Pop. in 1831, 360; in 1851, 305.

STRATTON (EAST), a parish in Hants, 6 m. NW by N of New Alresford, in the line of the London and Southampton railway. Area 2,190 acres. Pop. in 1831, 386; in 1851, 387.

STRATTON-ON-THE-FOSS, a parish in Somersetshire, 6 m. NE of Shepton-Mallet. Area 1,148 acres. Pop. in 1831, 407; in 1851, 413.

STRATTON-WITH-GRIMSTONE, a parish in Dorset, 3½ m. NW of Dorchester, on the river Frome. Area 1,683 acres. Pop. in 1851, 394.

STRATTON (LONG), a parish in Norfolk, 10½ m. S by W of Norwich, in the line of the London and Norwich railway. Area 1,517 acres. Pop. 751.

STRATTON-ST. MARGARET'S, a parish and village in Wilts, 4 m. SW of Highwerth, in the line of the Wilts and Berks canal, and the Great West-

ern railway. Area 3,620 acres. Pop. in 1831, 924; in 1851, 1,725.

STRATTON-STRAWLESS, a parish in Norfolk, 8 m. N by W of Norwich. Area 1,582 acres. Pop. in 1831, 218; in 1851, 242.

STRATTONSVILLE, a village of Clarion co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 180 m. WNW of Harrisburg. Pop. in 1840, 75.

STRATYN, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 11 m. WNW of Brzezany, at the foot of hills, near the W bank of a small lake formed by an affluent of the Lipa.

STRAUBENZELL, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of St. Gall, and district of Rorschach. Pop. 1,601.

STRAUBING, or STEAUBINGEN, a town of Bavaria, capital of a presidial, in the circle of Lower Bavaria, 26 m. ESE of Ratisbon, on a height, near the r. bank of the Danube, which here forms an island, and is crossed by a bridge. Pop. 7,700. It is enclosed by walls, with four principal gates, and has a castle, seven churches, one of which, St. Peter's, has a tower 273 ft. in height, four hospitals, an orphan's asylum, a gymnasium, and several other educational establishments, and an Ursuline convent. It has powder-mills, and breweries, and carries on an active trade in grain and salt. This town occupies the site of the *Castra Augustana* of the Romans. Pop. of presidial, 13,400.

STRAUPITZ, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, on the Spreewald, to the SE of Lubben. Pop. 950.

STRAUSBERG, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, regency of Potsdam, and circle of Barnim, 35 m. NW of Frankford on the Oder, and on the E bank of Lake Strauss. Pop. in 1843, 3,803. It is enclosed by walls with three gates, and has a poor's house, an infirmary, and a school. It possesses manufactories of calico, and several distilleries and breweries.

STRAUSFURT, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, regency and 14 m. N of Erfurt, and circle of Weissensee. Pop. 950.

STRAWBERRY, a township of Lawrence co., in the state of Arkansas, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 553.

STRAWBERRY ISLAND, an island of the state of New York, U. S., on the Niagara, about a mile below Black rock.

STRAWBERRY PLAINS, a village of Jefferson co., in the state of Tennessee, U. S., on the S side of Holston river, and intersected by the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad.

STRAWTOWN, a village of Hamilton co., in the state of Indiana, U. S., 25 m. N by E of Indianapolis, on the E bank of White river. Pop. 500.

STREAKY BAY, a bay of South Australia, in Eyre land, to the SE of Smoky bay, intersected by the 134th meridian. Its entrance lies between Point Brown on the NW, and Cape Bauer on the SE.

STREAMSTOWN, a bay in the p. of Omey, co. Galway, which opens between Innisturk and Omey island, and penetrates the land ESE, to the extent of 3½ m.—Also a village in the p. of Ardnurcher, co. Westmeath, 4½ m. SE of Ballymore.

STREATHAM, a parish in Surrey, 5 m. SSW of London. Area 3,465 acres. Pop. in 1801, 2,357; in 1831, 5,068; in 1851, 9,023.—The village, situated on the Brighton road, may be regarded as a suburb of the metropolis. The houses are mostly modern, and interspersed with detached villas, particularly in the vicinity of Streatham common.

STREATLEY, a parish in Bedfordshire, 5 m. N by W of Luton, including the hamlet of Sharpshoe. Area 2,287 acres. Pop. in 1831, 339; in 1851, 385.—Also a parish in Berks, 5½ m. S by W of Wall-

ingford, on the W bank of the Thames, and in the line of the Great Western railway. Area 1,500 acres. Pop. in 1831, 582; in 1851, 584.

STRECHIN, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Mohilev, district and 30 m. S of Rogatchev.

STREEFKERK, a village of Holland, in the prov. of South Holland, cant. and 6 m. N of Slidrecht, on the l. bank of the Leek. Pop. 1,120.

STREELE, a small river of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine and regency of Dusseldorf, which runs N and joins the Emsche.

STREET, a parish in Somersetshire, 2 m. SW of Glastonbury. Area 2,913 acres. Pop. in 1831, 899; in 1851, 1,647.—Also a parish in Sussex, 5 m. NW by W of Lewes. Area 1,270 acres. Pop. 170.

STREET, a parish partly in co. Longford, but chiefly in co. Westmeath. Area 16,722 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,362; in 1851, 2,758. The village of S. is situated in the Westmeath section, 2 m. NNE of Rathowen.

STREETHALL, a parish in Essex, 4 m. WNW of Saffron-Walden. Area 606 acres. Pop. 45.

STREETSBOROUGH, a township of Portage co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 117 m. NE of Columbus. It has an undulating surface, drained by Cuyahoga river and its branches, and intersected by the Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad. It has considerable fertility. Pop. in 1840, 983; in 1850, 1,108.

STREETSVILLE, a village of Upper Canada, in the township of and 23 m. from Toronto, on the Credit. Pop. about 550.

STREEVE, a mountain of co. Londonderry, 3½ m. S of Dungiven. Altitude, 1,280 ft. above the level of the sea.

STREHAGA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Little Wallachia, in the district of Mehenditza, 42 m. NW of Craiova, on the r. bank of the Motrou.

STREHL, a river of Austria, in Transylvania, which has its source in the Szemenik mountains, near the NE corner of the Banat; runs N, and joins the Maros on the l. bank, and after a total course of about 50 m. Its principal affluent is the Stry.

STREHLA, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Meissen, on the l. bank of the Elbe, near the Prussian frontier. Pop. 2,100. It has an old castle, and possesses inconsiderable manufactories of linen, hosiery, and pottery.

STREHLEN, a circle and town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia and regency of Breslau. The circle comprises an area of 51 sq. m. Pop. 22,776.—The town is 26 m. S of Breslau, on the l. bank of the Ohlau. Pop. in 1843, 4,650. It is enclosed by a double-wall and ditch, and has three gates, a suburb, an old castle, a Catholic, a Hussite, and five Lutheran churches, and an hospital. It has manufactories of cloth, hosiery, and leather, a wax-bleachery, and a cotton-spinning mill.

STREIFDORF, a town of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, principality and bail. and 7 m. SW of Hildburghausen, on the Kreck. Pop. 600.

STREILBERG, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, and 18 m. SW of Bayreuth, on the slope of a picturesque mountain, near the r. bank of the Wiesent. Pop. 240. It has a castle, and in the vicinity are the ruins of a castle.

STREIZIG-SEE, a lake of Prussia, in the prov. of Pomerania, regency of Koslin and circle of Neu-Stettin. It is 3 m. in length from NNW to SSE, and about 1 m. in extreme breadth. It derives its name from a small village at its N extremity, and on its E bank is Neu-Stettin.

STRELITZ, a neat modern village in the parish of Cargill, Perthshire, 4 m. SE of Cupar-Angus, upon a streamlet, a tributary of the Isla. It was

built in 1763, as a retreat for discharged soldiers at the conclusion of the German war.

STRELITZ, or **STREHLITZ** (KLEIN), a market-town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 15 m. SSW of Oppeln, and circle of Neustadt. Pop. 900.

STRELITZ (ALT), a town of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, in the duchy of Strelitz, and ½ m. SSE of Neu-Strelitz. Pop. 3,150. It is enclosed by walls, with three gates, and contains two churches, a synagogue, an hospital, a house-of-correction, and a lunatic asylum. It has manufactories of leather, tobacco, paper, and tiles.

STRELITZ (GROSS), or **WIELKE-STRELITZ**, a circle and town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia and regency of Oppeln. The circle comprises 134 sq. m. Pop. 24,697. The town is 22 m. SE of Oppeln. Pop. in 1843, 2,369. It has a castle and three Catholic churches; and possesses manufactories of linen and of hosiery.

STRELITZ (NEU), a town of Germany, capital of the duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and of the duchy of Strelitz, 24 m. NW of Templin, and 47 m. SSW of Anklam, near the E bank of Lake Zierk, in N lat. 53° 21', E long. 13° 2'. Pop. 6,700. It is well and regularly built, and in the centre is a spacious market-place, from which all the principal streets diverge. It is the residence of the grand-duke and the seat of government, and has a fine grand-ducal castle, a gymnasium, a school, and a poor's house.

STRELLEY, a parish in Nottinghamshire, 4½ m. WNW of Nottingham. Area 1,050 acres. Pop. 279.

STRENGBERG, a town of the archduchy of Austria, in the prov. of Lower Austria, and upper circle of the Wienerwald, near the r. bank of the Danube, 48 m. W of St. Polten, on a mountain from which it takes its name. Pop. 290.

STRENGELBACH, a commune of Switzerland, in the cant. of Argau, district of Zofingen. Pop. 736.

STRENGNAS, a town of Sweden, in the län and 55 m. N of Nyköping, on a peninsula of Lake Mälär. Pop. 99. It is the see of a Lutheran bishop, and has a gymnasium and a port.

STRENITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bunzlau, 5 m. SW of Jung-Bunzlau, on a small affluent of the Iser.

STRENSALL, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. NNE of York. Area 2,212 acres. Pop. 434.

STRENSHAM, a parish in Worcestershire, 4½ m. SW by S of Pershore, on the W bank of the Avon, and intersected by the Birmingham and Gloucester railway. Area 1,800 acres. Pop. in 1851, 339.

STREPY, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and arrond. of Mons. Pop. of dep. 1,157. The village is 8 m. E of Mons, near the r. bank of the Haine.

STRETFORD, a parish in Herefordshire, 4 m. SW of Leominster, watered by the Arrow. Area 424 acres. Pop. in 1831, 44; in 1851, 42.—Also a chapelry in the p. of Manchester, co. palatine of Lancaster, 4 m. SW of Manchester. Area 3,140 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,463; in 1851, 4,998.

STRETHAM, a parish in Cambridgeshire, 4 m. SSW of Ely, on the post-road from Cambridge to Downham-Market. Area 6,940 acres. Pop. 1,507.

STRETINSK, a town of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Irkutsk, district and 6½ m. ENE of Nertchinsk, on the r. bank of the Shilka. Pop. 500. The environs are very fertile.

STRETTON, a chapelry in the p. of Great-Budworth, co. palatine of Chester, 3½ m. S by E of Warrington. Area 1,118 acres. Pop. in 1831, 324; in 1851, 367.—Also a township in the p. of Wingfield-North, Derbyshire, 4 m. NNW of Alfreton, in the line of the Derby and Chesterfield railway. Pop. in 1831, 439; in 1851, 465.—Also a parish in

Rutlandshire, 8 m. NW of Stamford. Area 1,934 acres. Pop. in 1831, 208; in 1851, 241.—Also a chapelry in the p. of Stafford, 3 m. SW of Penkridge, near the Birmingham and Liverpool Junction canal. Area 1,585 acres. Pop. in 1831, 268; in 1851, 303.—Also a township in the p. of Burton-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, 2 m. N by W of Burton-upon-Trent, in the line of the Grand Trunk canal, and the Birmingham and Derby railway. Pop. 413.

STRETTON-BASKERVILLE, or **STRETTON-IN-THE-FIELDS**, a parish in Warwickshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by S of Nuncaton. Area 760 acres. Pop. in 1851, 62.

STRETTON-CHURCH, a parish and market-town in Salop, 13 m. SSW of Shrewsbury, and 14 m. NNW of Ludlow, containing the townships of All-Stretton, Little Stretton, and Minton. Area 10,716 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,302; in 1851, 1,676.—The town, romantically situated in a valley enclosed by lofty mountains, consists principally of one street. On the W side of the town are the Longmynd-hills, which command a panoramic view of a wide extent of country.

STRETTON-ON-DUNSMOER, a parish in Warwickshire, 6 m. SE by E of Coventry. Area 3,110 acres. Pop. in 1831, 817; in 1851, 1,078. Princethorpe nunnery, erected at a cost of about £70,000, was opened in 1837. An asylum for the education and reform of juvenile delinquents has been established here.

STRETTON-EN-LE-FIELDS, a parish of Derbyshire, locally in Leicestershire, 5 m. WSW of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Area 1,008 acres. Pop. 340.

STRETTON-ON-THE-FOSS, a parish in Warwickshire, 3 m. SW of Shipston-upon-Stour, intersected by the Moreton and Stratford-on-Avon railway. Area 1,929 acres. Pop. in 1851, 459.

STRETTON-UNDER-FOSS, a hamlet in the p. of Monks-Kirby, Warwickshire, 5 m. NW of Warwick. Pop. in 1831, 304; in 1851, 344.

STRETTON-GRANDSOME, a parish in Herefordshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Ledbury, watered by the Frome. Area 710 acres. Pop. in 1851, 147.

STRETTON-SUGWAS, a parish in Herefordshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. WNW of Hereford, watered by a small tributary to the Wye. Area 779 acres. Pop. 163.

STREU, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Franconia, to the S of Melrichstadt, on a river of the same name, an affluent of the Saale.

STREUFORD, a market-town of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, to the SW of Hildburghausen. Pop. 740.

STREVI, a village of Sardinia, in the div. of Alexandria, in the prov. and mand. and 1 m. NNE of Acqui, near the l. bank of the Bormida. Pop. 1,850.

STRIANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-di-Lavoro, district and 9 m. SSE of Nola, and cant. of Palma, on an eminence. Pop. 1,300. It has a church and a chapel.

STRICHEN, a parish in Buchan, Aberdeenshire. Area about 8,000 acres. The Ugie runs $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. along the northern boundary, and then 2 m. across the interior, cutting the parish into two nearly equal parts. The village of S. stands on the l. bank of the Ugie, in the centre of the parish, 9 m. SSW of Fraserburgh. Pop. in 1831, 1,802; in 1851, 2,283.

STRICHON, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant and dep. of Tilly. Pop. 186.

STRICKATHROW, a parish in the N division of Forfarshire, forming a belt of $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. in extreme length, and 2 m. in mean breadth, stretching from NW to SE. Area 5,440 acres. Pop. in 1851, 505.

STRICKLAND (GREAT), a township in the p. of Morland, Westmoreland, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE of Penrith,

watered by the river Leath. Area 2,265 acres. Pop. in 1831, 245; in 1851, 345.

STRICKLAND (LITTLE), a township in the p. of Morland, Westmoreland, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW by N of Orton. Area 772 acres. Pop. in 1831, 121; in 1851, 135.

STRICKLAND'S DEPOT, a village of Duplin co., in the state of N. Carolina, U. S., on the Wilmington and Weldon railroad, and 37 m. S of Goldsboro.

STRICKLAND-KETTLE, a hamlet in the p. of Kendal, Westmoreland, 2 m. NW of Kendal. Pop. in 1851, 409.

STRICKLAND-ROGER, a township in the p. of Kendal, Westmoreland, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Kendal. Pop. 361.

STRICKLAND-WINTERBORNE, a parish in Dorset, 4 m. WSW of Blandford-Forum. Area 1,340 acres. Pop. in 1831, 401; in 1851, 407.

STRIDO, **STRIGAU**, or **STRIDON**, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Szalad, 16 m. NNW of Warasdin, near the Styrian frontier. It is noted as the reputed birthplace of St. Jerome.

STRIEGAU, or **STRIGAU**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, and regency and 34 m. W of Breslau, on the l. bank of the Cziska or Striegauer-Wasser, an affluent of the Weistritz. Pop. 3,107. It is enclosed by walls and ditches, and has five gates, a suburb, a Lutheran and seven Catholic churches, and an hospital. It has manufactories of linen and hosiery, distilleries of brandy, and a wax-bleachery. Its trade consists chiefly in grain.

STRIELETZKAIA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Kursk, at the confluence of the Tonskar and Seim.

STRIELINSKAIA, or **STRELNA**, an imperial residence of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 12 m. SW of St. Petersburg, and district of Oranienbaum, on the gulf of Finland, and commanding a magnificent view of the capital, and of Cronstadt. It was founded in 1711 by Peter the Great.

STRIELNA, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vologda, which has its source in the N part of the district of Nikolsk; runs NW; and after a course of 60 m., throws itself into the Soukhona, on the r. bank, 30 m. SW of Velikoustiong.

STRILJAVKA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Podolia and district of Vinnitza.

STRIKLETZKAIA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 66 m. S of Kursk.

STRILEK, **STRILEK**, or **SRJILKY**, a town of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle and 14 m. NW of Hradisch, at the foot of the Marsgebirge. Pop. 1,087.

STRINDEN, a parish of Norway, in the dio. and 2 m. NE of Drontheim, and bail. of S. Drontheim, on the S coast of the gulf of Drontheim. Pop. 3,400.

STRINGSTON, a parish in Somersetshire, 10 m. WNW of Bridgewater. Area 1,193 acres. Pop. 159.

STRIPONOB, or **BATJONG**, a town of Annam, in the prov. of Camboja, on the l. bank of the Me-kon, 170 m. NW of Saigon. It was the ancient residence of the kings of Camboja.

STRIVALLI, or **STAMPHANO**, a group of islands, 4 in number, in the Ionian sea, near the W coast of the Morea, and 27 m. S of the island of Zante, in N lat. $37^{\circ} 15'$, E long. $20^{\circ} 59' 35''$. The largest of the group abounds in olives and other fruit. A Greek convent is the only habitation it contains. The other islands are mere rocks. Two of them form a small harbour.

STRIVAY, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege and dep. of Plainevaux. Pop. 131.

STRIXTON, a parish in Northamptonshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by E of Wellingborough. Area 889 acres. Pop. in 1831, 69; in 1851, 56.

STROBECK, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of